GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF DUN

1900-1901.

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1900-1901.

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ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1900-1901.

SUMMARY.

CHANGES OF ADMINISTRATION AND GENERAL.

THE year 1900-1901 was in Bengal on the whole one of prosperity. On the hills of the Chota Nagpur country there was a serious loss of the autumn crops, but the previous harvests had been good, and the scarcity was not nearly so severe as in 1896-97. The scanty population, their unwillingness to work, and the absence of all railway carriage make relief works in that region always difficult. The local officers with the assistants sent to their help were devoted to their duty, and it is believed that the relief was adequate.

A much graver misfortune was the epidemic of plague in the Patna Division. In the cold-weather months it assumed far more formidable proportions, and covered a much wider area than in the preceding year. Not less than 40,000 deaths occurred from plague in Upper Bengal during that period. The people, however, had learned equanimity, and there were no attacks on those who were sent to their help. They had further learnt the value of the simple process of leaving an infected house, and both in town and country there is now ready acquiescence and co-operation in the only methods which appear to be of practical use against this most dangerous disease.

Notwithstanding scarcity, plague, and floods in certain parts of the Province, the greater part of it was most prosperous, the returns from excise and other branches of elastic revenue were unexpectedly high; trade flourished, and the provincial income was upwards of seven lakhs higher than the budget estimate.

In this improvement Calcutta shared, and among the most interesting questions of the year were those which concerned the equipment of the Docks and the provision of better railway communications to them, and to the city. Committees have been sitting on both matters. The result of one has been to re-establish the confidence of the public and of the Government in the governing body of the Port. The result of the other has been to establish the desirability of placing any central station on the skirts rather than in the middle of the city, and to concentrate railway approaches from the North-West above the reach which leads to the Jetties rather than in the middle of it. Additions, aggregating 17½ lakhs, have been sanctioned for the Docks, and an important departure has been taken in the provision of arrangements for the mechanical loading of coal.

The railway communications of the Province were increased during the year by 254 miles, and practical conclusions were approached as to the points on which expenditure in this matter should be concentrated in the immediate future.

Commencement was made on a large canal on the Nepal border which will supply water to nearly 800,000 acres in the part of Northern Bihar which has been most subject to drought.

A good deal has been done for the extension of roads in the Duars. The revenues of the District Boards, on which the maintenance and extension of the roads so largely depend, are so inelastic that a special grant of five lakhs of rupees was made from the improved exchequer of the Province to enable them to do more and to do better to that end.

The engineering work of the District Boards has not been what it should be—poorly done and dearly done. The remedy is better supervision, and the Government of India have sanctioned an addition to the provincial *cadre* of two Superintending Engineers to enable this supervision to be more effective.

Many educational questions have been carefully examined during the last few years, and the most important of the many conclusions that have been lately come to was the gradual introduction of the Kindergarten method into the primary schools. It will take years to complete the change, for the whole staff of the teachers has to be taught the new system, but a beginning has been made, and of the advantages of the change for the wakening and development of the children at school there is no doubt.

In another matter, under the influence of the reviving finances of the Province, a commencement was made. There is no department of the public service in which some change and improvement is so grievously needed as the Police. It is at bottom a money-matter. About the police of the rank of Inspectors there is no complaint, and when the budgets permit, better pay will secure better qualifications and better honesty in the ranks of the investigating officers below them.

Matters of great provincial, as well as Imperial, interest were settled during the year by the legislation on the conditions of recruitment of labour for employment in Assam and of the employment of labour in mines.

The indigo industry in Bihar has been seriously threatened by the products of artificial indigo in German manufactories. There are two ways in which the profits of the indigo concerns in this country can be improved—by the enhanced output of plant in the fields; by the enhanced extraction of dye from a given quantity of plant. The former end can be attained by better manures or a better rotation; the latter by better appliances or better methods. The Planters' Association has been engaged in active researches to both ends, and has received some assistance from Government. As appears from the result, useful help was given by a Committee appointed by Government to examine and report on the prospects of sugar-growing in Bihar. Its report was so practical and so favourable as to command the confidence of the market and to lead to some large investments in the business.

A new system of advances for the growth of poppy was, after successful experiment, extended practically to the whole of Bengal, and will, it is hoped, lead to a great improvement in the relations between the Department and its cultivators.

2. The office of Lieutenant-Governor of the Province was held by Sir John Woodburn throughout the year. The head-quarters of the Government of Bengal were at Darjeeling from the 22nd April to the 10th July, and again from the 24th August to the 19th November, and for the remainder of the year at Calcutta.

Tours of the Lieutenant-Governor.

In July the Lieutenant-Governor visited Bogra, Faridpur, and Midnapore; in August the districts of Balasore, Ranchi, Burdwan, Gaya, Shahabad, Patna, and Monghyr. At Dehri in Gaya he inspected the head works of the canals, and at Ranchi the famine-relief works.

His next tour was during the months of November and December, and comprised the districts of Bankura, Chittagong, and Puri. At Chittagong the Lieutenant-Governor discussed with the Port Commissioners and the Agent, Assam-Bengal Railway, the state of the harbour and the grant of facilities to trade.

The outbreak of plague in the Patna Division caused him to pay a visit in January 1901 to the districts of Chapra, Gaya, and Patna.

3. Messrs. G. Toynbee and W. B. Oldham, C.I.E., who were Members of the Board of Revenue, were succeeded on their retirement by Mr. P. Nolan and the Hon'ble Mr. C. W. Bolton, C.S.I., in November 1900. In the Secretariat, on Mr. Bolton being appointed to be a Member of the Board, Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, C.S.I., who was officiating as Chief Secretary, was confirmed in the appointment. Mr. Bourdillon was deputed to special duty with the Famine Commission from the 25th December 1900, and Mr. C. E. Buckland, C.I.E., was appointed to act as Chief Secretary. Mr. F. A. Slacke was confirmed as Secretary in the General and Revenue Departments in June 1900, *vice* Mr. M. Finucane, C.S.I., appointed Commissioner of a Division.

The Board of Revenue and the Secretariat.

4. The examination for these services was held in April 1900. Fifty-eight candidates appeared, of whom 12 were Muhammadans and 6 Bihari Hindus. Three candidates were selected as Probationary Deputy Collectors, and two, of whom one was a Muhammadan, as Probationary Sub-Deputy Collectors.

Examination for the Provincial and Subordinate Civil Services.

5. For some time past the prevention of frequent transfers from one charge to another of officers employed in the different branches of the Civil administration has been under the consideration of the Governor-General in Council, and, in January 1901, alterations were made in the leave rules to admit of privilege leave being taken in combination with furlough. This concession is expected to greatly diminish the number of short acting vacancies, and these are, if possible, to be filled up from within the district in which they occur.

Changes in the Civil Service Regulations regarding leave rules.

6. In accordance with the Resolution of the Government of India, dated 21st April 1892, under which certain posts were listed as open to the Provincial Service in Bengal, Babu Joges Chandra Mitter, Subordinate Judge, was appointed to be a District and Sessions Judge of the third grade, and Mr. Purna Chandra Mitter, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, was appointed to the third grade of Magistrates and Collectors.

Appointment to listed posts.

Additional Commissioner in Bengal.

7. The sanction under which an Additional Commissioner was appointed for Patna or any other Division in Bengal, in which his services might be required, expired on the 1st January 1901. The arrangement has proved efficient and economical, and the Government of India being satisfied of the necessity for its continuance, the Secretary of State has sanctioned the appointment for a further term of three years.

POLITICAL.

Sikkim.

8. The Maharaja of Sikkim, accompanied by the Kumar, paid a visit to the Lieutenant-Governor at Darjeeling in May 1900. The Kumar joined St. Paul's School, Darjeeling, for the summer months, and in the cold weather made a prolonged tour in the company of Mr. White, the Political Officer, through Burma, Ceylon, and India. The crops in the State were up to the average, and the cardamom crop was a good one. There was a severe epidemic of small-pox during the winter, which caused the temporary closing of the trade route *viâ* Rhenok and Kalimpong; preventive measures were taken, and by the close of the year the inhabitants of the greater portion of the State had been vaccinated. The census was taken during the year, and showed a very considerable increase in the population, which now numbers nearly 60,000. The finances of the State improve, and the revenue from forests and agriculture is being carefully developed. The new palace has been practically completed, and considerably more attention was devoted to the general public works of the State. There has been a noticeable falling off in the trade registered at Yatung, which is attributed to the prevalence of rinderpest in Tibet, and partly to the epidemic of small-pox.

Bhutan.

9. Our relations with Bhutan continued satisfactory, and no cause for friction arose during the year.

Cooch Behar.

10. His Highness the Maharaja left Cooch Behar in April on a visit to England, and returned to the State in February 1901. During this period the administration of the State was carried on by the Council, in accordance with a memorandum of instructions left with them by the Maharaja. The year, as a whole, was not so satisfactory from an agricultural point of view as the previous one: owing to the early cessation of the rains, the winter rice crop did not average more than ten annas throughout the State. There was some cholera, but the health of the people generally was excellent. Cattle-disease again caused considerable loss, but since the close of the year a veterinary dispensary has been opened, and the services of a trained assistant of the Civil Veterinary Department have been secured. The special repairs to the property of the State, rendered necessary by the earthquake of 1897, have now been practically completed, and, with the close of this heavy drain on the resources of the State, more funds will be available for ordinary repairs and original works than has been found possible during the last three years. The question of education received considerable attention during the year, and the pupils at the schools have slightly increased in number.

Hill Tippera.

11. The agricultural prospects in Hill Tippera were damaged by heavy rain in July and August and the entire absence of it after September. Both the rice and the *rabi* crops suffered in consequence, but the outturn of cotton and oilseeds was generally good. There was a little distress, which was met by the advance by the State of food-grains on loan, and there was no severe scarcity. Public health remained generally good.

Tributary States of Orissa.

12. The year opened with scarcity in several of the States. The degree of the distress varied, but the Chiefs, with the advice of the Superintendent, were in every case able to cope with it. The conditions of the year were on the whole favourable to agriculture, and at the close of the year the people were rapidly recovering from the effects of the previous bad season. Cholera and small-pox appeared in most of the States, and the year was not very healthy. Vaccination is still unpopular, but it is proposed to open a school for vaccinators from these States at Cuttack. Charitable dispensaries are steadily maintained. The increase in petty thefts at the close of the previous year continued during the months of scarcity, but the criminal record of the States is on the whole satisfactory.

Tributary States of Chota Nagpur.

13. The death of the Chief of Jashpur occurred at the commencement of the year, and was mentioned in last year's report. The Chief of Changbhakar, Bhaya Mahabir Prosad Singh Deo, attained his majority in July 1900 and was placed in charge of his State. In December 1900 Raja Dharamjit Singh Deo of Udaipur died, leaving a minor son, Chunder Sekhar Prasad Singh Deo. A Deputy Collector has been lent to the State as Manager, and arrangements are being made for the education of the minor. The rainfall was very copious, especially in the winter; the *rabi* crop was to a certain extent damaged, but this is not an important one in these States, and the outturn of the *bhadoi* crops and the winter rice was excellent. There were no severe epidemics. Vaccination operations fell off considerably, and there is some difficulty in obtaining suitable vaccinators. The number of patients treated at the dispensaries shows a considerable rise, and Sirguja, Jashpur, and Gangpur have provided accommodation for indoor patients, which was much needed, while several of the Chiefs have expressed their intention of erecting suitable hospital buildings in memory of Her late Majesty the Queen-Empress. There was a rise in the number of criminal cases, due to the prevailing scarcity at the beginning of the year. Education recovered the ground lost last year, and the number both of schools and pupils increased.

PROTECTION.

LEGISLATION.

14. In matters of legislation the year was uneventful. Only one Bill was brought before the Council. The object of this was to give effect to an agreement for the introduction of electric traction throughout the tramway system of Calcutta, and it was passed as Bengal Act IV of 1900.

POLICE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Constitution of the police force and expenditure.

15. The scheme of substituting Sub-Inspectors for head-constables as the investigating agency was continued, but there was otherwise no change in the constitution of the force. Of the total number of Sub-Inspectors appointed during the year, 71 passed a competitive examination and 76 were promoted from the grade of head-constable. Additional work was thrown upon the police by plague, census, and famine, and the results of the year as regards the detection of crime were disappointing. The statistics of the year continued to show that the energies of the police are largely spent in investigating petty cases of theft and burglary, in which detection is practically hopeless, and renewed orders were issued in more peremptory terms that investigating officers must use more freely the discretion given them by the law to refuse enquiry in such cases. The cost of the force was Rs. 50,65,898, and, as usual, there were vacancies in all the lower grades at the close of the year. The question of strengthening the force has been taken up since the close of the year, and a comprehensive scheme of reform is in course of preparation.

Conduct of the force.

16. The improvement in the *morale* of the police, as evidenced by the diminution in the number of true charges of torture and extortion brought against them, has been maintained, and the percentage of literate officers and men has increased. Good-conduct stripes were worn by 12,109 men—considerably over half the force, and 4,635 of these were in possession of three or more such stripes.

Rural Police.

17. Progress was made in the Burdwan and Orissa Divisions in the resumption of chakran lands and the appointment of chaukidars under Act VI of 1870. The system of controlling the chaukidars by means of dafadars is now fully adopted and has worked well. Numerous instances of good work on the part of chaukidars in the prevention and detection of crime have been reported, and the force when judiciously rewarded and sympathetically treated is a most valuable aid in the repression of crime and the preservation of order. The regular grant of rewards for good service even in petty matters must be the guiding principle in dealing with this force. This principle has again been insisted on, and where it has been followed has been justified by the results.

The Sonthal Parganas Rural Police Regulation.

18. The question of the police system in the Sonthal Parganas has been long under consideration. Parts of the district were under the regular police, and in other parts the work was done by an indigenous agency. To systematize this agency and bring it more into line with the rural police in the rest of the Province, a Regulation (III of 1900) was issued and came into force at once. Sanction was also given during the year to the resumption and settlement by amicable arrangement of certain lands held by ghat chaukidars, whose services are no longer required.

Criminal Courts.

19. There was a considerable rise in the number of offences reported during the year, and the number of cases brought to trial increased from 195,368 to 197,637, while the staff of Stipendiary Magistrates outside the Presidency town decreased from 459 to 434. The percentage of convictions was practically unchanged.

The number of cases disposed of by Magistrates outside Calcutta was 155,182, of which 1,816 were dealt with by District Magistrates.

There were 197 Benches of Magistrates working in the Province outside Calcutta during the year. They tried 50,831 persons, or 24 per cent. of the total number of persons tried by all the Magistrates' Courts in the Province outside Calcutta. The number of Honorary Magistrates was 1,709 as compared with 1,832 in the preceding year.

The number of cases committed or referred to the Courts of Session during the year was 1,778 as against 1,816 in 1899. In these cases 2,231 persons, or 62 per cent., were convicted, the percentage in 1899 being 64. The duration of these cases varied little from that of previous years. Out of 1,187 persons tried by Jury, the Sessions Judge agreed with the verdict of the Jury in respect of 1,065 persons, and referred the cases of 70 persons to the High Court. The number of appealable sentences passed by the Courts of Magistrates in the Province was 67,715, of which 17 per cent. were appealed against as compared with 16 per cent. in the previous year. The Sessions Judges decided 6,329 appeals and the District Magistrates 5,018. In 66 and 73 per cent. of those appeals respectively, the order appealed against was upheld.

Appointment of a Municipal Magistrate.

20. For the last few years there has been a growing feeling that the appointment of a third Stipendiary Magistrate for Calcutta was a necessity, principally for the disposal of municipal cases, the number of which had become very large. Under the new Calcutta Municipal Act power was taken to appoint a Municipal Magistrate to be paid by the Corporation, and under that Act Babu Priya Nath Mukherjee of the Provincial Civil Service was appointed to be a Municipal Magistrate in January 1901.

PRISONS.

21. After a gradual decrease for two years the number of convicts admitted to the jails in the Province rose to 39,324—a figure only exceeded in the famine year of 1897. The rise was chiefly among short-term prisoners, and last year with jail accommodation for 17,808 convicts the average jail population was 17,332. With such a narrow margin occasional overcrowding was inevitable, and additional accommodation in the jails has been taken in hand.

Of the convicts admitted, 7,000 were classed as "habitual offenders:" there was a slightly higher percentage of Hindus, and the percentage of the cultivating class was rather lower. The prisoners were employed chiefly on manufactures for Government consumption, and the average earnings of each convict were Rs. 26-14, against an average cost per prisoner to Government of Rs. 75-14-5. The year was an unhealthy one in the Province generally, and even more so in the jails. Plans have been drawn up for the improvement of those prisons which appear to be unhealthy in themselves.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Civil Courts.

22. During the year under review, 659,052 original suits were disposed of and 110,892 were left pending at its close. The figures for the preceding year were 619,637 and 101,263 respectively. The number of appeals in the Lower Appellate

Courts rose from 18,309 to 18,572. In 17 per cent. of the appeals the judgment was reversed. In 8,683 of these appeals the subject-matter of the suit was valued at less than Rs. 50.

Two hundred and ninety-one munsifs were employed during the year, and they disposed of 629,583 original suits and 329,711 miscellaneous cases.

Seven hundred and thirty-three first appeals were preferred to the High Court and 2,762 second appeals. On the second appeals decided after contest, the decree of the first appellate court was upheld in 1,384 cases, and modified or reversed in 106 cases.

REGISTRATION.

23. The usefulness of registration is steadily gaining recognition, and three new offices were opened during the year, the total number open at the end of the year being 436. Compared with the previous year, the number of registrations increased by 74,681, the documents presented having numbered 1,334,199 as against 1,259,518. The total receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 15,22,511 and expenditure to Rs. 9,03,194, as against Rs. 14,53,154 and Rs. 8,71,178, respectively, in the previous year.

MUNICIPAL.

Calcutta municipal loan.

24. The Corporation of Calcutta obtained the sanction of the Government of India to the raising of a loan of Rs. 6,00,000 in the open market at 4 per cent. interest, repayable in 30 years, for the extension of the drainage system and water-works and for structural improvements of the town.

Amendment of the Calcutta Tramways Act.

25. The unsatisfactory condition of the tramway lines and the horse traction employed by the Calcutta Tramways Company, Limited, led to a long discussion between the Corporation of Calcutta and the Company, which resulted in the framing of a new agreement, the main features of which were the substitution of electric traction by means of over-head wires under proper safeguards for the present horse traction, the postponement of the Corporation's right to purchase the tramways to 1st January 1931, and the restriction of the fixed track rents payable by the Company in respect of the existing tramways to Rs. 35,000 a year. A Bill was introduced in the Bengal Legislative Council to give validity to the new agreement, and was passed during the year.

Floods in Calcutta.

26. In September 1900 Calcutta suffered from a rainfall which, so far as is known, was unprecedented in its severity. The rainfall commenced intermittently on the 14th September. From the 19th to the 23rd rain fell continuously. On the former date no less than 14 inches were registered in 10 hours, while the total rainfall of the week from the 17th to the 23rd exceeded 41 inches. Many of the streets in the town were under water—to a depth in some cases of over four feet whilst almost the whole of the outskirts were submerged. The conservancy arrangements of the city were seriously interfered with, and in the northern portion work was entirely suspended from the 20th to the 22nd September. Owing to the prompt measures taken by the Municipality, the supply of water in the town was fully maintained.

The floods entailed considerable loss of life and property. Twelve persons were killed and 23 injured—most of them from the collapse of

buildings—and a very large increase of mortality immediately followed the floods owing to fever and exposure. Two hundred and nineteen masonry buildings and 132 huts collapsed, whilst 158 of the former and 896 of the latter were damaged. At a meeting held at the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the 24th September, under the presidency of the Lieutenant-Governor, an Executive Committee was formed for raising and distributing funds for the relief of the widespread distress caused by the floods.

Procedure to be adopted by Municipalities in obtaining professional assistance for engineering works.

27. The means by which Municipalities should be enabled to obtain the assistance of a competent engineer in carrying out important municipal works, and the terms upon which such assistance should be given them, have in the past given rise to frequent discussion. Rules were laid down defining the relations between Municipalities and District Engineers, and prescribing the procedure to be adopted by the former in obtaining professional assistance for engineering works. A Municipality will, in the first instance, apply to Government for the services of an officer of the Public Works Department. If the services of such an officer are not available, an application will be made to the District Board for the use of the District Engineer, and the Board may sanction his employment by the Municipality on the condition that the Municipality shall pay to the Board $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the estimated cost of the work if it exceeds Rs. 10,000 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. more for working drawings and supervision of construction. Out of these fees the Board may pay to the District Engineer, with the concurrence of the Superintending Engineer, not more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in each case. In the case of works the estimated cost of which exceeds Rs. 1,00,000, the sanction of Government is required as to the amount to be paid to the District Engineer. If the work does not exceed Rs. 10,000, no payment is to be made to the District Board or to the District Engineer.

Sanitary training of Bachelors of Engineering of the Sibpur Engineering College for employment by Municipalities and District Boards.

28. With a view to provide a class of engineers with proper sanitary training for employment by Municipalities and District Boards, a scheme was sanctioned immediately after the close of the year, under which three Bachelors of Engineering of the Sibpur Engineering College, to be selected every year by the Principal of the College in consultation with the Sanitary Engineer, shall each receive from Government a scholarship of Rs. 50 a month for one year, and shall undergo a practical course of training in sanitary science under the orders of the Sanitary Engineer, Government paying the cost of instruments and appliances, and also the travelling expenses of the students. The course of training is to include practical instructions in the preparation of drainage schemes and the actual construction, cleansing, and flushing of drains, the management of water-works and conservancy, and the working details of laying and repairing water-pipes and mains, and house-connections for drainage and water-supply.

Enquiry into the health conditions of the riparian Municipalities north of Calcutta and of the adjacent country.

29. On reports of the prevalence of malarial fever in the riparian Municipalities north of Calcutta, along the east bank of the Hooghly and the adjacent country, instructions were issued to the Sanitary Commissioner for the institution of an enquiry into the health conditions of the area in question. Captain L. Rogers, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner of the Metropolitan and Eastern Bengal Circle,

made this enquiry, and submitted a detailed report on the subject. His main point was that people living close to the river bank and using river water are less subject to malaria than people living away from the river who use tank-water. There had been previous proposals for introducing a filtered water-supply for the riparian Municipalities north of Calcutta, which had to be abandoned owing to their prohibitive cost. The Sanitary Board reconsidered these, and, with a view to minimizing the initial cost as well as the charge for maintenance, recommended a single scheme for supplying water to all the Municipalities on both banks of the river below the town of Hooghly with one large pumping station and purification plant at or near Naihati. This project, with provision for a constant supply of 8 gallons of filtered water per head of the population, was estimated to cost 40 lakhs in capital outlay and Rs. 60,000 per annum for maintenance. They suggested a smaller project at a cost of 32½ lakhs of rupees. The latter scheme has, since the close of the year, been referred to the several Municipalities concerned.

Patna municipal loan.

30. The Municipality of Patna obtained a loan of Rs. 50,000 from Government at 4 per cent. interest and repayable in 20 years for carrying out a scheme for flushing the drains of the town.

Extension of the filtered water-supply to the additional ward of the Maniktola Municipality.

31. The sanction of Government was given to a scheme of the Maniktola Municipality to extend the Calcutta filtered water-supply to the Balliaghatta ward of that Municipality at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,451.

Subdivision of the South Suburban Municipality.

32. In view of the practical difficulty of satisfactorily administering the affairs of the South Suburban Municipality, owing to its unwieldy size, the Municipal Commissioners recommended the subdivision of the Municipality, and the proposal received the sanction of Government.

SANITATION.

Drainage of the Challan *Bil*.

33. To carry out the scheme for the removal of the obstruction to the drainage of the Challan *Bil*, a Joint-Committee of members from the districts of Pabna and Rajshahi was constituted under section 4 of the Bengal Sanitary Drainage Act, 1895, whose report may be shortly expected.

Drainage of the Cheroil *Bil*.

34. The scheme submitted towards the close of the year 1899-1900 for the draining of the tract known as the Cheroil *Bil*, in the district of Pabna, did not pass the preliminary stages in the year under review.

MEDICAL.

Presidency General Hospital.

35. Some additions were made to the Presidency General Hospital during the year. The new block for male patients was completed, and the necessary furniture bought. The new hospital, which is very perfectly finished and equipped, was brought into use in August 1901. New quarters for the nurses were under construction and were nearly finished, and entirely new kitchens and cook-houses. Land for the Superintendent's quarters was acquired at a cost of Rs. 1,81,893, but up to the close of the year the building had not been commenced. There now remain only the

subsidiary buildings. Of these, the contagious diseases and other wards are under construction, and a range of private wards will shortly be begun.

Abolition of Civil Stores.

36. A proposal was made by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals that the Civil Store maintained at head-quarters of districts for the supply of medicines to Government officers, the need of which has ceased with the development of medical institutions, should be abolished, and that a fixed grant should be made to each head-quarters and subdivisional hospital for the free supply of medicines to such officers as were under the old system entitled to it. The proposal was approved, and the details are being settled.

Proposed increase of the *cadre* of the Indian Medical Service.

37. The inconvenience and disorganization occasioned by the withdrawal of officers of the Indian Medical Service, mainly for military duty, from the Provincial Medical Establishment became very prominent. Owing to the paucity of officers, the Sanitary Department was deprived of two out of the three Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, and important civil stations were placed in charge of Civil Assistant Surgeons or private practitioners. The risk of deterioration in the regular civil medical work, owing to the employment of an inferior or temporary agency, was serious, and the attention of the Government of India was drawn to the advisability of increasing the *cadre* of the Indian Medical Service.

Central Lunatic Asylum.

38. The site originally selected at Bandel in Hooghly for the proposed Central Lunatic Asylum was subsequently found to be unhealthy and unsuitable for the purpose. It was therefore abandoned, and Berhampore was finally fixed upon as the most suitable place for its location. It was accordingly decided to make the necessary additions and alterations in the existing Asylum at Berhampore to provide for an asylum sufficiently large to accommodate the inmates of the three institutions at Berhampore, Dullunda, and Patna with room for an extension to provide eventually for lunatics from Cuttack also. The European Asylum at Bhowanipore and the Dacca Asylum will, it was decided, continue as before. The scheme received the sanction of the Government of India, and the plans and estimates for the building were prepared.

Albert Victor Asylum for Lepers.

39. The construction of a new building at Gobra for the Albert Victor Asylum for Lepers was undertaken during the year and completed after its close. The inmates were then removed to the new asylum, which is under the immediate charge of a resident medical officer and controlled by a committee of management appointed under Act III of 1898.

Traffic in bogus American diplomas.

40. In forwarding certain papers on the subject of the traffic in bogus American diplomas by certain persons at Chicago, the Government of India requested that enquiries might be made as to whether any persons in Bengal were employed to sell these diplomas, and that steps might be taken to inform the public of the bogus nature of the titles. On enquiry it was found that one such person existed in Calcutta, and that certain degrees and titles had been purchased through him. The Government of India were informed and the public warned through the newspapers of the bogus nature of the titles.

Indian Indigenous Drugs Committees.

41. On the recommendation of the Central Indigenous Drugs Committee, the Government of India directed that the Provincial Committees as at first constituted should be abolished, and that one or more physicians in important towns, who were likely to give the various investigations their special attention, should be entrusted with the further pursuit of the enquiries. In Bengal the work has accordingly been given to certain medical officers at the Presidency and to the Civil Surgeon of each district.

Production and sale of quinine.

42. In submitting his opinion on the policy of the Government of Madras in reducing the price of five-grain packets of quinine sold under the pice-packet system from three to two pies, the Superintendent of the Government Cinchona Plantation deprecated the proposal on the ground that the sale of these packets at two pies each would reduce the price of quinine below the market rate, and would thus constitute a distinct interference on the part of Government with private enterprise. This opinion was forwarded to the Government of India with an expression of the opinion of the Local Government that the advantages accruing from the reduction would not be great, and that far more damage would eventually be done to the population at large by checking the non-official supply than could be balanced by the gain from cheapening the purchases of charitable institutions and the general public.

PLAGUE.

43. There was a serious increase of plague throughout the Province, the increase being greatest in the districts of Patna, Saran, and Gaya. In Calcutta, where also an increase occurred, the course of the epidemic resembled that of the previous two years, and, as in those years, there was a rapid fall in the month of April. The measures of the Special Health Officer remained unchanged, and disinfection, which was carried out on an extensive scale, was the main instrument employed. There were also outbreaks in Monghyr, Shahabad, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Hazaribagh, Manbhum, and the Sonthal Parganas.

The Plague Regulations of this Province were revised during the year on the lines laid down in the report of the Indian Plague Commission published in July 1900, and the Resolution recorded on it by the Government of India. The principal features of the revised Regulations are the exclusion from the Calcutta rules of all provisions for the compulsory removal of patients to hospital and the segregation of contacts, and the strict limitation of the use of such measures in the interior to rare and specified cases. The power to employ cordons has been entirely withdrawn, and the principle has been definitely laid down that reliance is to be placed mainly on disinfection, and, in the interior, on the evacuation of infected quarters, and that these measures are to be encouraged by every means short of the use of force.

The rules as to disinfection in force in the port of Calcutta, which include the disinfection of the effects of all native crews, third-class and deck passengers, and native servants sailing for ports out of India, were extended to the port of Chittagong.

Out of 16 stations in Bengal for the inspection of travellers, 11 were abolished in November 1900. The services of the Bengal Plague Commission were dispensed with during the year.

As in previous years, the Inspector-General of Police was in charge of the arrangements for despatching pilgrims to the Hedjaz. Pilgrimage was at first permitted, so far as Bengal was concerned, from the Chittagong Division only. Subsequently, however, the concession was extended to residents of the Chota Nagpur, Orissa, Dacca, and Rajshahi Divisions.

MARINE.

Regulation and Inspection of Mines.

44. The draft Bill for the regulation and inspection of mines as finally recast was received from the Government of India at the end of the previous year and circulated to Commissioners of Divisions and public bodies for opinion on its provisions, and on receipt of their opinions they were submitted to the Government of India. The Bill was finally passed into law during the year.

Protection of inland steam-vessels from collision.

45. At the beginning of the year the draft rules under section 30A of the Inland Steam-vessels Act for the protection of inland steam-vessels from collision, which had been approved by the Government of India, were published for criticism. No objections having been raised, the rules were finally passed and published. These rules are not applicable to the River Hooghly between a line drawn west of Saugor Island Light-house and the north boundary of the Port of Calcutta.

While these rules were under consideration, a collision resulted from an alleged violation by an inland steam-vessel of Article 25 of the Rules for prevention of collisions at sea, which are in force on the Hooghly. Representations were made to Government to decide the question of the course to be taken by an inland vessel when meeting a sea-going one, and it was suggested that special rules for the navigation of the Hooghly were desirable. A Committee was accordingly appointed to consider the matter, but had not submitted its report by the close of the year.

Employment of Eurasians as seamen.

46. In October 1900 the Government of India addressed the Government of Bengal concerning the restrictions in the present law which affect the shipping of Eurasians as seamen. The Bengal Government had already been enquiring into the matter, and the Government of India was informed, in reply, that under the law a Master engaging a Native of India as a seaman has to stipulate to bring him back to India. Eurasians are technically Natives of India, and the above condition, therefore, applies to them. Vessels which are likely to employ Eurasians are generally those having European crews, and the stipulation of the law is strongly objected to by Masters of vessels, as they often pay off their crew on return to the United Kingdom, and are thus unable to pay off and dismiss the Eurasians with the rest of the crew. There is, moreover, little difficulty in obtaining European crews in India without the liability connected with the Eurasian.

There is no dearth of apprentices at English ports, and Masters can get as many as they require with a premium of £20 to £50. This heavy charge prevents any very considerable number of Eurasian lads from being apprenticed.

The whole question having been considered, the Government of India ruled that the words "Native seamen," as used in section 29 of Act V of 1883, should not be held to include Statutory Natives, but should be read in the ordinary meaning of the word "Native" as referring to the indigenous as opposed to the European and Eurasian inhabitants of India This decision allows Eurasians to proceed to sea on the same terms as Europeans.

Lighting of the Red Sea.

47. In the summary for last year it was stated that the views of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in the matter of the lighting of the Red Sea had been laid before the Government of India. As a result of this reference the Government of India intimated that information had been received through the Home Government that the Ottoman Government have begun the construction of four lights to be set up at Mocha, Abu Ail, Zabeyr, and Job-il-Tier.

Works at the Kidderpore Docks.

48. The following are the more important works at the Kidderpore Docks that were sanctioned during the year:—

	Rs.
Second graving dock	9,26,460
Two permanent coal berths	5,49,839
Additional sidings	2,09,220

The original estimate for the two coaling berths amounted to Rs. 4,58,014 and provided for timber jetties. The timber jetties on the berths already constructed answered very well for loading by hand-labour, but were unsuited for hydraulic-loading machinery. It was decided to construct brick quay-walls instead of timber jetties, as being more satisfactory in the end.

Enquiry into the working of the Calcutta Port Trust.

49. In consequence of unfavourable criticisms on the financial position of the Calcutta Port Trust, and the policy adopted by the Commissioners in dealing with their surplus revenues, the Calcutta Trades Association and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce recommended the appointment of a Commission to consider the present and future management of the Port Trust, and to draw up a scheme for the more efficient and economical management of its affairs.

The Lieutenant-Governor, while he was not prepared to question the efficiency of the administration of the Port Trust, consented, in view of the unanimous request for an enquiry, to appoint a Commission to make an investigation. The Commission consisted of three representatives from the mercantile community, two from Railway Administrations, the Secretary of the Bombay Port Trust, and two Government officials—one as President and the other as Secretary.

The issues to be decided by the Committee were—

(1) How far could the management of the Port Trust be improved (*a*) with regard to efficiency, and (*b*) with regard to economy.

(2) Should the profits of one part of the Trust property be used to meet the deficits on another, or should they be kept entirely separate.

(3) Should the offices of the Chairman and Chief Engineer be separated, and if so, what other changes, if any, in the present organization were desirable.

The Committee submitted its report in March 1901. In regard to the first issue, the report disclosed certain imperfections, but certainly disproved the general and sweeping charges of mismanagement brought against the Commissioners in some quarters. Numerous suggestions were made by the Committee with a view to increase the efficiency of the various departments of the Trust. Various proposals were also put forward which were estimated—partly by economy in present expenditure, partly by re-adjustment in existing rates and charges, and partly by increase in rents and miscellaneous receipts—to increase the revenue by about 5½ lakhs of rupees. On the other hand, certain additional capital expenditure was advocated. These suggestions and proposals are being considered by the Commissioners.

In regard to the second issue, the Commission decided that the operations of the Trust ought to be treated as a whole, and that the contention that each department should be independent and self-supporting could not be maintained.

With reference to the third issue, the Commission unanimously recommended that the posts of Vice-Chairman and Chief Engineer should be separated, and this recommendation has been carried out. Mr. J. H. Apjohn vacated the joint appointment shortly after the close of the year, and has been succeeded as Vice-Chairman by Mr. F. G. Dumayne, formerly the Secretary to the Bombay Port Trust. Mr. F. Palmer of the East Indian Railway has subsequently been appointed Chief Engineer.

Mechanical loading of coal.

50. The export trade in coal from the port of Calcutta having developed very rapidly, it became necessary to provide special facilities for ships engaged in the trade. The Port Commissioners of Calcutta had provided four berths with timber jetties in the Kidderpore Docks, and had put in hand the construction of two additional berths with quay-walls, but it became evident that with hand-labour alone it would be difficult to load the ships with sufficient despatch. Opinions differed widely as to the merits of the different coal-loading systems in use, and a Committee was appointed on the matter. In a valuable and comprehensive report, they decided that, under existing conditions and with the rolling-stock now in use, the system invented by Mr. Beckett of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway was that which was best fitted for the purpose and could be put into operation at the earliest date. Arrangements were accordingly made to fit one of the permanent berths with Mr. Beckett's system.

Improvements to the Port of Chittagong.

51. Towards the end of the previous year a memorial was received, on behalf of the tea planters of Assam, Sylhet, and Cachar, representing the difficulties in the navigation of the Chittagong River. Mr. Apjohn, the Vice-Chairman of the Calcutta Port Commissioners, paid a visit to Chittagong, at the request of Government, and he reported that the cost of efficiently improving the river to allow large steamers to enter the port at all times and seasons would cost ten lakhs of rupees, and involve an increase on the working expenses of the port of Rs. 75,000 per annum. As neither the Port Fund nor the Provincial Government were financially able to bear the charge, it was decided that the consideration of this matter should lie over until there was good evidence forthcoming that either the trade of the port would so

increase as to justify the expenditure, or that the existing trade could bear the additional charges that would have to be imposed.

In the meantime the Agent of the Assam-Bengal Railway represented that there was no correct chart of the Chittagong river, as many changes had occurred since the last survey was made. On this matter being brought to the notice of the Government of India, that Government issued orders to the Director of the Royal Indian Marine to have a thorough survey made of the Chittagong river.

Reduction of expenditure on the Orissa ports.

52. Owing to the opening of the East Coast Railway, trade and navigation with the Orissa ports has decreased considerably, and the Provincial Government has been called on to make good the deficit. As there is no probability of the trade increasing, steps were taken to reduce the expenditure. One cause of the heavy expenditure was the cost of keeping up the Shortt's Island Lighthouse. The sea had been gradually cutting away the island, but recently the erosion became so rapid that the safety of the lighthouse was endangered. It was decided to abandon the lighthouse; the sixth order light from Chandbally was transferred to the island and exhibited on a mast, the light at Chandbally being replaced by two dioptric lanterns. This has effected a large reduction in the expenditure. It was also decided to place all the Orissa ports under the superintendence of one Port Officer, by which one appointment was abolished and a saving made of about Rs. 500 a month.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE.

Revised rules for admission into the Agricultural classes, Sibpur Civil Engineering College.

53. In consequence of the extension of the course of study in the higher Agricultural class of the Sibpur Engineering College to two years, revised rules for the admission of students into that class have been issued. The revised syllabus of studies is now in course of preparation.

Veterinary education.

54. In January 1900 a Conference of Veterinary Officers was held at Umballa to consider various questions connected with the Veterinary Educational establishments in India. The Conference recommended the adoption of a certain curriculum for the three-year students in the Calcutta Veterinary College, and made suggestions for the constitution of Examining Boards and the conduct of examinations. With the approval of the Government of India, this curriculum has been adopted, and the suggestions about the Board of Examination accepted, so far as the Bengal Veterinary Institution is concerned.

Bengal Veterinary College.

55. Twenty students joined the College during the year. Altogether 40 students appeared at the annual examination, all of whom, with the exception of one who failed last year, held stipends. The results of the examinations in the whole of the three classes were satisfactory, more especially in the Diploma examination, in which all the candidates were successful. The new graduates have already obtained

appointments, and one of them has been given a lectureship in the College. The demand for veterinary assistants is rapidly on the increase.

Training of petty officers and drivers of the Transport service at Veterinary Colleges.

56. The Government of India asked for the co-operation of this Government in carrying out the scheme devised by the Commissary-General-in-Chief for the training of petty officers and drivers of the Transport service as dressers at Veterinary Colleges in India. The Principal of the Bengal Veterinary College has accordingly arranged to undertake the training of 30 drivers at a time during the College vacation every year.

Veterinary dispensaries in Bengal.

57. The proposals for aiding from Provincial funds the District Boards and head-quarters Municipalities of Bengal for the purpose of establishing veterinary dispensaries and the employment of stationary and itinerant assistants at a yearly cost of Rs. 16,307 in the near future, and of Rs. 33,000 some years hence, having been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, the Government of India have authorised the gradual introduction of the scheme as funds permit. As regards the control of Municipal and District Board Veterinary Assistants, the Government of India have desired that it should be divided between the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal, and the Presidents or Chairmen of the Local Boards concerned—the former retaining the chief authority in regard to the disposal of veterinary assistants, but consulting the latter as to their fitness as shown by their work before making promotions. Rules to this end have since been framed.

Glanders and Farcy Act XIII of 1899.

58. On an outbreak of glanders in the Sonthal Parganas, the provisions of the Glanders and Farcy Act of 1899 were brought into force in that district. The Act has also been extended to the Dacca Municipality.

Rinderpest experiments.

59. At the suggestion of the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, experiments were made during the year, under the supervision of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal, in the districts of Chittagong, Burdwan, and Muzaffarpur, and within the Calcutta Municipality, to test the efficacy of the inoculation of cattle with the "Anti-Rinderpest Serum" manufactured at the Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory. The result was successful in a very large number of cases, and was highly appreciated by the people, although they were at the beginning strongly prejudiced against the operations. Since the close of the year Government has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1,500 for the extension of the operations to other districts of this Province.

Sugar-refining industry.

60. The great increase in the imports of bounty-fed beet sugar from Europe and the consequent depression in the Indian sugar industry attracted much attention some few years ago. To remedy this state of affairs, Act XIV of 1899 was passed, imposing countervailing duties as a measure of protection for native cultivators, and with the hope that it would revive the sugar-refining industry and increase the area under sugarcane. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to enable a definite opinion to be formed as to the effect of the legislation, but there are signs that the industry has already been benefited.

Sugar industry and Indigo researches in Bihar.

61. The indigo industry in Bihar has been greatly depressed by the competition of the synthetically prepared dye. In this connection the cultivation of sugarcane as a rotation crop on indigo lands came under discussion. In October a Committee, of which Mr. J. E. O'Conor, the Director-General of Statistics, was the President, was appointed, and after a local enquiry they submitted a report in February last. The Committee were of opinion that, even as now conducted, the cultivation of sugar by planters was profitable, and that it would be still more so if carried on in accordance with the principles of modern scientific agriculture. The report was published for general information and largely distributed amongst those interested, with the result that a considerable amount of capital is being invested in sugar cultivation in Bihar.

At the same time Government was approached by the Bihar Planters' Association and the Indigo Improvement Syndicate for a State subsidy to enable them to continue their researches as regards the cultivation and manufacture of indigo. Government was satisfied that the planters and their agents had made a strong and genuine effort to work out schemes for the improvement of the outturn of the plant and of its manufacture into dye. Subject to the condition that the Association and Syndicate should amalgamate for the further prosecution of these researches, Government agreed to grant a subsidy of Rs. 50,000 per annum for three years from 1901-02, the associated bodies making a further contribution of Rs. 75,000 per annum, the whole sum being devoted to the furtherance of researches having for their chief object the improvement of the indigo plant and the increase in yield of the dye, and for their second the development of sugarcane and the most suitable rotation crops for indigo lands.

Silk.

62. Some progress has been made in the districts of Malda, Birbhum, and Murshidabad in educating the rearers of silk-worms to select the seed after microscopical examination and to rear the worm on scientific principles. Already considerable success has been achieved, and the work promises a wide and valuable development of a purely indigenous industry. The Rajshahi Industrial School also made satisfactory progress in sericultural work during the year under review, and a grant of Rs. 2,000 made by the Government of India was utilised in the erection of a seed-house.

FAMINE AND FLOODS.

63. In consequence of the failure of the crops of 1899-1900, it was found necessary to undertake relief operations in the districts of Ranchi and Palamau, as well as in Angul and the Khondmals. In Ranchi the total area affected was 3,052 square miles with a population of 492,810 persons. In the district of Palamau, thana Mahuadanr, with an area of 502 square miles and a population of 26,153 persons, was the only thana in which famine was declared, but in certain other thanas test-works were conducted and gratuitous relief was given. A good *bhadoi* crop and the favourable prospects of the winter rice enabled all relief-works in Palamau to be

closed from the 31st August 1900, and kitchens from the 8th September. In Ranchi both works and kitchens were stopped on the 15th September.

The average daily numbers relieved in these two districts were—

	Test and relief-works.		Gratuitous relief.	
	Average daily number of persons.	Percentage of population of area affected.	Average daily number of persons.	Percentage of population of area affected.
Ranchi	7,225	1·47	7,378	2·3
Palamau	1,495	·36	2,097	·47

The expenditure incurred on works and gratuitous relief, including establishment, etc., is given below:—

	Total expenditure.	Portion met from—		Balance met from the Government famine allotment.
		District Boards' Funds.	Government Estates' improvement Fund.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Ranchi ...	2,02,986 6 6½	721 13 3	3,674 15 3	1,98,589 10 0½
Palamau ...	30,193 2 8	2,000 0 0	10,032 3 10	18,160 9 10
	2,33,179 9 2½	2,721 13 3	13,707 8 1	2,16,750 3 10½

The cost of relief per head per diem was—

	Cost per head per diem.	
	Of wages on works and doles and rations taken together.	Of wages and doles and rations *plus* establishment, tools and plant, and miscellaneous expenditure.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Ranchi	0 1 3	0 1 11
Palamau	0 1 2	0 1 7

The advances made in Ranchi and Palamau to assist the importation of food-grains aggregated Rs. 8,700 and Rs. 65,000 respectively.

A sum of Rs. 1,11,941-14 was lent to cultivators in the district of Ranchi, and Rs. 45,143-8 in Palamau. In making these advances it was found necessary, in view of the urgency of the case and the long distances to be travelled, to disburse the money to agriculturists at local centres, instead of at the district treasury, as required under the ordinary rules, Deputy Collectors and Sub-Deputy Collectors being deputed to do the work.

The relief given was adequate.

There was some distress in Angul and specially in the Khondmals subdivision, though the conditions were not such as to warrant the declaration of famine. Some works were carried on, and gratuitous relief was given to starving wanderers and others unable to work. In the Angul subdivision the scarcity lasted till the end of August, but in the Khondmals, owing to delayed transplantation of the winter rice, due to the lateness of the rains, some works had to be carried on till the middle of November and gratuitous relief till the first week of December. The total expenditure from all sources was Rs. 17,036 on works and Rs. 2,875 on gratuitous relief, and a sum of Rs. 22,064 was lent to cultivators under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.

64. In the second half of September 1900, there was unusually heavy rain, which caused floods in parts of the Orissa, Presidency, and Burdwan Divisions.

The people of the flooded tracts in Orissa are accustomed to such calamities, and in many parts the floods left a rich deposit of silt behind, which was beneficial to the *rabi* crops. Although, therefore, some damage was caused to the winter rice crop, the people were not much in need of assistance; of the grant made by Government for agricultural loans in the three districts, only Rs. 4,565 was actually borrowed in Cuttack, and nothing in Puri or Balasore. In Jessore, Khulna, and Nadia, the damage was inconsiderable. The district which suffered most was the 24-Parganas. A large number of cattle were drowned, and about 5 per cent. of the houses outside the municipal areas were destroyed, a large proportion of the remainder being more or less damaged. The outturn of the rice, which was estimated before the floods at 120 per cent., turned out to be only about 50 per cent. of an average crop. The districts of Howrah and Hooghly also suffered severely. Loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act were offered, but were not largely taken except in the 24-Parganas, where a sum of Rs. 20,979 was given out.

FORESTS.

Statistics.

65. The Forest Department held under its charge an area of 13,570 square miles, equivalent to 9 per cent. of the area of the Province. Of this, 5,881 square miles are reserved, 3,656 square miles protected, and 4,033 square miles unclassed forest. During the year 19 square miles of protected forest were transferred to the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of the Sundarbans for the extension of cultivation. Although there was a decrease in the yield of timber and fuel, the financial results of the year were better than that of the preceding year. The surplus revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 6,55,629, exceeding that of the previous year by about Rs. 62,000.

The area attempted to be protected from fire was 2,120 square miles. Forest fires affected an area of 35,278 acres, against 199,940 acres in the previous year—a great reduction, due no doubt to more frequent showers in the dry season. The number of cases taken before the Courts on account of the breach of the forest law decreased from 355 in 1899-1900 to 301 in the year under report. The area open to grazing was 2,136 square miles, and the total value of fees amounted to Rs. 1,09,533, against Rs. 1,16,111 in 1899-1900.

Amendment of the Indian Forest Act, VII of 1878, by Act V of 1901.

66. The Indian Forest Act, VII of 1878, was amended by the Government of India in March 1901, with a view to thes enforcement of communal responsibility in case of wilful or grossly negligent incendiarism in forests. Power is given by the Act with regard to "Reserves" to the Government to suspend the exercise of rights that have been abused and stimulate public feeling to support the efforts of the conservancy administration. This was extended to "protected" areas. A provision has also been inserted casting upon persons enjoying the advantages of forest administration the responsibility for giving assistance in suppressing fires and offences without waiting for a formal demand.

Reorganisation of the clerical and menial staff of the Forest Department.

67. Ever since 1892 the revision of the ministerial establishment of the Bengal Forest Circle has been under consideration. It was first stayed for the reorganisation of the Subordinate Forest Service. Then a scheme was reached in 1897, costing Rs. 2,738 per mensem. This was considered too dear, but it really depended on a system of accounts in the Forest Department which was very elaborate and intricate. A Committee, consisting of a few practical and experienced Forest Officers, was appointed to devise a method for the reduction of clerical work without loss of efficiency. In the end a scheme, involving an increase of Rs. 797-8 per mensem, was forwarded to the Government of India, and was sanctioned with effect from the 1st of April 1901.

Forest working plans.

68. The preparation of working plans for the forests under the management of the Forest Department has not made great progress. For some years past the paramount necessity of a working plan for each forest has been strongly and repeatedly impressed upon that Department. Of the total forest area in Bengal of 13,589 square miles, working plans for 5,320 square miles only have either been completed or are being compiled. With a view to push on the work and to keep a check on the progress made, a detailed programme has been prepared showing the work arranged for the next five years.

Rules for the management of the Sonthal Parganas Protected Forests—Trade in *sabai* grass.

69. In 1894 rules were made for the management of the protected forests in the Sonthal Parganas. Experience, however, showed that the rules required revision on certain points, and, for the protection of the hillmen, a regulation of the trade in *sabai* grass. The rules were accordingly revised during the year with the approval of the Government of India, and particular provision has been made in regard to the alienation of rights in the grass areas.

Drift Timber Rules for the Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling districts.

70. Rules for the salving, and disposal of drift timber, etc., on the Tista, Balasan, Mahanadi, and other rivers in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling, framed under the Indian Forest Act, were passed by Government during the year.

Survey of the Singhbhum Forests.

71. The survey of the reserved forests in Singhbhum, commenced in 1899, was continued by two field detachments under the Superintendent of Forest Surveys. In addition to the preliminary traversing and triangulation, an area of 350 square miles of detail survey on the 4″ scale in the Kolhan, Koima, and Sainta Ranges was completed. A record of forest growth was prepared for the area surveyed. All the forest roads leading to depôts were surveyed. The mapping of the area surveyed is in progress. To save expense it has been decided to have a few copies of the maps reproduced for present use by a cheap process, and to defer the final publication until the survey of the protected forests shall have been completed.

Water-supply in State forests and grazing grounds in times of scarcity.

72. In pursuance of paragraph 581 of the Report of the Indian Famine Commission of 1898, the Government of India called for a report from this Government as to the measures required to be taken to ensure a regular supply of water in the State forests in Bengal, so that their utility as grazing grounds in times of famine might not be

diminished. The Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Palamau, Singhbhum, and Chittagong forests are too well supplied with water from natural sources all the year round to require any artificial storage of the kind contemplated; and the tidal forests of the Sundarbans are not used for grazing purposes. For the forests in Puri the requirements for an adequate supply of water in years of famine or unusual drought can be met by timely repairs to the existing tanks in the estate at an estimated cost of Rs. 30,000. The construction of some *bundhs* was recommended in the Angul forests at a cost of Rs. 16,000. In the Sonthal Parganas the construction of embankments on the fringes of the forests on the plan followed by the Sonthals for the irrigation of their rice-fields is considered enough. The Government of India has been answered to this effect.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Imperial Civil Works.

73. The most important among Imperial Civil Works of the year was the new Secretariat building for the Military Department of the Government of India at Calcutta. The elevation designs were offered for public competition. The selected design has been modified by Mr. Banks Gwyther. The foundation of the north and south blocks was completed and that of the centre block commenced.

Negotiations were nearly completed for the purchase of the property at Alipore known as "Hastings' House" with a view to converting it into a residence for native chiefs invited to Calcutta as guests of the Government of India. Quarters with necessary out-houses will be erected in the grounds for officers and gentlemen accompanying the chiefs.

The premises No. 26, Mango Lane, Calcutta, lately occupied by the Agra Bank, Limited, were also purchased for the use of the Paper Currency Department.

Civil Courts.

74. Among Provincial works, munsifis at Bogra,-Thakurgaon, Narayanganj, Patya, Satkania, and North Raojan were completed. A treble munsifi at Madaripur was commenced, and the Araria munsifi extended. At Phulbari, the new headquarters of the Khondmals, work was in hand on the court-house, police-station, school and inspection bungalow. Sanction was given to the construction of residences for eight munsifs at various subdivisional stations in the Province, and the preliminary steps taken for their construction.

Excise and Jails.

75. The reconstruction of the distillery buildings at Monghyr was greatly retarded on account of the prevalence of plague in that town. Work on the cubicles in barracks Nos. 1 and 2 in the Bhagalpur Central Jail was resumed.

Hospitals and dispensaries.

76. The construction of the Presidency General Hospital was continued during the year. The men's block was completed, with the exception of fittings and furniture, an electric passenger lift, and some petty works. The building has been supplied with electric light, and electric power will be used for working the pumps, the passenger lift, and the fans. The nurses' quarters, a three-storeyed block, capable of accommodating 46 nurses and 2 nursing sisters, was almost finished. The main kitchen was completed, excepting the fittings. Land was acquired for a residence for the Surgeon-Superintendent.

Asylums.

77. Bricks were made and other materials collected for the construction of the several buildings required for a Central Lunatic Asylum at Berhampore.

An Asylum at Gobra to take the place of the present Leper Asylum in Amherst Street was almost finished. The estimate amounts to Rs. 1,34,100.

Communications.

78. Good progress has been made in the work of restoring the provincial roads, bridges, and drains in the Darjeeling district, due to the damage caused by the storm of September 1899 and the rains of 1900. The outlay was Rs. 1,30,827.

Eight out of the nine road-cess bridges in this district, which were destroyed by the storm of September 1899, the restoration of which was undertaken by the Public Works Department, were practically completed during the year under review. The construction of Manjitar bridge over the Rungit river was in progress.

The project for the restoration of the Mary Ville slip in Darjeeling both above and below the Auckland Road, a slip which blocked the Railway, was sanctioned by Government in March 1901. The work below the Auckland Road was half completed during the year.

The restoration of the roads, drainage and protective works at Darjeeling, which was rendered necessary owing to the storm disaster of September 1899, was continued during the year. A total sum of Rs. 3,10,725 was expended by the Special Repairs Division. Out of this sum Rs. 1,77,658 was expended on roads alone, and the balance was spent on protective works and drains. Excellent work has been done, and very little now remains to be done, except the strengthening of the water-courses below the station.

In the Eastern Duars the Ramsahai Hat-Nagrakata Road was almost completed during the year. The Rangati bridge, in the 6th mile of this road, was carried away by the flood of July 1900 and will be restored. The Lataguri-Metalli Road was practically completed during the year. The earthwork on the Jainti-Raidak Road was in part finished during the year, and for the rest nearly so. The bridges were also fairly advanced. An estimate, amounting to Rs. 40,100, was sanctioned for constructing a road from Gairkata to Birpara. Work was started in September 1900. An estimate of Rs. 16,300 was sanctioned for the construction of the road from Rajabhatkhowa to Kalchini.

Surveys of the following roads in the Duars were completed during the year:—Dhura Mara to Banarhat, Banarhat to Lunkapara, and the Second Section of the Dam-Dim-Phulbari Road in the Western Duars, and Rajabhatkhowa to Jaigaon in the Eastern Duars.

The metalling of the portion of the Cuttack-Dhenkanal-Angul Road, which lies in the Athghar State, was completed.

Three feeder roads are being made through the agency of the District Boards of Bogra and Dinajpur. The progess on these roads during the year was not satisfactory.

Messrs. Ewing & Co. of Calcutta were given permission to survey an alignment for a wire tramway for the carriage of goods from the Jelap Pass on the Tibetan frontier through Sikkim to a point on the Bengal-Duars Railway,—probably Dam-Dim.

Miscellaneous public improvements.

79. The extension of the period of the Calcutta Electric Lighting license granted to Messrs. Kilburn & Co. from 21 to 42 years was under consideration, and the Calcutta Electric Lighting license, 1900, for the

"added area" of Calcutta was granted to the same firm on behalf of the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, Limited.

A new Act for the regulation of electrical installations throughout India is under consideration by the Government of India.

Establishment.

80. To give effect to the proposals made by this Government for the better supervision of Local as well as Provincial and Imperial Works executed through the agency of District Boards in Bengal, the Secretary of State sanctioned, during the year now under review, two additional Superintending Engineers for this Province. This admitted of the Public Works Circles and Inspectors of Works' charges being rearranged. There were originally seven Inspectorships of Works. Four of these charges were held by Superintending Engineers and three by Executive Engineers: under the new arrangement there are now ten Inspectorships of Works, seven held by Superintending Engineers and three by Executive Engineers. To secure a more convenient and equable distribution of work amongst these ten charges or circles, a readjustment of the various districts was made. These charges are conterminous as far as possible with the several Commissionerships. The charge of the Inspector of Works, Eastern Circle, now includes the executive charge of the Dacca Division. Similarly, the charge of the Bhagalpur Circle now includes the executive charge of Imperial and Provincial Works in the Bhagalpur and Purnea districts.

RAILWAYS.

81. The following are the additions to the open mileage of the Province during the year:—

			Miles.
	Standard Gauge.		
East Indian Railway ...	Pandra Branch	...	3·23
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	Khal bridge to Howrah	...	36·30
	Satragachi to Shalimar	...	3·00
	Total Standard gauge	...	42·53
	Metre Gauge.		
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur Railway.	Bogra to Fulchari	...	34·69
Bengal-Duars Railway Extensions.	Barnes Junction to Lalmonirhat		66·00
Tirhoot State Railway (Bengal and North-Western Railway).	Hajipur to Bachhwara	...	44·46
	Katihar to thana Bihpur	...	44·47
	Hajipur Branch loop	...	3·31
	Total Metre gauge	...	192·93
	2·6 Gauge.		
Cooch Behar Railway	Torsa bridge	...	0·11
	Alipur (Duars) to Jainti	...	19·15
	Total 2·6 gauge	...	19·26
	Grand Total	...	254·72

The important event of the year was the completion of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway to Howrah.

No new railways were sanctioned for construction under the branch-line terms, but negotiations in regard to the Laksam-Noakhali-Ichakhali line have been practically concluded.

The track on the Jherriah Branch of the East Indian Railway was doubled between miles 143·48 and 147·07. The Mahanaddi bridge on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway was finished, consisting of 64 spans of 100 feet girders; as also the Kuakhai and Kathjori bridges, consisting of 20 and 18 spans, respectively, of 150 feet girders; and the Roopnarain bridge, consisting of 7 spans of 300 feet and 4 spans of 100 feet girders—all on the same railway.

The following proposals have been under the consideration of the Government of India :—

(1) Construction of a chord line between Burdwan and Howrah, 53¾ miles in length;
(2) Gaya-Katrasgarh project, 108 miles; and
(3) Quadrupling the Eastern Bengal State Railway line from Naihati to Ballygunge.

Surveys were made for the following railways:—

East Indian Railway.—A line 119 miles long (5'-6" gauge) connecting Gaya on the South Bihar Branch with Dhanbaid on the Jherriah Coal Branch.

Eastern Bengal State Railway.—Preliminary surveys of lines (1) from Dacca to the bank of the Pudda, opposite Goalundo, 45 miles; (2) from Mymensingh to Netrokona, 23 miles; (3) from Singhjani Station on the Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj extension to Sherpur, 9 miles; and a reconnaissance from Sherpur to Nahtabari, 16 miles; also for a line 44¼ miles between the Brahmaputra-Saltanpur Branch Railway and the Assam Branch of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, the junctions being at Bonarpara Station on the former and Kaunia Station on the latter.

Assam-Bengal Railway.—A branch line from Laksam to Noakhali, 34 miles.

A concession has been granted to Messrs. Martin and Company for the construction of a 2 feet 6 inches light railway (18¾ miles) from Bukhtiarpur to Bihar, and proposals for the extension of the Howrah-Amta Light Railway are under consideration.

The question of bridging the Churni River to give the Ranaghat-Krishnagar Railway direct access to Ranaghat Station was under consideration, but no final conclusions have been reached.

The Calcutta Central Railway project (put forward by a private Syndicate) comprising (1) a permanent road and railway bridge to carry four lines of rails over the Hooghly at the site of the existing floating bridge; (2) a central passenger station at Calcutta; (3) an elevated junction railway to unite the East Indian and the Eastern Bengal Railways was under consideration by a representative Committee. This Committee was convened in April 1899 and completed its deliberations in March 1901.

Their practical conclusions were that a railway bridge at Howrah, with a Central Station at Calcutta, would be a great convenience; but that the cost of it was enormously underestimated by the Syndicate; that the methods proposed by the Syndicate for financing even the smaller scheme (omitting the large Central Station) are inadmissible; and that therefore the project, if

undertaken at all, should be undertaken by Government as a part of the conveniences of the Empire, irrespective of financial considerations. The Committee's report and recommendations were fully considered by the Local Government in the light of all the facts recorded during the past fifty years regarding the question of bridging the Hooghly and constructing a Central Railway Station in Calcutta. The Committee advanced no evidence to prove that a second railway bridge is required at Howrah, now or in the near future. The opinions at which the Lieutenant-Governor has arrived are these :—

A railway bridge below Naihati is not at present required: when one is required, it should not be built below Cossipore. The construction of any bridge on piers in the stream at or near Howrah (whether road or railway bridge) would be an experiment so dangerous to the shipping interests of the port that it would not be justified unless traffic could be served by no other reasonable alternative.

The plans for railways from the west and north-west of Calcutta should be prepared with this in view.

The development of goods traffic, *vid* the Jubilee Bridge to and from the Kidderpore Docks, for both exports and imports, should be encouraged by all reasonable and practicable means.

The use of Sealdah as a passenger station from and to Upper India should be carefully developed, and all concentration of traffic at Howrah, passenger or goods, lessened by every practicable means. Another and more Central Railway Station in the heart of Calcutta is not required, would add to the grave congestion of the area, and could not be made remunerative.

The conclusions of the Committee as well as those above recorded by the Local Government have been embodied in a letter submitting the whole case for the consideration of the Government of India.

The Government of India have replied that, in view of the opinions expressed by the Local Government, in which the Government of India generally concur, and of the fact that the scheme has not received the support of those most interested in its execution, the Calcutta Railway Syndicate have been informed that their offer to form a Company to undertake the works proposed cannot be entertained on the terms suggested. The Government of India also agree that there is no immediate urgency for a second railway bridge near Cossipore; but with a view to being placed in possession of the fullest information when considering other schemes, which may be affected by the project for a second bridge over the Hooghly, they will arrange when the Bishenpore-Howrah Railway survey is undertaken this season for the Engineer-in-Chief, to whom this work is entrusted, to investigate the question of a more direct railway entrance into Calcutta, as also the provision of a common passenger station for all the lines centring in Calcutta.

Complaints were received of the insufficiency of the culverts under the Bengal Central Railway and the Eastern Bengal State Railway near Dum-Dum. Reports were called for from the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, and the local Civil Officers as to the necessity of increasing the waterways.

IRRIGATION.

82. The Major Irrigation Works in Bengal are the Orissa, Midnapore, Hijili Tidal, and Sone Canals. The Orissa, Midnapore, and Sone Canals

are both for irrigation and navigation, and the Hijili Tidal Canal for irrigation only.

Area irrigated.

83. The total area irrigated by the Orissa, Midnapore, and Sone Canals during the year 1900-1901 was 716,271 acres, or 10,755 acres less than was irrigated during the previous year. The decrease took place solely in the area irrigated from the Sone Canals during the *rabi* season: it was due mainly to the heavy rainfall during that season. Compared with the average area irrigated by these works during the five years ending 1899-1900, there was, however, an increase of 11,107 acres. The area is, to a large extent, under leases for terms of years, and the area leased absorbs nearly the whole of the water available in the canals.

Revenue.

84. The receipts during the year from irrigation, navigation, and miscellaneous sources from the four canal projects were Rs. 17,99,452, or Rs. 49,297 less than the average receipts for the five years ending 1899-1900. The decrease was mainly due to the considerable falling off in the navigation receipts from the Orissa and Sone Canals owing to the opening of the Bengal-Nagpur and Mogulserai-Gaya Railway lines, to which most of the canal traffic has been diverted. There was, however, a reduction of Rs. 1,21,697 in the working expenses during the year, compared with the average of the previous five years. The net revenue of the year under review was Rs. 5,18,612 as compared with Rs. 4,46,212, which is the average of the previous five years. This shows an increase of Rs. 72,400. At the end of the year under review (1900-1901) the uncollected balance of irrigation revenue from the Orissa, Midnapore, and Sone Canals was reduced from Rs. 1,128 to Rs. 197 only.

Tribeni and Dhaka Canal schemes.

85. The Tribeni Canal project consists of a high-level canal, 61·31 miles in length, which is to take off from the Gandak river at Tribeni Ghât, immediately below the point where that river issues from the hills in Nepal. It will dominate the tract of country lying between the hills and the Sikrana river. The gross area commanded by the project will be 284,800 acres, of which it is proposed to irrigate 114,000 acres, distributed between *kharif*, *rabi*, and hot-weather crops. Some earthwork was done during the famine-relief operations in 1897, and about one-third of the earthwork was then excavated by famine labour. The project for this canal was sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India during the year at an estimated cost of Rs. 37,91,789: the work was immediately put in hand.

The Dhaka Canal is a project designed to utilize the water of a small stream—the Lal Bakiya—flowing from Nepal into Champaran. It is estimated to irrigate 8,500 acres in the *kharif* and 5,000 acres in the *rabi* season. The canal consists of a main channel, 3¼ miles long, and two branches. The estimate for this project, amounting to Rs. 2,93,145, was submitted to the Government of India for sanction, which was accorded in January.

Dudhai Canal project.

86. The object of this project is to convey water from the Brahmini river to irrigate the spring rice in the lower part of the tract of country between the Brahmini and Khursoa rivers. During the year under review the Superintending

Engineer submitted proposals for a scheme, which was roughly estimated to cost Rs. 74,739. The proposals contained in the Superintending Engineer's note were approved by the Chief Engineer, and detailed estimates, by sections, are now being prepared.

Improvement of the *bâil* route between the Kumar and Madhumati rivers.

87. This new route was only partially completed during the year at a cost of about 1½ lakhs. The original rough estimate of the proposed improvements was about 2 lakhs, and detailed estimates were sanctioned during the year for Rs. 1,76,135. The route was used, to a small extent only, by steamers in the rains of 1900, and far less than it might have been. It remains to be seen whether the steamer companies will make sufficient use of the route, when the work at present sanctioned is completed, to warrant a further development of its capacity for navigation. It is possible to make much greater improvements in it. The working expenses of the route were about Rs. 8,806, and only Rs. 435 were received in tolls. The chief cause of expenditure was the clearance of weeds. These gave a good deal of trouble, but there is every reason to think that the difficulty will decrease every year with the increased use of the channel.

Retired line of sea-dyke near Chandpur, in the Balasore Division.

88. An estimate, amounting to Rs. 72,314, for constructing this retired line was sanctioned in June 1900, but only a small amount of work was done during the year.

Abandonment of the Laltakuri embankment.

89. Owing to the very unsafe condition of the Bhagirathi left embankment, which protected a very large area of land in the Murshidabad and Nadia districts from floods, a transverse line of embankment was constructed in 1896 across the line of spill from Bugwangola to the 57th mile of the Bhagirathi embankment. This secured the safety of the country to the south of the new line. A temporary opening was left at the point where the Gobra *nadi* crosses the new embankment to give an outlet for the drainage of the tract of country lying to the north of it, until other arrangements for the drainage were made. It was proposed, at the time that the new Bugwangola retired line was sanctioned, to abandon the portion of the Bhagirathi embankment which lies between the 52nd and 69th miles. Nothing, however, was done until a definite decision was arrived at on certain points. Careful enquiry having proved that the vast majority of the persons interested wished to have the flood-water admitted to their lands, the following orders were passed:—

(*i*) That the existing gap in the retired line should be closed.

(*ii*) That a drainage channel, at a suitable level, connected with the Gobra *nadi*, should be made to drain the country to the north of the retired line.

(*iii*) That a channel should be opened below the new sluice that has been built in the retired line.

(*iv*) That the Bhagirathi embankment should be cut close to the 53rd mile, and so let the water from the river find its way gradually over the land to the north of the retired line.

The work was carried out before the rains of 1901.

90. The question of improving the condition of the lands on the Argowal Circuit has been more than once under consideration. The last proposal put forward was that the low lands in that circuit should be raised by opening up portions of them, from time to time, to the action of the tides. The objections to this plan were that the operation would take 30 years or upwards, the channels would again deteriorate, and the existing difficulty would then recur.

Proposal for improving the condition of the lands in the Argowal Circuit, in the Midnapore district.

Taking all the circumstances into consideration, it has been decided that the best way to improve the circuit is to drain it substantially as the neighbouring Contai basin and other swamps in the Hooghly district are drained. A rough estimate of the cost of the drainage scheme, amounting to about 1¼ lakhs, has been prepared, and the whole question is now being considered by the civil officers.

91. The Mahanadi commenced to rise very rapidly on the 20th September 1900, and eventually reached a height of 80·27 R.L., which is 0·27 higher than the previously recorded *maximum* in 1894. Five breaches occurred. The damage to crops was considerable, but the injury to Government works was of small importance.

Flood in the Orissa rivers in September 1900.

92. Early in September 1900 the Collector of Saran represented that it was desirable, owing to the want of rain, to open the Saran Canals for rice irrigation free. The canals were accordingly opened on the 19th September. On account of the good rain that fell all over the Saran district almost immediately afterwards, the Collector reported that there was no necessity for keeping the Saran Canals open for irrigation during the *rabi* season. They were, accordingly, again closed on the 4th October. The result of the concession was that 7,652 bighas were irrigated during the *kharif* season of 1900-1901.

Opening of the Saran Canals for *dhan* irrigation free of charge.

93. The unprecedented rainfall between the 18th and 25th September 1900, as mentioned above, severely damaged the crops in the district of the 24-Parganas. The effect of the rain was remarkable, even in a district which habitually undergoes severe flooding. Traffic on the Diamond Harbour Railway was interrupted, and the district roads were impassable, except in boats. The area of country affected is about 717 square miles; and the existing sluices in the embankments are insufficient to carry off heavy rainfall. A careful enquiry was made by the officers of the Department, and the cost of new sluices and main channels required is roughly estimated at 13¼ lakhs of rupees. Their reports and plans have been sent to the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, with the intimation that what is proposed to be done is to construct works which would be thoroughly efficient in all ordinary heavy falls of rain, and which would materially improve the state of affairs in such very abnormal circumstances as occurred last year, and that the proposed works will have to be carried out under the Embankment and Drainage Acts. The reports will be laid before the zamindars and other parties interested. If they agree to pay for the necessary works, the detailed estimates will be prepared and works carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Acts.

Drainage of the central portion of the 24-Parganas district.

94. The abnormal rainfall of the 15th to 25th September caused severe floods in all the rivers in the Balasore Division. The flood in the Subarnareka was nearly a foot higher than any previous records. The Bhograi and Jokee embankments were both overtopped, and numerous breaches occurred in the Jamkunda embankment. The damage done to the crops was not so great as might have been expected. The Chargachia embankments and the Balasore-Nalkul Road were overtopped and breached, and the water breached the banks of Range V in thirty places and spread itself all over the adjacent country. The Doomdee, Chanoon, Silda, and Sulpatta embankments were also more or less damaged.

Floods in certain rivers in the South-Western Circle.

95. The centre sluices of the Sone weir at Dehri have been shown to be rather a source of difficulty than of advantage in regulating the river. It is difficult to get to them, and the manipulation of the gates is troublesome. It has consequently been decided, with the approval of the Inspector-General of Irrigation, to close the vents altogether. One-half of them were closed in 1900 at a cost of about Rs. 9,000, and the remaining vents will be closed in 1901.

Closing of the centre sluices of the Sone weir at Dehri.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

96. The financial statement of the Government of Bengal was laid before the Provincial Legislative Council on the 30th March, and discussed on the 12th April 1901. The main points dealt with by non-official members were—State expenditure on primary, technical, and high education; the water-supply of villages in the interior; excise and local option; loans to Municipalities and grants for burning ghâts for Hindus; increase in the establishment of Munsifs; condition of the Nadia Rivers; the competition of jail manufactures with private enterprise; the improvement of the congested area of Calcutta; the increase of the salaries of ministerial officers of Government, and the introduction of type-writing machines into Courts of Law for copying English records. The Financial Secretary and three other official Members having replied at length, the discussion was concluded by the President, who commented upon the inexpansiveness of the revenues of District Boards and the means by which they could be supplemented from Provincial funds, and discussed the situation and the prospects of plague, especially in the city of Calcutta.

Financial statement in Council.

97. The Imperial receipts amounted to Rs. 15,55,32,956 as against Rs. 14,40,79,045 in 1899-1900, and the charges were Rs. 3,38,70,662 as compared with Rs. 3,28,71,031 in the preceding year. Both the receipts and charges in 1900-1901, therefore, showed increases amounting respectively to Rs. 1,14,53,911 and Rs. 9,99,631, the net increase being Rs. 1,04,54,280. The increase on the receipt side was mainly under Opium (over 107¼ lakhs), due to the sale of a larger number of chests at a higher average price; under Excise (3½ lakhs), due to better settlements and increased consumption consequent upon good harvests; and under Customs (nearly 10 lakhs) owing to larger imports. The increase on the expenditure side was mainly under Opium, where it was due to larger

Imperial Finance.

payments to cultivators in the Benares Agency and to increased freight and manufacturing charges in the Bihar Agency.

Provincial Finance.

98. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 38,18,388 and closed with one of Rs. 41,31,912, the result being a surplus of Rs. 3,13,524. The total receipts aggregated Rs. 4,81,58,860 as against Rs. 4,74,33,347 in 1899-1900, showing an increase of Rs. 7,25,513, which occurred partly under Excise (nearly 3½ lakhs), in consequence of better settlements and increased consumption; under Jails (about 2 lakhs) for special supplies of manufactures to the Military Department for the South Africa and China Wars; and under Marine (nearly 2 lakhs), owing to increased receipts under pilotage. The total provincial expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,78,45,336 as against Rs. 4,67,31,448 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 11,13,888. Of this sum, about 3¾ lakhs occurred under Jails, 1¾ lakhs under Contributions from Provincial to Local, 1½ lakhs under Courts of law, and 1¼ lakhs under Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation.

Local Finance.

99. The total receipts of the Incorporated Local Funds amounted to Rs. 97,74,026, and the expenditure to Rs. 97,24,689, the balance being thus increased from Rs. 35,99,749 to Rs. 36,49,086. The District Road Funds in the districts of Hazaribagh, Manbhum, Ranchi, Palamau were closed from the 1st April 1900 in consequence of the extension to them of the Local Self-Government Act, and the unspent balances formed the nucleus of the newly-constituted District Funds of those districts. The Trustees of the Mahabodhi Society Fund, Mandalay, paid a contribution of Rs. 13,000 to the District Fund, Gaya, for the construction of a rest-house at Budh Gaya for Buddhist pilgrims. The total receipts from the Excluded Local Funds, including Municipalities and the Chittagong Port Trust, amounted to Rs. 36,61,628, and the charges to Rs. 36,32,847, showing a closing balance of Rs. 8,20,762, against Rs. 7,91,981 at the end of the preceding year.

Currency Notes.

100. The stock of currency notes in the treasuries declined from Rs. 67,82,900 at the beginning of the year to Rs. 21,01,610 at the close. The value of notes supplied to district treasuries to meet local requirements was Rs. 28,76,550 as against Rs. 21,70,900 in 1899-1900. The total value of notes received from the public in payment of Government dues was Rs. 3,72,77,200, which was less than in the previous year, but considerably larger than in any of the three years preceding that year. The total value of notes issued to the public in payment of claims against Government was Rs. 1,81,46,685, and was the highest on record. All available surpluses of notes were withdrawn to Calcutta from the district treasuries, which in consequence had a very small stock for exchange purposes; hence the value of notes received from the public in exchange for silver was Rs. 74,40,610, against Rs. 96,21,330 in the preceding year. The value of notes issued to the public in exchange for silver was also less than in any year since 1895-96 excepting 1899-1900.

Circulation of gold coin.

101. Instances having come to the notice of the Government of India where a Government Department had, through misapprehension, refused to accept the tender of sovereigns as required by Act XXII of 1899, instructions were issued to all

heads of departments to ensure the acceptance of gold coin at the rate prescribed by law in all payments due to Government. Instructions were also issued by the Government of India to banks, directing that all Government payments made in cash at the Head Offices of any bank should, as far as possible, be disbursed in sovereigns.

Examination of counterfeit coin.

102. At the suggestion of the Government of India, the following rules were passed for the purpose of affording increased facilities to the police in tracing the origin and source of circulation of counterfeit coin:—

"That copies of the statements of counterfeit coins received at railway stations, which are submitted by the railway authorities to the Mint, should be sent to the Inspector-General of Police.

"That local station-masters and other railway officials should be instructed to give the earliest possible information to the police of the tender of any counterfeit coin.

"That the information acquired by the Mint Master, with regard to the extent, sphere, and manner of circulation of each type of counterfeit coin, should be furnished to the Inspector-General of Police.

Calcutta and Suburban Police Superannuation Fund.

103. The receipts of the Calcutta and Suburban Police Superannuation Fund having been insufficient to cover the increasing liabilities for pensionary and other charges payable from the Fund, the Commissioner of Police was authorised, with the sanction of the Government of India, to credit to the Fund the proceeds from fines, etc., enumerated in section 4 of Act I (B.C.) of 1890, and to apply to Government for any grant from Provincial Revenues that might be required to make up any deficiency. Instructions were at the same time issued for the adjustment of the contributions of the constables to the Fund in the same way as income-tax deductions are adjusted, and to arrange for the payment of pensions to the constables in the manner in which pensions are paid to other retired servants of Government.

Road and Public Works Cess.

104. The current net demand for both these cesses was Rs. 91,85,325 and the arrear demand was Rs. 16,74,304, making a total of Rs. 1,08,59,629 against Rs. 1,09,94,777, the demand of the previous year. The total collections amounted to Rs. 92,02,874. The gross rental on which cesses are levied has risen from Rs. 13,11,68,432, the amount when the road cess was first introduced, to Rs. 16,80,89,551. There were revaluations, partial or complete, in 30 out of the 43 districts where the Bengal Cess Act, IX of 1880, is now in operation.

LAND REVENUE.

Statistics.

105. The total current demand of the land revenue of the Province for 1900-1901 amounted to Rs. 3,99,98,399, of which Rs. 3,23,25,463 were due from permanently-settled estates, Rs. 34,87,529 from temporarily-settled estates, and Rs. 41,85,407 from estates held direct by Government.

The total current collections were Rs. 3,88,94,482, the percentage decreasing from 97·49 to 97·24 in 1900-1901. Out of the arrear demand of Rs. 12,75,051, Rs. 8,68,269 was collected during the year. The total demands

and collections of the year fell short of those of the previous year by Rs. 2,92,515 and Rs. 4,02,520, respectively; but save in comparison with 1899-1900, the total amount of land revenue collected, the percentage of total collections on the total demand and of current collections on current demand were the best in the quinquennial period 1896-97 to 1900-1901. Of the total balances at the close of the year, Rs. 11,75,767 were under recovery, and Rs. 1,60,752 were classed as doubtful and irrecoverable.

The current demand on the estates held direct by Government was Rs. 41,85,407 as against Rs. 41,04,753 in the preceding year. The percentage of total collections on the current demand decreased from 103·5 in 1899-1900 to 97·18 in the year under report. The percentage on the current demand of the cost of management of these estates was for the Province 6·1 as against 5·9 in the preceding year. The total remissions in these estates amounted to Rs. 1,42,047, of which Rs. 35,844 were on account of lands in Chittagong laid waste by the cyclone and storm-wave of October 1897.

The demand on account of the road and public works cesses amounted to Rs. 91,85,325, or Rs. 1,00,335 more than that of the previous year. The percentage of total collections on the current demand was 100·1.

The total number of certificates filed (228,557) increased by 2,118. There was a marked increase under the head "Court of Wards' demands," since greater use was made of the procedure in the large wards' estates in the Patna Division, owing to the completion of settlement proceedings. There was a satisfactory decrease of 7,360 in the number of certificates for the realisation of cesses. Recourse to actual sale was necessary in 9,945 cases as against 7,981 in the preceding year.

Under Land Registration 69,869 applications for mutation were filed during the year as against 67,108 in the previous year. The number of cases disposed of was 67,183.

There were 117 original settlements, 1,767 resettlements, and 177 summary settlements of petty Government estates during the year, resulting in a net increase in the revenue of Rs. 96,138.

SURVEYS AND SETTLEMENTS.

Chittagong settlement.

106. The settlement operations in the district of Chittagong have been completed, and the final report is now before Government. The operations recently brought to a close concerned, for assessment purposes only, the temporarily-settled portions of the district. They commenced in 1838, and, as regards survey, embraced all estates, for the lands belonging to the permanently-settled estates were much intermingled with the temporarily-settled lands. The total area cadastrally surveyed is 1,281,864 acres, or 2,002 square miles. The area assessed amounts to 329,564 acres, the net increase of revenue obtained being Rs. 2,15,327, which is equivalent to an increase of 56 per cent. on the former revenue. The full enhancement will not, however, be realisable until 1918-19, as progressive enhancements have been fixed wherever a large increase ensued. The new settlement will continue in thana Ramu until 1924, and in the rest of the district until 1925 A.D. The net cost of the operations, which for various reasons has been heavy, amounts to Rs. 13,68,317, the incidence per acre being Re. 1-3-1. On the net outlay of Rs. 13,68,317, the annual increase of revenue obtained represents an interest of 15·7 per cent.

Survey and record of rights in Backergunge.

107. The proposal to make a survey and record of rights in respect of the whole district of Backergunge was sanctioned by the Secretary of State in 1898-99. The traverse survey was commenced in the cold weather of 1900. A Settlement Officer was at the same time appointed to supervise the demarcation work for part of the season, with instructions to proceed to North Bihar for the purpose of mastering the procedure there and adapting it to the requirements of Backergunge.

Survey and settlement of chakla Roshnabad.

108. The operations in connection with the survey and record of rights of chakla Roshnabad, the estate of the Raja of Hill Tippera, in the districts of Tippera and Noakhali, which had been commenced in April 1892, were concluded in June 1899. The completion report, however, was not received till June 1900, that is, within the year under report. The operations resulted in an increase of Rs. 91,659, or 15·7 per cent. over the previous gross rental of the estate, which amounted to Rs. 5,84,189. In the case of raiyati holdings the enhancement was made principally on the ground of "rise in prices," while in the case of tenures it was made on such grounds as seemed to be fair and equitable to the Settlement Officer under section 7 of the Bengal Tenancy Act. The net cost of the operations was Rs. 4,73,072, which, distributed over an area of 355,467 acres actually brought under survey and settlement, gives a cost rate of Re. 1-6 per acre, which is unusually high. The litigation between the parties interested and the slackening of the progress to meet the wishes of the Raja delayed proceedings and enhanced the cost. The net expenditure incurred by the Raj represents five years' accumulated income from the increase effected by these operations in the gross rental of the estate.

Resettlement of the *Damin-i-Koh* Government estate.

109. The survey and settlement of the Damin-i-Koh Government estate in the Sonthal Parganas, including the *demarcation of the villages inhabited by Paharias*, was decided on in 1899-1900, and the traverse survey was begun in the cold weather of that year. The Paharias were promised in 1823, under conditions which still obtain, an exemption from assessment, and as regards their villages, the object in view was simply to define the limits and to secure proper administration of the protected forests. The local officers, however, construed the Government orders to mean a survey and demarcation of the internal boundaries of the Paharia villages, and many Paharias believed that this measure was only a prelude to assessment and a breach of the promise of Government. The misconception was removed. The work in the Paharia country will be confined to a demarcation of the line which divides the settled from the unsettled villages or groups of villages; within the latter there will be no demarcation of individual villages.

Revision of the Board's Survey and Settlement Manual.

110. The changes made in the procedure for surveys and records of rights, as laid down in Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885, by the passing of the amending Act, III (B.C.) of 1898, rendered it necessary to revise the Board's Survey and Settlement Manual, issued in 1896, so as to bring it into accord with the amended provisions of the law. The revised manual has been published.

CUSTOMS.

111. The total net duty collected during the year rose from Rs. 4,18,88,726 in 1899-1900 to Rs. 4,21,19,165, showing an increase of Rs. 2,30,439, or ·5 per cent. There was an increase under both import duty on general merchandise other than salt and export duty. The charges for the year, inclusive of refunds and drawbacks, amounted to Rs. 15,10,221, against Rs. 14,23,497 in the previous year.

Statistics.

112. The number of cases in which goods were detained for the infringement of the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Act rose from 366 in 1899-1900 to 569 in the year under report. Out of this number, 424 cases, or nearly 75 per cent, were under section 10(*d*) of the Act, which relates to goods bearing counterfeit trade marks or false trade descriptions. The amount of fines realised was Rs. 6,364 as against Rs. 8,018 in 1899-1900.

Working of the Merchandise Marks Act.

SALT.

113. With the approval of the Government of India, the provisions of the Indian Salt Act, XII of 1882, were extended to the districts of Howrah and Noakhali. The Act was already in force in the districts of the 24-Parganas, Midnapore, Khulna, Backergunge, and Chittagong; and the entire sea-board of Bengal was thus rendered subject to the provisions of Act XII of 1882.

Extension of the provisions of the Indian Salt Act, XII of 1882, to the districts of Howrah and Noakhali.

114. During the year orders were issued by the Government of India for the transfer of the supervision of the saltpetre refineries in Calcutta and its suburbs from the Northern India Salt Revenue Department to the Salt Department in Bengal. The actual transfer, however, was not carried out until after the close of the year.

Transfer of the supervision of the saltpetre refineries in and around Calcutta.

115. Compared with 1899-1900, there was a decrease of Rs. 3,60,016, or 1·4 per cent., in receipts, and an increase of Rs. 32,952, or 7·7 per cent., in the charges, during the year. The net revenue *fell by* Rs. 3,92,968, or 1·6 per cent. The decrease in receipts occurred mainly under import duty. The total quantity of salt consumed in the Province during the year rose from 1,01,94,338 maunds in 1899-1900 to 1,02,27,501 maunds.

Salt revenue and consumption.

OPIUM.

116. The old system of payment to the cultivators through the *khattadars* in the Bihar Agency was pronounced by the Opium Commission of 1883 and the Royal Opium Commission of 1895 to be open to objection; and the introduction of the *asamiwar* system of dealing direct with the poppy-cultivators, which was in vogue in the Benares Agency, was advocated. The old system was bad, inasmuch as good cultivators had to suffer for the laxity of the bad. Under the *khattadari* system, a *khattadar* frequently inserted fictitious raiyats in the list of those who engaged to grow opium, drew advances for them, and used the sum as a loan without interest until he had to repay it at weighment

Introduction of the "*intermediate system*" of dealing with poppy-cultivators in the Bihar Opium Agency.

time. When this time arrives, each raiyat's opium is separately weighed and recorded, but nevertheless payment was made to the *khattadar* in a lump sum. If there are fictitious raiyats on the list, or men who cultivated badly or whose cultivation is only nominal or a colourable pretext for obtaining an advance, the deficit on the advances made to them is deducted from the surplus earned by good raiyats, whose outturn exceeds their advances. This practice was represented to be one of the causes for the decrease in the area under opium and in the outturn obtained, the best cultivators being discouraged and disgusted. Accordingly Mr. A. G. Tytler, C. I. E., Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, devised what may be called the "intermediate system," which is in effect a compromise between the Bihar and Benares systems. It provided for the separate adjustment of each raiyat's accounts at the time of weighments, payments being made as hitherto through the *khattadars*. The *intermediate* system was experimentally introduced in the Siwan, Bettiah, and the Tirhut Sub-Agencies: it was worked for four seasons in the first and for two seasons in each of the other two sub-agencies, and was reported to the Government of India in December last to have been worked with success. On the recommendation of the Board of Revenue and of this Government, the Government of India have sanctioned the introduction of the system, with effect from the 1st September 1901, in the remaining sub-agencies of the Bihar Agency, with the exception of the Hazaribagh Sub-Agency, where the *asamiwar* system, as worked in the Benares Agency, has already been definitely introduced. The change will involve an additional expenditure of Rs. 3,960 only, exclusive of what may have to be incurred for the revision of the *kothi* and office establishments.

Revision of the *kothi* and office establishments in the Bihar and Benares Opium Agencies.

117. The question of reorganizing the *kothi* and office establishments, so as to improve the pay and status of the *mufassal amla*, and to make poppy cultivation more popular with the raiyats, was raised and discussed by the Opium Commission of 1883. The extra cost involved was estimated at over 3½ lakhs of rupees. Financial considerations, however, prevented the Government of India from introducing so expensive a reform, especially as its absolute necessity was not then felt. The matter was revived by the Royal Commission of 1895 on Opium, who strongly advised the introduction of this much-needed reform on the ground that the inadequacy of the pay of the establishments in question was a grievance of long standing, and that the better payment of the inferior native officials would benefit the cultivators. Proposals were accordingly submitted in December last to the Government of India, and since the close of the year the Secretary of State has sanctioned, with effect from the 1st September 1901, the revision of these establishments at a net additional expenditure of Rs. 96,177 per annum. All commission hitherto paid to the members of the *kothi* and office establishments will now cease, except that the zilladars will, for special reasons, continue to draw commission in respect of excess cultivation over a given standard. The increased cost is mainly due to the enhanced rates of pay now granted, a comparatively small amount being due to the creation of additional appointments rendered necessary by the extra work involved in the extension of the "*intermediate*" system throughout the Bihar Agency, except in the case of the Hazaribagh Sub-Agency.

Standard outturn and cultivation of provision opium.

118. In 1896 the Government of India ordered that the area of poppy cultivation in the Bihar and Benares Opium Agencies should be fixed so as to produce 54,000 chests of provision opium *plus* 7,000 to 8,000 maunds at 90° consistence of excise opium required annually for consumption in British India. On the basis of the average outturn per bigha of land cultivated during 1873-74 to 1894-95, it was estimated that an area of 924,318 bighas would be sufficient to produce the above quantity. It has subsequently been found that, despite the increase that has since been allowed in total cultivation, the average yield per bigha has been much less than that estimated in 1896. Consequently, it has not been possible to bring up the sales of any year to the normal standard of 54,000 chests of provision opium per annum. The whole question of outturn and cultivation therefore came under reconsideration; and the Government of India have decided that the area under poppy cultivation should, for the present, be so regulated as to result in an outturn of 48,000 chests of provision opium, to produce which it is estimated that an area of 1,022,000 bighas would be sufficient.

EXCISE.

Amendment of the Bengal Excise Act.

119. It was noticed in last year's report that the Board of Revenue had been asked to report whether, in view of the fact that the tree-tax system had been abandoned in Bengal, the Bill to amend and consolidate the Bengal Excise Act, VII of 1878, need be proceeded with. It was decided that the existing excise law requires amendment on several points in which the Act has been found defective and difficult to work, and the Legislative Department was entrusted with the preparation of a revised Bill.

Sale of cocaine.

120. During the year cocaine was included in the definition of "Intoxicating drugs" in section 4 of the Bengal Excise Act, VII of 1878. It was further decided to fix, under section 15 of the Act, the quantity of the drug the sale of which shall be a retail sale, and to notify to all chemists and druggists that the sale of cocaine, even for medicinal purposes, is illegal without a license.

Reorganization of the Excise establishment.

121. It was suggested by the Government of India that the increase and better organization of the excise preventive establishment would assist the development of the revenue from country spirit in Bengal. Proposals for strengthening and improving the excise establishments in the Province, involving an annual increase in expenditure of Rs. 64,818, were accordingly formulated and submitted for the approval of the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

Improvement of the distilleries.

122. In last year's report it was remarked that the Excise Commissioner had been asked to consider the practicability of enlisting the aid of capitalists in the larger distilleries to distil liquor by improved methods. A report on this subject was received and considered. The main objection urged was that the proposed measure would lead to the establishment of a monopoly in manufacture, vested in a small number of capitalists, which might be dangerous

to the revenue and mischievous in encouraging a taste for a stronger liquor than that which is now in favour. Under existing conditions the process of manufacture at the principal distilleries has already attained a high standard of efficiency, capable of little further improvement, and it was accordingly decided not to make any change in the present system in the direction suggested.

Results of the year.

123. The gross excise revenue during the year was Rs. 1,46,48,469, against Rs. 1,39,65,984 in 1899-1900; the charges Rs. 6,73,358, against Rs. 6,85,984; and the net revenue Rs. 1,39,75,111, against Rs. 1,32,80,000. The average incidence of excise revenue per head of population rose from 2 annas 11 pies in 1899-1900 to 3 annas 1 pie in 1900-1901.

Offences against Excise Laws and Rewards.

124. The number of arrests for offences against the excise laws fell from 3,940 in 1899-1900 to 3,091 in the year under report, and the percentage of convictions from 90·1 to 88·4. The total amount of fines imposed for breaches of the excise laws was Rs. 64,536, against Rs. 74,896 in 1899-1900, of which Rs. 48,938, or 75·8 per cent., were realized. A sum of Rs. 50,982, or 79 per cent. of the fines imposed, was distributed in rewards to Excise officers, to officers other than those of the Excise Department, and to informers and others who assisted in the detection of breaches of the law.

STAMPS.

Statistics.

125. The receipts, charges, and net revenue in 1900-1901 under the Indian Stamp Act and the Court-fees Act were Rs. 1,84,34,252, Rs. 4,82,546, and Rs. 1,79,51,706 respectively, against Rs. 1,82,78,888, Rs. 4,23,547, and Rs. 1,78,55,341 in the preceding year. The increase in receipts occurred entirely in non-judicial stamps.

INCOME-TAX.

Statistics.

126. The receipts, charges, and net revenue in 1900-1901 were Rs. 52,64,685, Rs. 1,99,759, and Rs. 50,64,926 respectively, against Rs. 52,21,051, Rs. 2,02,322, and Rs. 50,18,729 in the preceding year. The net revenue increased by ·9 per cent. as compared with an increase of 2·3 per cent. in 1899-1900.

EMIGRATION.

Emigration.

127. The most important question which occupied the attention of Government during the year under review was the amendment of the law relating to emigration to Assam. The new Assam Labour and Emigration Act, VI of 1901, has not only amended the previous Act, I of 1882, but also embodies with modifications the Inland Emigrants' Health Act, I (B.C.) of 1889. The changes effected by the new law are important, but need not be summarized here.

A revised set of rules, embodying the rules previously issued under Act I of 1882 and Act I (B.C.) of 1889, with such modifications and improvements as were necessary so as to bring them into conformity with the provisions and spirit of the new Act, has since been issued.

An additional route has been opened *viâ* Manihari Ghat and Jatrapur for the despatch of emigrants recruited in the Sonthal Parganas; and Purulia has been made a halting place for the coolies recruited in the Chota Nagpur Division (except Hazaribagh), who will no longer be halted at Asansol with the coolies coming from the Central Provinces, but allowed to proceed direct to Naihati. Further steps were taken to provide latrine accommodation, urinals, and shelters for emigrant passengers at certain railway stations, and improvements were made in the rules issued in 1899 for the segregation and treatment of emigrants infected with epidemic diseases. Arrangements have been made for a uniform system of repatriation of emigrants with the object of ensuring that the emigrants who are sent back from Assam, or while *en route* to that Province, may reach their homes safely.

Statistics of emigration.

128. As compared with the previous year, there was a large increase in the number of emigrants recruited for the Colonies and Assam during the year. The number recruited for the Colonies was 18,489 as against 14,051 in 1899. Bengal and Bihar together contributed 2,103, the North-Western Provinces 10,156, Oudh 4,870, and the Punjab and the Central Provinces together 1,360. Deducting rejections on account of unfitness, etc., 11,674 were eventually despatched; 702 remained over at the depôts. Demerara was supplied with 4,538, Trinidad with 1,878, Jamaica with 670, Natal with 481, Fiji with 2,304, and Mauritius with 1,753.

The number of emigrants despatched to the labour districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet was 65,190 as against 33,693 in 1899. This considerable rise in the volume of emigration was due to bad harvests in the recruiting districts. All the emigrants embarked at Goalundo, Dhubri having been given up as an original port of embarkation. Of the 65,190 emigrants embarked, 46,635 were for Assam, 6,838 for Cachar, and 11,717 for Sylhet. The free emigration system contributed 26,300, the contractors' system 1,337, the special local agents' system 8,060, and the garden sardari system 29,493. The casualties *en route* to destination were 227, of which 214 were caused by death due mainly to epidemics of cholera.

EDUCATION.

Educational Statistics.

129. As compared with the figures of last year, both private and public institutions have lost in numbers and strength. Public institutions show a decrease of 1,825 schools and 45,881 pupils, and private institutions a decrease of 686 and 3,386, respectively, the net result being a loss of 2,511 schools and 49,267 pupils. Plague, agricultural depression, and the elimination of bogus schools are said to be responsible for the result. The percentage of boys at school is 26·4 of the school-going population. There has been a small decrease in the number of girls' schools and the pupils attending them, and the number of Muhammadans in public and private institutions has fallen from 463,342 to 458,192. The number of European schools in the Province was 75, as in the previous year, and of the pupils attending them 8,334, of whom over 54 per cent. attend Roman Catholic schools. The total net expenditure

of the year was Rs. 1,15,75,590. The proportionate share of this, borne by Government, decreased by 1 per cent. as compared with last year; the percentage met from municipal funds remained the same, while that contributed from district funds rose by ·4.

A Conference of Educational officers.

130. Under the orders of this Government a Conference of Educational officers was convened for the purpose of considering the several important questions raised by Mr. J. S. Cotton in his "Quinquennial Review on Education in India." The Conference was held in Calcutta in January 1900 under the presidency of the Director of Public Instruction. The subjects for consideration and discussion were—(1) the strengthening of the controlling agency of the Education Department, (2) the improvement of primary and female education, (3) the expansion of training schools, (4) the raising of fees in colleges and schools, and (5) the revision of standards of primary education, with a view to greater simplicity and to the more extensive introduction of practical subjects, such as native methods of Arithmetic, Accounts, and Mensuration, the elements of Natural and Physical Science, and their application to agriculture, health, and the industrial arts.

With regard to the first point, steps have been taken to make the readjustments of the present agency which experience has shown to be desirable, viz., an increase in the number of Inspectors of Schools; and as for the deficiencies noticed by Mr. Cotton in the matter of primary education in Bengal, it appeared from the facts and figures furnished by the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, that everything that was possible within the means at the disposal of the Education Department was being done to improve its breadth and character. The Conference recommended a larger expenditure on female education. Financial reasons prevented the acceptance of this suggestion by Government. The questions relating to the expansion of training schools and the general raising of fees in colleges and schools are still under consideration. Concerning the fifth point, which had been already under the consideration of Government, orders have been issued remodelling the system of Vernacular education. The Conference accepted these orders.

Remodelling of Vernacular education.

131. The question of remodelling the system of Vernacular education had long engaged the attention of Government. In August 1898 the Lieutenant-Governor called for proposals for an educational scheme for use in primary schools which should be more in accord with the methods now almost universally accepted in other countries than the one which is at present in force. It was desired that this new system of Vernacular instruction should be designed rather to develop the minds of the pupils than to practise and strengthen their memories, and to prepare the children in schools, for the most part rural, for the agricultural, industrial, and practical pursuits which must be their ordinary occupation in life. After indicating the points for consideration, the matter was referred for careful discussion and report to a Committee of educational experts.

The Committee's report was received in April 1899, together with a detailed syllabus of studies for middle vernacular and primary schools. The principal features of their recommendations were that the training of boys of tender age should be conducted under the Kindergarten system, which is now generally believed to be the best and truest method of training

and developing the intelligence of children, and that the teaching in the lower classes of high schools, which had hitherto been conducted on an English, should henceforth be conducted on a Vernacular, basis. In the principles of these recommendations the Lieutenant-Governor entirely concurred. The methods of bringing this change into practical operation required, however, the most circumspect consideration, and there were details on which there was some difference of opinion. In January last the conclusions of the Lieutenant-Governor were published. The scheme will be brought into gradual operation, as the teachers are trained for the purpose. A Principal, thoroughly versed in the new methods, has been entertained from England and taken charge of the Training College at Kurseong for the instruction of relays of teachers. The various scholarship examinations will be conducted under the new system from the year 1904. Authors were invited to prepare the books and primers required under the new plan, and these are now under the examination of a special Committee.

Bifurcation of studies in high schools.

132. In 1883 the Education Commission recommended that in the upper classes of high schools there should be two divisions—one leading to the Entrance examination of the universities, the other of a more practical character, intended to fit youths for commercial or other non-literary pursuits. The Government of India were of opinion that these recommendations of the Commission were of special importance. Practically hitherto nothing had been done in Bengal to further this project. During the past year (1900-1901) it has been arranged that three courses of instruction shall be carried on in the two upper classes of certain zilla and other high schools. The first course of instruction (Section A) will lead up to the Entrance examination, the second course (Section B) will train students who intend to follow practical pursuits, such as Mechanical, Civil, Electrical, and Mining Engineering, while the third course is intended to train students who will devote themselves to commerce and trade, as distinguished from those who destine themselves to manufacturing industries. A detailed syllabus has accordingly been prescribed, and classes opened in certain selected high schools in Bengal, viz., at Ranchi, Comilla, Mymensingh, Bankipur, Rangpur, Midnapur, Barisal, Dacca, Pabna, Hooghly, the Hare School in Calcutta, and Utterpara, for the purpose of instruction on the lines of the new system.

Text-book Committees.

133. An investigation into the working of the Text-book Committees satisfied the Government of India that the principles laid down by them in the selection of text-books in schools had frequently been ignored or contravened, and that it was desirable to issue fresh instructions based on the directions promulgated in the past, and to take steps to ensure that these are strictly carried into practice. During the year therefore new rules were issued with the approval of the Government of India. A Central Text-book Committee was constituted in Calcutta, consisting of 20 members, with the Director of Public Instruction of Bengal as *ex-officio* President, and for the purposes of the Hindi and Oriya schools a Sub-Committee in Bankipur and in Cuttack, consisting of 8 and 5 members, respectively, with the Inspectors of Schools of the Patna and Orissa Divisions as *ex-officio* Presidents. The proportion of official to non-official members on these Committees was

fixed as 2 to 1, and it was arranged that some of the official members should be persons outside the Education Department. The tenure of membership on the Committees was limited to two years, Government reserving to itself the power to re-appoint any member for a further similar period, or if desirable to cancel the appointment of any member.

STATIONERY.

Statistics.

134. The value of the different articles of stationery received from England and purchased in India amounted to Rs. 5,49,564 and Rs. 24,28,381 respectively, against Rs. 4,00,315 and Rs. 22,73,532 in the previous year, while the total value of stores issued amounted to Rs. 30,92,770 as against Rs. 29,69,536 in 1899-1900. The substitution of country-made for European paper resulted in a net loss of Rs. 58,258, while the substitution of country-made miscellaneous articles for articles of European manufacture effected a net gain of Rs. 9,301.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Agri-Horticultural Society's interests in the Metcalfe Hall.

135. With a view to establishing an Imperial Library in the Metcalfe Hall, Calcutta, Government offered to purchase the rights and interests of the Agri-Horticultural Society in that Hall on payment of a sum of Rs. 25,000 from Imperial revenues once for all and of a permanent and unconditional annuity of Rs. 6,000 per annum from Provincial revenues. The Society accepted these terms, the requisite payments were made, and Government entered into possession on the 31st March 1901.

Quinquennial General Administration Report.

136. In May 1900 instructions were issued that the Annual General Administration Report was to be discontinued, and in its place Commissioners were requested to submit a quinquennial report, the first being for the period ending 1899-1900. Most of the subjects dealt with in these annual summaries by the Commissioners were to be found in other reports submitted to Government, and it was therefore needless to go over the same ground annually. On the other hand, it is of obvious value that the District Officers and the Government should from time to time take stock of the progress or retrogression of each district in each branch of the administration, compare its position under each head at the end of the period with that which it occupied at the beginning and with that of its neighbours, and determine the directions in which attention has to be specially given in the immediate future.

The Census of 1901.

137. The fourth decennial Census of Bengal was held on the night of the 1st March 1901—the date fixed for the general census of the Indian Empire. Mr. E. A. Gait, C.S., was the Provincial Superintendent. So far back as the cold weather of 1899-1900, preliminary instructions dealing with the preparation of complete village lists were issued. On completion of the lists, the census divisions were arranged: each village was formed into enumerators' blocks of 40 to 45 houses each, and villages were grouped together to form supervisors' circles of from 10 to 15 blocks. The circles in turn were arranged to form Superintendents'

charges, each charge containing, as a rule, not more than 12,000 houses—a house being defined as the residence of a family eating together. Following this came the appointment of census officers generally. Excluding Calcutta and the Native States, there were 1,498 Charge Superintendents, 28,026 supervisors, and 384,394 enumerators. All received careful training, the Charge Superintendents being instructed at head-quarters or by officers of the higher grades deputed for the purpose, and in their turn instructing the supervisors under them, who similarly were responsible for the training of the enumerators.

After house-numbering—the first direct step towards the taking of the census—the preliminary record was prepared. This consisted in entering in the enumeration schedules for each resident in each house particulars as to name, religion, sex, age, civil condition, caste, occupation, parent tongue, birthplace, literacy or illiteracy, language in which literate, and certain infirmities. This was done in rural areas between the 20th January and the 10th February; in towns it was begun and finished ten days later; the period remaining before the 1st March was utilised in checking the entries made, and on the date fixed the actual census was taken between 7 P.M. and midnight. Each enumerator visited in turn the houses in his block, and calling up the head of the family brought the record up to date by striking out the entries relating to persons no longer present in the house, and entering the necessary particulars for all new-comers. On the morning following, each enumerator prepared an abstract showing the houses and persons, male and female, in his block: a circle summary for the blocks under him was made by each supervisor, and finally charge summaries, showing the result of the circles under them, were prepared by the Charge Superintendents, and forwarded to head-quarters, where the provisional totals for the district were compiled. These were all communicated by 10th March, and so well were they prepared that the difference between them and the final figures only amounted to ·004 per cent. The cost of taking the census, *i.e.*, of the actual enumeration, was only Rs. 33,547, or Rs. 452 per million of the population, as compared with Rs. 1,075 per million at the last census and Rs. 2,475 in 1881. At previous censuses for the compilation of the results, the information contained in the schedules was extracted on abstraction sheets by the tick system. On the present occasion this method was abandoned in favour of the "slip" system, which is simpler, and in other respects much better. The work was carried out at six central offices instead of at the head-quarters of each district as in 1891, the District Officers being thus spared the additional work thrown upon them at the last census. The cost of compilation is estimated at Rs. 3,00,000, or about one-half of the cost in 1891. The decrease is attributed to the introduction of the slip system and greater economy in every direction.

The total population of the Province, including Hill Tippera and Cooch Behar and the Tributary States of Chota Nagpur and Orissa, as finally ascertained, was 78,493,410 as against 74,673,798 in 1891. Males number 39,278,186 and females 39,215,224, the corresponding figures at the preceding census being 37,252,375 and 37,421,423. The results show a large increase in Eastern Bengal and all the Native States except Cooch Behar, a moderate increase in the rest of Bengal and in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, and a slight decrease in Bihar. The net result in the Province is a gain of about 5 per cent. as against 7 per cent. in the previous decade. Of the total population, 49,687,362 are Hindus, 25,495,416 Muhammadans, 2,780,468

Animists, and 278,366 Christians. The latter figure shows an increase of 44·6 per cent. over the figures of 1891—a result chiefly due to the rapid growth of Christianity in the Ranchi district of Chota Nagpur, where missionary effort is particularly active, the district now returning 124,958 Christians as against 75,693 ten years ago. Hindus represent 63 per cent. of the total population and Muhammadans 33 per cent.: all other religions taken together make up only 4 per cent of the population.

Examining the totals according to the administrative divisions of the Province, Chittagong shows an increase of 13 per cent., Dacca 9½ per cent., Orissa and Burdwan 7 per cent, Chota Nagpur and Rajshahi 6 per cent., the Presidency Division 5 per cent., and Bhagalpur 1½ per cent. The Patna Division returns a decrease of 2 per cent., the result of short crops in three years of the decade, and of general unhealthiness, especially in 1900, when plague broke out in an epidemic form and accounted for 50,000 deaths. Similar conditions, though in a lesser degree, were responsible for the comparatively small increase in the Bhagalpur Division. The Native States show an increase of 12½ per cent., due to some extent to better enumeration.

The arrangements made for taking the census in Calcutta, where the Deputy Chairman of the Corporation was appointed Superintendent, were much the same as in the rest of the Province. A new departure was made by employing an unpaid enumerating agency. On previous censuses enumerators in Calcutta were always paid for their work, and some opposition to the experiment was at first experienced, but soon disappeared.

The population of Calcutta, with the Port, Fort, Canals, and three Suburban Municipalities of Cossipore-Chitpur, Manicktollah, and Garden Reach, has increased from 701,750 in 1872, 684,658 in 1881, 765,510 in 1891 to 949,144 in 1901. The increase in 30 years is thus 35 per cent., and in the last decennial period 24 per cent. The increase in the old town area of 18 wards was 6·6 per cent. at the census of 1881, 9 per cent. at that of 1891, and 24 per cent. at that of 1901. The average density of the population has increased from 54 in 1891 to 68 in 1901 per acre for the whole town, but in the Colootollah ward there are 281 persons to the acre, and in Jorasanko and Jorabagan over 200.

Of the total population of Calcutta, 615,491 are Hindus, 286,576 Muhammadans, and 38,515 Christians. Hindus have increased by 28 per cent., Muhammadans by 21 per cent., and Christians by 27 per cent. Two-thirds of the population are male and one-third female, the proportion at the last census being 64·8 and 36·2. The educational statistics show that 752 per mille of the population are still illiterate; of every 248 literates, 209 are male. The ratio of male to female literates in the different religions is amongst Christians 21: 13, amongst Muhammadans 168: 13 and amongst Hindus 91: 13. Bengal is shown as the birthplace of 798,289 persons, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh of 106,413, Rajputana of 14,964, while 6,872 are reported as born in the countries of Europe.

PART II.

THE REPORT.

THE REPORT.

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ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1900-1901.

I.—POLITICAL.

Changes of Administration.

Change of the designation of the Superintendent of Settlement-Surveys.

WITH a view to secure uniformity with other Provinces, the designation of the officer in charge of the survey operations in Bengal, who was formerly known as the Superintendent of Settlement-Surveys, has, with the sanction of the Government of India, been changed to "Superintendent of Provincial Surveys."

Transfer of the Bengal Drawing Office to the control of the Superintendent of Provincial Surveys.

The commencement of survey operations on a large scale in this Province rendered it necessary to open a drawing office for the compilation of the 2" mapping and for other work connected with the maps prepared by the several survey parties. It was formerly a portion of the Imperial Drawing Office, and was located in the Surveyor-General's Office. In 1899, owing to want of accommodation, it was moved to a separate building, but the direct control was left with the Assistant Surveyor-General in charge of the Imperial Drawing Office. It was subsequently decided to prepare, partly for sale to the public and partly for administrative purposes, ten copies of each of the village cadastral maps recently prepared in Orissa and Chittagong, and maps, based on the cadastral survey, of the several thanas in the districts of Chittagong, Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Cuttack, Puri, and Balasore. The work of the Bengal Drawing Office, was thus greatly increased and it has been found necessary to make it into a separate office under the control of the Superintendent of Provincial Surveys, with an Extra Assistant Superintendent of Survey, who has been transferred to Bengal surveys, in immediate charge of it.

Relations with Tributary States, and Frontier Affairs.

SIKKIM.

THE Maharaja of Sikkim visited Darjeeling in May 1900 accompanied by the Kumar. The latter joined for the summer months St. Paul's Diocesan School at Darjeeling, and in the cold weather made, with the Political Officer, a tour of four months through India, Burma, and Ceylon.

The Council, which met eleven times during the year, suffered a serious loss in the death of Purboo Dewan. A severe epidemic of small-pox broke out in December 1900 and lasted till the following February, spreading over a large area of the State. The total number of deaths reported was 288, and in consequence of the epidemic the trade route *viâ* Rhenok and Kalimpong was temporarily closed. Vigorous measures for the protection of the population were taken, and by the end of the year the inhabitants of the greater portion of the State had been vaccinated.

The census of Sikkim taken during the year disclosed a very great increase in the population as compared with the census of 1891, viz., from 30,458 to 58,602: owing, however, to imperfect enumeration in 1891, the increase is not so great as appears from the figures. The financial condition of the State has continued to improve. The trade in timber, chiefly in the direction of supplying tea-box planking to tea-planters, has been developed, the cattle-breeding operations are successful, and the apple orchards promise to be a profitable enterprise. The Excise revenue has since been greatly increased. The new palace was occupied in May 1900, and considerably more attention than in previous years has been devoted to the general public works of the State. The cardamom crop was above the average, and the *bhota*, rice, and other crops equal to the average of previous years. The school at Lechung for teaching the weaving of woollen cloths in imitation of the Harris tweeds on looms constructed on the English pattern promises to be a success.

There has been a great falling off in the trade between British India and Thibet as registered at Yatung from Rs. 22,06,405 in 1899-1900 to Rs. 14,76,284. The large decrease is attributed to the prevalence of rinderpest in Thibet, the epidemic of small-pox noticed above, and to the fact of the Tista Valley Road not being open to cart traffic during the year.

The receipts and expenditure of the State for the past five years are shown in the following statement:—

HEADS.	RECEIPTS				
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue ...	53,178	54,939	37,392	69,385	58,603
Excise	12,818	16,098	13,680	15,172	17,509
Forests	6,806	9,070	7,425	4,166	3,585
Agriculture	8,380	8,003	1,181	10,806	12,458
Law and Justice ...	320	1,111	372	791	966
Recovery of debts ...	20,186	8,769	3,228	4,715	4,704
Miscellaneous	3,393	1,925	2,922	7,505	6,047
Total ...	1,04,051	99,855	66,200	1,12,538	1,03,872

HEADS.	EXPENDITURE.				
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kazis' commission ...	7,881	11,374	4,289	15,241	9,405
Administrative charges	7,446	9,434	10,546	10,750	11,796
Agriculture	6,814	3,621	1,979	1,836	2,294
Medical	1,171	1,033	1,376	1,070	1,031
Domestic	20,866	12,645	12,794	13,189	18,337
Education	1,268	2,529	1,833	2,210	2,199
Survey	...	...	...	...	607
Forests	2,524	5,425	4,797	946	16,890
Payment of debts ...	25,028	842	2,783	530	5,345
Miscellaneous	3,002	6,037	5,198	5,045	2,783
Public works	27,901	24,133	44,257	31,221	27,336
Dâk bungalows	...	...	...	...	605
Passed to Reserve Fund	...	...	...	...	700
Indian tour of Kumar ...	...	...	...	...	7,720
Total ...	1,18,391	76,973	88,851	82,397	1,07,048

BHUTAN. Our relations with Bhutan during the year continued satisfactory.

COOCH BEHAR. During the year His Highness the Maharajah visited England. He left Cooch Behar in April 1900, and returned there in February 1901. During his absence the administration of the State was carried on by the Council, who were given certain enhanced powers for the purpose. The appointment of Superintendent and Vice-President of the Council was held throughout the year by Major Colvin, I.S.C.

The crops on the whole were not so satisfactory as in the previous year. Jute, tobacco, and mustard did well, but the staple products of the State—the *bilri* and *haimanti* (early and late rice)—were not good: the latter was seriously affected by the early cessation of the rains, and only averaged a 9 to 10-anna crop throughout the State. The health of the people was generally good, though, as usual, there was a certain amount of cholera. Cattle-disease, as in previous years, was prevalent: a Veterinary Dispensary, under the charge of a trained Veterinary Assistant, has now been established in the State, and it is hoped that in future inoculation against rinderpest will bring about a great decrease in the number of fatal cases amongst cattle from this disease.

The following table shows the receipts and expenditure for the last five years:—

	RECEIPTS.						EXPENDITURE.				
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.		1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Household	14,681	25,725	5,271	17,663	15,663	Household	6,74,971	7,09,917	7,66,837	8,16,195	8,67,136
Land Revenue	11,06,847	12,18,403	13,22,217	12,41,567	12,25,501	Administration—					
Stamps	1,76,395	1,80,523	1,92,685	1,70,730	1,47,381	(a) Control	93,274	1,57,738	71,895	89,434	77,736
Excise	82,613	70,136	69,817	97,720	1,01,907	(b) General	4,25,197	5,54,337	5,26,183	4,92,542	4,66,567
Interest and investments	1,977	1,663	2,147	935	830	(c) Revenue	2,64,398	2,90,036	2,15,098	2,15,363	2,18,434
Sundries	5,523	5,903	69,202	5,429	10,421	(d) Law and Justice...	49,166	49,659	50,071	46,794	46,354
Law and Justice ...	8,403	7,970	9,731	9,823	8,961	Debottar	43,547	45,318	45,093	45,470	44,185
Miscellaneous	40,661	46,744	43,338	30,420	38,474	Simla estate	4,381	3,723	3,664	11,745	5,481
Debottar	1,03,480	1,07,956	1,19,285	1,10,503	1,05,026	Darjeeling estate ...	70,741	66,631	1,53,230	1,02,777	79,503
Simla estate	7,333	7,631	7,565	970	1,453	Chakla jat do, ...	2,42,795	2,43,403	2,60,353	2,50,161	2,41,658
Darjeeling estate ...	61,928	60,875	46,316	55,690	54,650	Pauga estate	17,641	17,970	17,229	17,626	19,365
Chaklajat do. ...	3,60,426	4,23,543	3,78,403	4,21,833	4,27,983	Cooch Bihar State Railway	32,824	47,496	1,38,707	68,926	44,249
Pauga do.	25,463	25,663	21,250	26,483	25,367	Extension of Railway ...	1,00,000	1,00,870	33,000	37,989	62,360
Cooch Bihar State Railway	71,928	62,656	62,218	90,144	97,146	Repayment of Government loan	1,00,000	1,00,000	...	1,00,000	1,00,000
Total ...	21,58,256	23,39,988	23,58,022	22,72,638	23,55,419	Total ...	21,34,005	24,12,101	23,83,139	23,17,462	22,14,778

On the whole the working of the past year shows generally a satisfactory result. There has been an increased revenue from Excise, the Simla and Chaklajat estates, and the Cooch Behar State Railway. The receipts from stamps, on the other hand, show a considerable falling off, which is due to a very marked decrease in litigation in the State during the year. Under public works the western wing of the Council office was completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 24,108, now that the special repairs rendered necessary by the earthquake of 1897 have been practically completed, more funds will be available for ordinary repairs and original works than it has been possible to allot for this purpose during the last three years. Rupees 40,335 were spent on education as against Rs. 40,718 in 1899-1900.

Though there was a decrease of 8 in the number of schools maintained, the number of pupils on the rolls increased by 94 and the daily average attendance by 60. There were, as in the previous year, 8 hospitals and dispensaries, the average daily number of in-patients was 36 and of out-patients 143; the figures approximating those of 1899-1900.

The gross earnings of the Cooch Behar State Railway were Rs. 94,792 as against Rs. 82,773 in the preceding year. The Cooch Behar Telegraph Act, I of 1901, came into force during the year, and a municipality was constituted at Dinhata and Chowrahat Bunder.

The census was taken on March 1st, 1901. The results show that the State again records a decrease (2 per cent., against 4 per cent. in 1891) due to emigration and to the unhealthiness of the country near the hills, the population being 566,974 in 1901, against 578,868 in 1891.

HILL TIPPERA.

At the beginning of the year prospects were good, but excessive rainfall in July and August which damaged the *aus* crop, and deficient rainfall for the rest of the year unfavourably affecting the autumn and winter crops, caused a certain amount of distress. Food-grains, however, were advanced by the State, and the scarcity never became acute. The outturn of cotton and oil-seeds was generally good. Public health was generally satisfactory, although cholera and small-pox broke out in a mild form. The number of patients treated at the nine charitable dispensaries was 23,109, or 2,257 less than in the previous year. The revenue of the State increased by Rs. 28,615: the amount spent on public works was largely in excess of that expended in 1899. Education continued to make steady progress, both in the number of schools maintained, and the number of pupils attending them: the results of the examinations held were satisfactory. The census taken during the year shows a total population of 173,325, or an increase of 26·1 per cent. over the figures of 1891.

TRIBUTARY STATES OF ORISSA.

Administrative changes.

During the year the Talcher Chief attained his majority, and now administers his State with full powers.

General condition of the people.

At the beginning of the year there was scarcity in most of the States owing to the deficient rainfall of 1899-1900 and the partial failure of the mango and *mahua* crops, but this disappeared with the harvesting of the *makai* and early millets, which were bumper crops everywhere, and at the close of the year prospects were generally good.

Public health, vaccination, and dispensaries.

The year was not a very healthy one: cholera or small-pox or both appeared in all the States except Nayagarh. The total number of patients (indoor and outdoor) treated at the several charitable dispensaries open was 95,519, which is considerably above the triennial average, 83,678. The cost of their treatment was Rs. 26,970 as against Rs. 25,676, the average of the preceding three years. A measure which should have good results was the appointment of a female hospital assistant at the Dhenkanal Dispensary. Vaccination has not made much advance in popularity, but it is hoped that, with the opening of a training school at Cuttack, the system will become more popular.

Education.

There was a decrease in the number of schools, and a corresponding decrease in the number of pupils attending them: the loss occurred mainly among primary institutions, and was due to the agricultural depression prevailing at the end of the previous and beginning of the present year. On the other hand, there was steady progress in female education: girls' schools, which were not affected by the unfavourable conditions of the year, as the pupils attending them belong for the most part to well-to-do families, increased from 12 to 19, new schools being opened in the States of Athgarh, Athmallik, Moharbhanj, and Narsingpur. There was a corresponding increase in pupils from 778 to 951. There was a small decrease in the number of aboriginal pupils, due to the same causes as affected boys' schools generally. The total expenditure on education declined from Rs. 97,320 to Rs. 92,685.

Public works.

The road mileage in the various States was increased during the year by 10 miles only. The total expenditure on public works was Rs. 1,58,969, of which Rs. 17,326 was spent on irrigation.

Excise.

There were 692 excise shops as against 702 in the previous year. There was similarly a small falling off in the amount of revenue derived from them, which was Rs. 1,07,065, as compared with Rs. 1,10,283 in 1899-1900. The number of country-spirit shops declined, while those selling *tari* slightly increased.

Forests.

There is an attempt at forest conservancy in nearly all the States, but the results so far have not been very satisfactory, mainly for want of a trained professional agency. It is hoped that it will be possible for arrangements to be made for the deputation of an officer of the Forest Department to take charge of the forests in the Wards' and other States, which should effect a material improvement.

Settlements.

Settlement operations were continued in the six States which were under settlement in the previous year, and were also commenced in Hindol. In Keonjhar the completion report was submitted during the year under review. In Rampur it only remains to complete the records by the preparation of certain papers. In Athgarh the operations have been nearly completed, but in Dhenkanal progress has been unsatisfactory. In Moharbhanj and Nayagarh good progress has been made.

Police and the Administration of Justice.

The total strength of the police force in the 17 States was 157 officers and 780 men, and the total cost amounted to Rs. 95,943. In Athgarh cash payment in lieu of *jagirs* was introduced, and in Keonjhar the pay of the police employed there was raised. There has been an increase in the number of cases brought to trial as also in the number of accused. The increase has been practically confined to offences against property, and is a result of the scarcity which existed. Of the 41 persons committed to the sessions, 33 were tried during the year, of whom 60·6 per cent. were convicted. The total amount imposed in fines was Rs. 21,607 as against Rs. 21,768 in the previous year. The amount actually realized (Rs. 17,861) compares favourably with the realizations of 1899-1900. There was a slight increase in the civil, revenue, and miscellaneous cases instituted during the year, which numbered 25,507.

States under Government management.

The following statement gives the total demand and collection of revenue, and the total receipts and expenditure during the past year in each of the five States under Government management:—

Name of State.	Total demand.	Total collection.	Cash balance in hand at the commencement of the year.	Total receipts, (columns 3 and 4).	Total expenditure.	Surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Baramba ...	53,257	43,542	4,350	47,892	42,903	4,989
2. Dhenkanal ...	3,13,612	2,90,567	36,517	3,27,084	2,56,612	70,472
3. Narsingpur ...	1,22,284	88,426	32,265	1,20,691	1,01,812	18,879
4. Pal Lahera ...	51,729	50,041	8,768	58,809	51,407	7,402
5. Talcher ...	84,035	82,353	6,568	88,921	73,048	15,873

Collections were good in Pal Lahera and Talcher, indifferent in Baramba and Dhenkanal, and unsatisfactory in Narsingpur, but the prevalence of scarcity in the earlier portion of the year was to some extent the cause of the bad collections.

Tributary and Political States of Chota Nagpur.

Administrative changes.

Bhaiya Mohabir Prasad Singh Deo, Chief of the State of Changbhakar, on attaining majority was placed in charge of his State at the end of July. Raja Dharamjit Singh Deo of Udaipur died somewhat suddenly in December, leaving a minor son, Chuader Sikhar Prasad Singh Deo. The services of a Deputy Collector as Manager have been lent to the State.

Material condition of the people.

The rainfall of the year was considerably above the normal, especially in Gangpur, where it was more than double the average. The result of the good rainfall during the monsoon months was an excellent outturn both of *bhadoi* crops and of winter rice in all the States. The *rabi* harvest, however, was not so favourable owing to excessive rain in January, February, and March. This, however, is not so important a crop as the others, and on the whole the conditions of the year were favourable. With better harvests rice, the principal food-grain, was considerably cheaper than in the preceding year of scarcity. In Udaipur it is said to have been sold at the rate of a maund a rupee, and in Korea and Sirguja at 30 seers per rupee. The price prevailing in the other States ranged from 28 seers in Jashpur to 14 in Bonai. The general health of the people was good.

Medical and vaccination.

The total number of patients treated at the various dispensaries in the States was 7,195. The large excess over the number treated in 1899-1900 (5,562) was due to a large increase in the number of patients treated at the Suadih, Bisrampur, and Bonaigarh dispensaries. Accommodation for indoor patients has now been provided at the Sirguja, Jashpur, and Gangpur dispensaries, and it is hoped that other States will follow suit. Several chiefs have expressed their intention of erecting suitable dispensary buildings at their head-quarters in memory of Her late Majesty the Queen-Empress. All the dispensaries are fairly supplied with medicines and instruments. The progress in vaccination reported last year was not maintained: altogether 23,196 operations were performed, the figures being 5,188 short of those of the previous year: the decrease chiefly occurred in Gangpur, Sirguja and Seraikela.

Education.

The number of schools in existence rose from 64 to 73, and the number of pupils attending them from 1,398 to 1,584, the increase being most noticeable in Kharsawan, where there were 9 schools and 308 pupils as against 2 and 132, respectively, in the previous year. Of the 1,584 pupils in the several schools, 372 belonged to the aboriginal races. The large decrease of 246 in the number of these pupils as compared with that of the preceding year has not been explained.

The total expenditure incurred on education amounted to Rs. 7,482, against Rs. 6,136 in the preceding year, but the increase is mainly due to the inclusion of figures for the Sirguja State, which were not shown in the previous year's statement.

Roads and communications.

The total expenditure said to have been incurred during the year on public works is Rs. 22,637, of which Rs. 14,000 were spent in Gangpur. It is probable, however, that the amount reported to have been spent has been much exaggerated.

Excise.

The number of excise shops decreased from 826 to 505—a result due for the most part to the reduction from 752 to 434 in the number of outstills in Gangpur, Jashpur, Korea, Kharsawan, and Sirguja. In the latter State the excise arrangements have now been placed on a proper footing. The question of entirely forbidding the cultivation of Gurjat ganja in all these States is under consideration.

Police and the Administration of Justice.

The total number of officers and men in the police force of the various States was 530, against 554 in the previous year. In addition to these village chaukidars and *gorails* are maintained, who are remunerated in kind. The expenditure incurred in the maintenance of the salaried police establishments amounted to Rs. 34,917—a small increase of Rs. 948 over the expenditure of 1899-1900, contributed by the States of Gangpur, Jashpur, Korea, Seraikela, and Sirguja.

The total number of cases brought to trial, including those pending at the close of the past year, was 1,545 with 3,510 persons, against 1,250 with 2,816 persons in the previous year. Of those who stood their trial, 1,892 were convicted, or a percentage of 57·8. The increase in the number of cases is particularly noticeable under the head "Offences against property," and may generally be taken as a result of the scarcity which prevailed during the first six months of the year in consequence of the failure of the crops of 1899-1900. On the whole there has been during the past year a steady improvement in the administration of criminal justice in the States. The total number of cases committed to the Sessions, including one pending from the preceding year, was 11, and the number of accused 20, of whom 11 were convicted. With the increase in the number of cases, there was an increase in the number of prisoners in the jails. There was an outbreak of cholera in the Sirguja and Gangpur jails, in the former causing heavy mortality.

The total number of civil cases for disposal during the year was 988, including 182 of the preceding year. Of these, 790, or 79·9 per cent., were actually disposed of. The total number of execution cases for disposal was 386, against 312 in the previous year. In 20 of the 32 criminal appeal cases disposed of by the Commissioner, the orders of the lower Court were confirmed, as also in 25 of the 42 civil and revenue appeals similarly brought to a conclusion.

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Surveys and Settlements.*

Surveys under the control of the Superintendent of Provincial Surveys.

IMPORTANT survey operations were conducted in the Sonthal Parganas, Monghyr, and Darbhanga districts. In the Sonthal Parganas traverse survey was made of 624 square miles in the Damin-i-koh Government estate, and of 114 square miles in private estates, at the cost of Rs. 28,621 and Rs. 2,778, respectively. In the Monghyr district 541 square miles were similarly surveyed in Tegra and Beguserai thanas. In Darbhanga 916 square miles in thanas Benipatti, Khajauli, and Phulparas were cadastrally surveyed and preliminary record-writing was done in 730 square miles. Besides these larger surveys, traverse and topographical surveys of certain *chars* were made in Noakhali, and miscellaneous survey work conducted in the Darbhanga Municipality, in the Shahabad district, and certain *diaras*, as also on the Nepal Frontier.

Settlements under the control of the Director of Land Records.

The table overleaf shows the progress made in the settlements under the control of the Director of Land Records.

* The information given in this Chapter for the larger survey and settlement operations under the control of the Superintendent of Provincial Surveys and the Director of Land Records is for the year ending 30th September 1900, and that given for the minor operations not under the control of the Director of Land Records is for the year ending 31st March 1901.

Division.	District.	Name of estate or tract under settlement.	Estimated area in square miles under settlement of revenue or rents.	Total number of villages.	Area cadastrally surveyed in square miles— Up to the end of preceding year.	During the year under report.	Total area surveyed.	Number of villages in which records have been prepared for attestation— Up to the end of preceding year.	During the year under report.	Number of villages of which attestation has been completed— Up to the end of preceding year.	During the year under report.

Number of villages of which the draft record-of-rights has been published under section 103A (1) of the Tenancy Act—		Number of villages of which the final record-of-rights has been published under section 103A (2) of the Tenancy Act—		Settlement number of tenants in the villages under settlement.	Number of tenants whose rent has been fixed or enhanced finally published under section 103A (2) of the Tenancy Act or under section 104 or section 104A of the same Act during the year.	Number of tenants for whom fair rents have been settled—			Former rentals of tenants included in the preceding column.	New rentals of the total number of tenants for whom fair rents have been settled.	Cost during the year.			Remarks.
Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.			Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Total.			Survey, inclusive of establishment charges.	Settlement.	Total.	
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
4,543	...	4,543	...	550,000	550,000	777,714	...	777,714	12,47,400	20,72,900	...			
5,403	...	5,403	...	535,000	535,000	475,079	...	475,079	9,32,800	11,51,400	...			
1,963	...	1,963	...	263,000	263,000	253,641	...	253,641	5,73,700	6,43,300	...	37,036	7,036	Expenditure incurred in winding up the operations.
176	...	176	...	30,000	30,000	2,124	...	2,124	11,302	13,143	...			
1,327	...	1,327	...	277,787	277,787	236,966	...	236,966	4,71,315	6,73,783	...	32,910	32,910	Of which Rs. 11,539 was incurred in winding up the operations, and Rs. 17,971 on computation and recovery work.
6	5	5	5	6,564	6,564	3,473	1,724	5,197	19,428	27,823	8,335	10,821	19,454	
23	2	23	2	6,743	6,743	5,304	391	5,695	1,22,561	1,38,863		7,780	7,780	Includes cost of operations under the Regulations.
67	13	26	76	5,646	5,646	2,307	2,059	5,726	30,435	14,603		4,719	4,719	
25	...	99	...	1,830	1,830	1,752	67	1,799	71,007	81,126		1,461	1,461	

Private Estates.

3,629	1,051	2,854	977	575,140	550,007	37,616	1,170	38,986	6,65,428	7,33,307	...	1,46,020	1,46,020	Of the 4,732 villages in column 5, 24 diara villages were excluded from settlement operations. The difference between the figures now given and those of last years is due to the inclusion, in this return of certain villages transferred from Champaran.
1,502	582	602	1,063	709,550	43,300	1,309	1,884	3,193	30,846	52,223	...	1,46,445	1,46,445	
...	...	...	...	651	...	...	...	...	...	...	764	...	764	
17	...	12	5	5,782	5,782	...	4	5	401	494	...	...	4,284	
11	...	11	...	3,515	3,515	6	1	7	86	90	...	...	906	
6	...	6	...	884	884	...	32	37	902	902	...	...	419	
1	...	1	...	714	714	...	436	436	6,956	7,502	...	...	2,028	
32	34	36	34	2,997	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,717	
...	1	...	1	881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	745	
...	1	...	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	
3	...	...	3	784	784	...	703	703	3,972	4,809	...	...	805	
2	...	...	2	504	500	...	542	542	3,063	4,444	...	...	761	
115	...	...	115	24,482	24,482	...	14,791	14,791	40,766	44,977	...	5,866	5,866	
3	29	...	3	44,745	745	...	686	686	2,915	3,134	5,695	1,953	11,649	
...	256	...	96	24,804	22,904	...	...	...	...	...	6,453	12,193	19,618	

PARGANAS SETTLEMENT REGULATIONS.

...	...	...	845(b)	77,625	18,246	...(c)	67,713	67,713	2,51,006	3,70,758		1,31,099	1,31,099	(c) Twelve villages with 58 tenants shown last year as experimentally altered and settled have been excluded, as the work was revised. (b) There is no publication of the record in draft in the Santhal Parganas.

The Orissa and Chittagong settlements have been brought to a successful end, but in Chittagong the recovery of the costs of the survey and record of rights in the permanently-settled estates has still to be completed. In Noakhali, out of 12 Government and private estates, operations have been completed in 7. In Backergunge, out of 15 such estates under settlement under the Tenancy Act, work has been completed in 13. In Saran, despite various difficulties, attestation and draft publication have been completed for the whole district. The final publication of the records, the formal trial of disputes, and the preparation of the final report were in progress at the end of the year. In Darbhanga record-writing for about 600 square miles remains to be carried out. Attestation and draft publication have been completed for about two-thirds of the district and final publication for about half the district. In the Sonthal Parganas private estates, record-writing in the whole area now under settlement was completed before the close of the year, and attestation and rent-settlement have been completed since. In Cuttack, in killa Darpan record-writing and the attestation of the records for the whole area (excepting one village), draft publication in more than three-fourths and final publication in about one-third of the area have been completed; in pargana Derabisi all work has been finished, and in parganas Utihar and Kutubsahi the survey and record-writing are nearly complete, and the records of about half the villages have been attested and draft published.

During the year under report 2,061 settlements in Government and temporarily-settled estates, resulting in a net increase in the revenue of Rs. 96,138, were completed under the control of the Board of Revenue. The increase is mainly due to original settlements in the Sundarbans and to resettlements in Balasore, Faridpur, Backergunge, Noakhali, and Monghyr. There were 734 settlements pending at the close of the year, against 772 in the previous year. The file of pending cases is considerable in the districts of Midnapore, Sundarbans, Tippera, and Noakhali. Some of these cases have been disposed of since the close of the year.

Settlements not under the control of the Director of Land Records.

A total area of 56,954 acres in 215 villages comprised in Government estates was under settlement under the supervision of the Commissioners of Divisions under the Bengal Tenancy Act during the year, with an estimated number of 19,083 tenants. The total expenditure was Rs. 11,001. By far the larger portion (43,270 acres) of the settlements was in Tippera. The record of rights was finally published in 122 of the villages, in addition to 48 villages completed during previous years. The ghat chaukidari lands in Birbhum have been resumed and assessed to land revenue. The area has been found to be 4,370 bighas, and has been settled with the zamindars in 35 new estates, yielding a revenue of Rs. 3,059-6 fixed in perpetuity. The ghat chaukidars, who have ceased to render police service, have remained in possession of the lands, executing kabuliyats to the zamindars for the rents assessed, and the zamindars have also executed agreements for the Government revenue. The settlement has taken effect from the beginning of 1307B.S. (1900-1901). The cost of the settlements amounted to Rs. 1,270, half of which has been met by Government, the other half being under recovery from the zamindars. The completion of the ghatwali settlements in Bankura was retarded by the slow execution of kabuliyats by the ghatwals, but measures have now been taken to secure the early execution of the remaining kabuliyats and termination of the work. The settlement of the Koelapal estate in Manbhum with the proprietor will, it is reported, be soon concluded. He has consented to pay an increased revenue from the 1st April 1901. The proprietor of the Mahta estate, however, declined to accept settlement. Notices were accordingly issued to the 16 tenure-holders, and 5 have already accepted settlement. A second notice has been issued to the remaining 11; and if they fail to comply with this requisition, cases will be instituted against them for the recovery of rents at the rates fixed.

Government Estates.

Estates held direct by Government.

DURING the year under report there were altogether 2,939 estates held direct by Government, of which 2,699 were owned by Government as proprietor and 240 were private estates under Government management. The current demand increased from Rs. 41,04,753 to Rs. 41,85,407, and the current collection from Rs. 34,78,142 to Rs. 35,96,491, the collections being 84·97 per cent. of the demand against 84·73 of the previous year. The total demand fell from Rs. 51,70,021 to Rs. 49,86,029, out of which Rs. 40,67,642, or 97·1 per cent. on the current demand, were collected and Rs. 1,42,047 remitted, leaving an unrealised balance of Rs. 7,76,340.

Management of Government estates.

The total grant placed at the disposal of the Board for the management and improvement of Government estates during the year was Rs. 4,79,354. A further sum of Rs. 11,463 was sanctioned by Government for the district of Angul. The expenditure incurred on management was Rs. 2,55,827, or 6·1 per cent. of the current demand, Rs. 41,85,407 as against Rs. 2,44,786, or 5·9 per cent. of the current demand in the previous year. The amount expended on agricultural, sanitary, and miscellaneous improvements was Rs. 1,30,618, or 3·1 per cent. on the current demand. The total sums unexpended in the allotments for miscellaneous and sanitary improvements amounted to Rs. 27,654 as against Rs. 22,239 in 1898-99, and the Board have furnished for this explanations, some of which show that the local authorities were negligent. The expenditure on roads and communications amounted to Rs. 1,38,133 as against a Government grant of Rs. 57,288, but the Board report that these figures are not accurate, since in many districts, where Government estates are scattered, it is not practicable to distinguish strictly between expenditure for the benefit of the estates and that for the district generally. The sum spent on education in the Government estates was Rs. 66,588.

The proposals submitted by the Board to declare the majority of khas mahal establishments, permanent and pensionable, have been sanctioned in Government order No. 4724F., dated the 29th August 1901.

Inspection of accounts.

The usual inspections were made of the registers and accounts of the Government estates, but few material irregularities were brought to light. The embezzlement by the tahsildar in the district of Saran of collections amounting to Rs. 3,718 is the most notable of these.

Sale of Government lands.

Sixteen petty Government estates in the Presidency, Rajshahi, Dacca, and Patna Divisions were sold during the year for Rs. 1,978, subject to a total Government revenue demand of Rs. 211. The sales were far fewer than in the preceding year, when 195 estates with a total area of 4,719 acres were sold at an aggregate price of Rs. 69,427.

Condition of the raiyats.

The condition of the raiyats was generally good throughout the Province, except in a few districts, where damage was done to the crops by the floods of September 1900. The 24-Parganas is one of these districts where remissions of rent have been recommended by the Collector, and loans were granted under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, amounting to Rs. 20,979. In Gaya the people were injuriously affected by a poor harvest of *bhadoi*, winter rice and *rabi*, and the severe outbreak of plague during the year added to their troubles. In the Palamau Government estates, where the number of rent-paying tenants is about 13,000, there were 556 abandonments of holdings during the year as against 442 in the previous year. These desertions of raiyats were reported last year to be due to emigration to the labour districts: this year they are ascribed to different causes, which the Commissioner has been asked to carefully investigate.

Wards' and Attached Estates.

THE total number of estates of all kinds under management was 135 as against 136 in the previous year, and included 66 wards', 4 attached, 7 trust, and 58 encumbered estates. The largest number (17) of wards' estates in one Division was in Patna which comprised the three very large estates of Tikari, Bettiah and Hatwa. All the encumbered estates were in Chota Nagpur, where the special law for the management of such estates is in force.

Number of estates under management.

The total current and arrear demand amounted to Rs. 55,54,679, which has all been paid except Rs. 63,885. Nearly the whole of this amount was due on account of the six estates of (1) Patkum (Rs. 25,500), (2) Barabhum (Rs. 16,541), (3) Mahula (Rs. 8,600), (4) Nawada (Rs. 5,408), (5) Maghra (Rs. 3,870), and (6) Ratan (Rs. 3,574). The first four estates also defaulted during the preceding year. In the case of the Patkum Estate the default was owing, as in the preceding year, to the persistent non-payment of rents for several years by the lessees, the Patkum Indigo and Trading Company. The Company has gone into liquidation, and since the close of the year the lease of the greater part of the estate held by the Company was put up to sale and has been bought by the estate. The lease is thus extinguished, and all the villages will come under direct management. It is hoped that this will relieve the estate from financial difficulties, and that the outstanding debts will be appreciably diminished year by year. The balance due from the Barabhum Estate is on account of cesses due from the gentleman, who holds the greater part of the estate under *patni* and *ijara* leases. The lessee represented his difficulties in recovering cesses payable to him by the *ghatwals*, as their tenures are not saleable in execution of decrees. Pending decision of the question of the relief, if any, to be given him, the realization of these dues has been placed in abeyance. The amount due from the Mahula and Nawada Estates has since been realised. The arrears in the Ratan Estate were due mainly to defaults by its co-sharers. To prevent further defaults the Board have taken steps to open separate accounts.

Revenue and Cesses due to Government.

*The unpaid balance of rent and cesses due to superior landlords, out of a total current and arrear demand of Rs. 5,18,730, amounted to Rs. 95,253 as against Rs. 1,40,630 in the previous year. The payments amounted to 104·2 per cent. of the current and 78·3 per cent. of the gross demand, as compared with 96·5 and 83·5 per cent. respectively, in the preceding year. About two-thirds of the balance was due from eight estates, four of which defaulted in the preceding year. In two estates in Backergunge the balances were unpaid owing to non-adjustment of accounts; but no explanation has been given why that adjustment could not be made. In the case of the Burdwan Raj Estate the non-payment was not due to any fault on the part of the management. It is hoped that the instructions issued to furnish the Raj with the necessary information as to the collecting members of the *panchayats*, will obviate the difficulties of the Raj, to which attention has been called more than once by Government, in remitting rents to the collecting members of the Chaukidari *panchayats*.*

Rent and cesses due to superior landlords.

The total demand, current and arrear, amounted to Rs. 1,91,22,920, of which a sum of Rs. 1,18,76,185 was collected. The gross collection was 100·4 per cent. on the current demand of Rs. 1,17,98,681 as against 94·9 per cent. of the preceding year. So high a percentage has not been exceeded during the last 20 years,

Collection of rent and cesses.

except in 1889-90, when 102 per cent. was reached. The standard was not reached in the Divisions of Orissa, Chota Nagpur and Burdwan. The low percentage (74·4) in Orissa was due to failure of crops on account of floods. In the Chota Nagpur Division the short collections in Hazaribagh and Manbhum were due to legal disputes; in Palamau to the failure of crops. In the Burdwan Division there was loss of crops partly from drought, partly from inundation. The bad collections (84·9) in the Malighati Estate in Midnapore were due to laxity of supervision on the part of the late Manager. In the other Divisions there are, however, certain estates in which the collections were considerably below the standard. In the three estates in Chittagong the cause is attributed to high prices and a poor harvest. The collections in the Gaya estates suffered from the prevalence of plague and from unequal distribution of rainfall, while the low percentage of 71·0 of the Chautaria Estate in Saran was due to the paucity of the staff, which has since been increased. Plague also affected collection to some extent. Collections in the Hatwa Raj Estate and in the Narhan Estate have greatly improved. Nevertheless the outstanding balances in these estates are still very heavy, being respectively Rs. 9,50,017 and Rs. 1,04,466 against a current demand of Rs. 10,98,929 and Rs. 1,91,506. The Board have been asked to take steps for the examination of these balances in detail and to report on the realizability of these enormous outstandings. The outstanding balances are still high in the Majdiba and Churaman Estates in Dinajpur; the estate of Deb Nath Dutt Chaudhari in Backergunge; Azamulla Khan, Tarbiat Khan, and Mahabat Ali Chaudhari Estates in Chittagong; Ratan Estate in Monghyr; Siri Sili and Burway Estates in Ranchi; Hensla, Sinsa, and Pandra Estates in Manbhum. During the year remissions, amounting to Rs. 4,12,667, were made as against Rs. 3,80,911 of the previous year.

Debts due by estates.

At the commencement of the year debts, aggregating Rs. 1,17,83,218, were outstanding. The total payments made amounted to Rs. 13,70,697, besides Rs. 26,281 reduced by compromise, and the debts at the close of the year decreased from Rs. 1,20,23,280 in 1899-1900 to Rs. 1,15,90,238. In all the estates, save four in Chota Nagpur, the debts were reduced. In some encumbered estates payments have been made in advance of the scheme, which is satisfactory.

Management charges.

The management charges as a whole amounted to 7·2 per cent. of the current demand, a slight decrease. There was a reduction of management charges in the majority of the estates. The reasons given for the increase in a few are, on the whole, sufficient.

General and audit rates.

It is reported that care is not always taken to have these rates credited to Government in due time. The Board have been asked to take the necessary steps to ensure prompt and regular payments being made in future.

Schools, Dispensaries, and Works of Improvement.

A total sum of Rs. 4,31,914 was spent for these purposes, and in almost all the solvent estates the standard expenditure of 1 per cent. for schools and 3 per cent. for works of improvement was reached. Where this has not been the case the failure has been in most instances satisfactorily explained. As regards the *patni mahals* of the Burdwan Raj, it is understood that there is no objection to assist local efforts with regard to schools, dispensaries and water-supply, and this is as much as can be reasonably expected from the estate.

Certificates.

The number of certificates filed increased from 8,935 in 1899-1900 to 11,875, or by 33 per cent., all the Divisions except Bhagalpur and Chittagong having contributed to the increase. The largest increase was in the Presidency, Rajshahi, Orissa, and Patna Divisions, in the first three being about 100 per cent., and in the last about 50 per cent. The Board have been asked to submit an explanation of the increase in the Presidency Division. In the Rajshahi Division the increase was due to the inclusion, for the first time, of the Churaman Estate. The increase in the Patna Division was chiefly due to the completion of settlement proceedings; in the Orissa Division, the Board are satisfied that resort was not had to the certificate procedure in an injudicious manner. Including those pending from the previous year, there were 15,694 certificates

for disposal, of which 10,518, or 67 per cent., were disposed of,—a result which cannot, as remarked by the Board, be called either satisfactory or creditable. It is hoped that the proposed examination of the figures in detail by the Board will lead to a substantial improvement in the work of this branch of the Court of Wards. There was a small increase in the total amount realised by these certificates, being 44·3 of the demand as against 41·7 of the previous year.

Civil Suits.

The number of civil suits filed decreased, and the amount recovered under decree substantially improved. The lessened rent litigation of the estates is a matter for satisfaction.

Condition of the Tenancy.

On the whole, there were good crops in almost all the estates, and the condition of the raiyats was generally satisfactory. The relations between the tenants and the managing agency are reported to have been friendly except in two estates. A report as to the reasons for the friction on these two estates has been called for from the Board.

Encumbered Estates in Chota Nagpur.

As stated above, there were 58 estates under Act VI of 1876. The reasons for short collections of rents and cesses have been noticed above. The aggregate debts paid amounted to Rs. 2,91,574 as against Rs. 3,97,093 in the previous year, leaving an outstanding balance at the close of the year of Rs. 28,58,218.

III.—PROTECTION.

Course of Legislation.

ONLY one Act was passed by the Bengal Council during the year 1900-1901, namely, Act IV of 1900 (*An Act to give effect to an agreement made on the 9th December 1899, between the Corporation of Calcutta and the Calcutta Tramways Company, Limited*). The Act contains but one operative section, which formally sanctions an agreement made for the introduction of electric traction throughout the tramway system of Calcutta.

In addition to this Act, there was only one Bill pending in Council during the year, namely, the Bill to amend the Salt Law in Bengal, which was described in the Administration Report for the year 1897-98. No action has been taken by the Council in respect of this Bill since it was introduced in April 1898.

Police.*

The Police system in Bengal.

THE Police of the Province are divided into three main heads: the District Police, the Railway Police and the Military Police. The Military Police form an armed reserve to deal with serious or organised disturbances that may arise, and during the year under review detachments from three out of the four companies were sent to Ranchi in connection with the Munda disturbances in that district. The work of the Railway Police is practically confined to offences actually committed on the railway, which are mostly petty thefts of small importance; but the railways are increasingly used by professional criminals, and the organisation of the Railway Police will have to be materially altered to enable them to assist more intelligently and usefully in the detection of this class of crime. The prevention and detection of crime in the Province generally is entrusted to the District Police.

In the smaller towns the work of watch and ward is performed by town chaukidars, who are in theory only night-watchmen, but in practice are also required to do a certain amount of day duty. They are on patrol the whole night and the duty is exceedingly irksome; there is in consequence a growing difficulty in obtaining good men for this force and the danger of a combination between the watchmen and the local bad characters. That the force is useful is proved by the arrest of over 250 offenders by the night patrols, and there is no doubt that many burglaries are prevented; but in many places it has been necessary to raise the pay of the town chaukidar, and it is probable that this lead will have to be followed elsewhere in order to improve their efficiency. The working of the town police, as a whole, is, as might be expected from their constitution, very unequal; Darbhanga shows the best results, while Bogra is extremely bad; and in Pabna, out of 45 burglaries reported, not a single one was detected. In the rural areas the watch and ward duties are dependent on the chaukidars; under the station-beat system constables are sent out from the thanas periodically to visit villages, but the efficacy of this system has been questioned, and it is evident that, owing to the small number of District Police available, it can, at its best, be only a system of check. But, although the prevention of crime and the protection of person and property are the main duties of the police force as a whole, it is by their success in the detection of crime, which is only one form of prevention, that their work is generally judged. The work of investigating crime is mainly in the hands of Sub-Inspectors, and in accordance with the recommendations of the Police Committee of 1891, the number of Sub-Inspectors is yearly increased by a reduction in that of head-constables; the only special detective agency is a small staff of officers attached to the office of the Inspector-General who are deputed for special investigations as occasion arises. Under those recommendations the post of Sub-Inspector has, since 1891, been filled mainly by competitive examination, a proportion of the appointments being reserved for deserving head-constables. Both systems have now been under trial for some time. Opinions differ as to the results. Sub-Inspectors appointed by examination suffer from want of experience; but it is clear that bad detection in the Province, as a whole, cannot be properly attributed to the competitive system. The police are undermanned both in the superior and subordinate grades, and during the year under review plague, census, and, in some places, scarcity, have added to their difficulties. The whole question of the police force in this Province is under consideration, and a comprehensive scheme for its improvement is under preparation; but these facts must be remembered when judging its work during the year.

* See also charts Nos. 1 and 2 at the end of the volume.

Strength of the Police force.

The force actually employed at the close of the year was short of the sanctioned strength by two District Superintendents, one Assistant Superintendent, one Probationer, four Inspectors, 59 Sub-Inspectors, 29 head-constables, 230 constables, three town chaukidars, and one European constable. The vacancies in the rank of subordinate officers and men, due to casualties, resignation, dismissal and retirement have for the most part been since filled up excepting those in the rank of head-constables which under standing orders are not to be permanently filled up till the Redistribution Committee's scheme for the gradual substitution of Sub-Inspectors for head-constables in the investigating staff has been completely carried out.

Actual expenditure.

The expenditure during the year was Rs. 50,65,898, a decrease of Rs. 43,297 as compared with the cost of the force in the previous year, and of Rs. 2,14,102 on the budget grant. The Inspecting Agency cost Rs. 1,45,555. The cost of District and Assistant Superintendents was Rs. 4,40,026, and the pay of Executive Police and establishments with allowances, exclusive of travelling allowances, amounted to Rs. 34,70,601.

Recruitment of investigating officers.

At the two examinations held for the appointment of Sub-Inspectors, 71 candidates passed: these were subsequently put through the prescribed course of training at the Bhagalpur School. Seventy-five deserving head-constables were promoted to the rank of Sub-Inspector, and 16 outsiders received direct appointment without passing the examination.

Town Police.

The changes in the constitution of the Town Police sanctioned during the year resulted in an increase of 1 head-constable and 28 constables at an additional yearly cost of Rs. 2,184. The working of the force generally was satisfactory.

Rural Police.

The process of eliminating the chakran chaukidars and those under Regulation XX of 1817, and substituting for them chaukidars under Act VI (B.C.) of 1870, continued during the year, the numbers of the former being reduced by 4,195 and 6,453 respectively, and those of the latter being added to by 4,183. One thousand one hundred and eighty-seven more daffadars have been appointed, and the daffadari system is now fairly established over the tracts in which Act VI is in force. The number of chaukidars judicially rewarded was 610, and of those departmentally rewarded 10,623. The figures show a decrease compared with those of the previous year. The percentage of men punished—23·7—is high, but most of the punishments were small departmental fines for non-attendance at parades.

Railway Police.

During the year this force has been increased by one Inspector, one Sub-Inspector, 13 head-constables, and 40 constables. The increase was necessitated by the opening of various extensions on various lines, and by the revision of the establishments on the Bengal-Duars and East Coast Railways.

Additional special and temporary police.

One hundred and ninety-eight officers were employed as additional police, their duties being chiefly in connection with the opposition shown to plague operations in Patna, and land disputes in Mymensingh and Muzaffarpur. One thousand two hundred and eighty-two persons were appointed as "special police," the majority for very short periods during the *Bakr-id* and *Muharram* festivals. A considerable number of head-constables and constables were employed temporarily chiefly on plague duty.

Casualties

The number of casualties during the year was 2,376, or 9·5 of the total sanctioned strength. Resignations, retirements and deaths accounted for 1,574. The average daily percentage of sick in hospital was 1·1.

Work and conduct of the Police force generally.

The work of the police has been, on the whole, disappointing during the year. Even allowing for the difficulties under which they have worked and considerable rise in the volume of crime, it must be admitted they have not made the best use of all the assistance that lay at their hands; and

though they must not be judged by too high a standard, it must be admitted that they are or should be capable of better results. They have, on the whole, failed conspicuously in dacoity and burglary cases. The percentage of convictions to true cases reported has fallen to 36·3, the lowest percentage of any of the last eight years. The results in Sessions cases has been very unsatisfactory, and the percentage of convictions has again fallen. In Bankura, out of 52 persons tried, 35 were acquitted, and 25 of these were charged with dacoity. The percentages in Chittagong, Champaran, Khulna and Jessore are also very low. The police cannot be held entirely responsible for this, and it is hoped that the orders recently issued by the High Court to lessen the delays between committal and trial will have a good effect; but there is little doubt that the cases are not properly worked up and placed before the Court. The police have been unable to recover more than 15 per cent. of the property stolen, and the results all round strengthen the conclusion that their energy has been dissipated too much on fruitless petty investigations. As regards their conduct, there were four true cases of torture and a considerable number of charges of extortion; but the improvement of late years in this respect seems to have been maintained. Apart from their want of energy and success in criminal cases, the conduct of the police has been good; and, though the number of judicial punishments has slightly increased, the number of fines departmentally inflicted has decreased to a most satisfactory extent. More than half the force are in possession of good-conduct stripes, and three such stripes entitle the wearer to an extra rupee a month; there were 4,635 men so entitled, but the grant is limited to 10 per cent. of the force in each district, and no less than 3,006 men were consequently unable to obtain the reward they had otherwise earned.

Suicides and accidental deaths.

There were 3,410 deaths reported as suicides, against 3,391 in the preceding year. Thirteen districts show 100 or more deaths due to this cause, Cuttack as usual heading the list with 365, and Saran and Jessore following with 237 and 205 respectively; four cases originally reported as suicides were proved to be murders. There were 62,013 deaths due to accidents, against 36,791 in 1899. More than half of the decrease is found in the number of deaths due to drowning. Twenty-seven deaths reported as accidental were found to be due to murder or culpable homicide; eight of these were in Mymensingh, four in Darbhanga and three in Dacca.

Cognisable crime.

There has been a rise of 11,254 in the figures for cognisable crime, and the total (178,896) stands higher than in any year of the decade except 1897, the increase is almost entirely accounted for under the heads of burglary and theft, and the explanation is given that it is due to the high prices and general disorganisation caused in districts where plague chiefly occurred, and this is supported by the facts that the largest rise has been in the Patna Division, which was most affected by plague, and that in a very large number of cases the property stolen consisted of vegetable products. Under offences relating to coin, stamps and Government notes, there were during the year 169 true cases, in 100 of which convictions were obtained: the figures are satisfactory as compared with those of the previous year. The number of riots has fallen from 2,194 to 1,989, the lowest figure returned during the decade. The decrease is generally attributed to a larger number of proceedings under the preventive sections for binding the parties down, but much more in this direction might still be done with advantage. It is hoped that the extension of Settlement Proceedings will eventually bring about a considerable reduction in the number of these offences. A disquieting feature is the large number of such cases in which life was lost. The figures for serious offences against person and property are not encouraging. For the past four years there has been a steady increase in the number of offences under the first head, and the increase is chiefly in murder and grievous hurt cases. Only about 32 per cent. of the cases reported ended in conviction. Dacoity cases increased from 238 to 341, and the percentage of conviction in them fell from 64 to 51 per cent. The dacoities are reported to be mainly the work of local bad characters, but in several cases they are assigned to gangs resident in Calcutta, and a closer communication between the city and rural police is very clearly required.

It might be expected that if the increase in cognisable crime is attributable to a rise in prices, the number of non-cognisable cases, which are often a sign of prosperity, should decrease; but there has been an increase of 8,107, from 122,786 to 130,893. The districts where the percentage of non-cognisable is always higher than that of cognisable crime were least affected by the rise in prices, and in any case a comparatively small rise or fall under this head is not of much importance from a police point of view.

Non-cognisable crime.

The total number of cases declared to be maliciously false was 5,439, or 79 less than in the previous year, and the percentage of such cases to the number reported was 3·0, against 3·2 in 1899. The results of the prosecutions instituted in such cases were slightly better than in the previous year.

False cases.

Of the 34,522 A forms sent up, the percentage of cases decided at the first two hearings fell from 54·6 to 53·3, while the percentage of cases remanded more than six times was almost stationary.

Remands.

The increase of 24 per cent. in the number of persons reconvicted is probably the result of greater attention to the work of tracing out previous offenders. Muzaffarpur and Howrah both show over 20 per cent. of reconvictions.

Reconvictions.

The Central Bureau has been increasingly successful in identifying by their finger-impressions old offenders about whom reference has been made to them when the local police have failed to trace their previous history.

Anthropometry and finger-impressions.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION IN THE TOWN OF CALCUTTA.*

The force employed in Calcutta as it stood on the 31st December 1900 was 3,296 officers and men. Sixty-six men, including eight European constables, were dismissed during the year, and 13 were convicted judicially. There were 212 casualties, including 35 deaths. The number of admissions to hospital increased from 2,891 to 3,564, the result of the prevalence of a bad type of fever and dysentery. The cost of the whole force employed, including those on salt and river duty, was Rs. 8,17,620.

Police force.

There were 38,353 cognisable and 35,053 non-cognisable cases in the year. The total shows a decrease of 2,666 cases as compared with 1,899. Under cognisable cases there was, however, a considerable increase due to the more vigorous working of the Act for the prevention of cruelty to animals, cases under which rose from 8,594 to 10,673. Under non-cognisable cases, there was a large decrease from 28,374 to 22,429 in the number of cases under the Municipal Act.

Crime.

In the town there were 14 cases under offences relating to coin, 6 murders, in none of which were convictions obtained, 62 cases of grievous hurt, 134 of hurt by dangerous weapon, and 112 cases of burglary and lurking-house trespass. In the suburbs 4 murders, 31 cases of grievous hurt, 29 of hurt by dangerous weapon, and 105 cases of burglary and lurking-house trespass were reported. The amount of property stolen both in the town and suburbs during the year amounted to Rs. 2,14,605, against Rs. 2,04,260 in 1899, and the amount recovered was Rs. 1,18,204 as against Rs. 1,21,268 in the previous year, the percentage of recovery showing a falling off from 59·3 to 55. There was a satisfactory decrease in the number of false cases, which fell from 131 to 73, but the results of the prosecutions instituted were not as good as could be wished.

Previous convictions were proved against 558 offenders, as against 474 in the previous year. The finger-impressions of 1,654 persons were taken leading to the detection of the antecedents of 312. These figures are better than those of 1899, and the system is of much use to the Calcutta Police.

Reconvictions and identifications.

* See also map No. 3 at the end of the volume.

There were 102 suicides during the year; in 50·9 per cent. of the cases death was caused by opium poisoning. There were 306 accidental deaths as compared with 332 in the previous year.

Suicides and accidental deaths.

Eighty-one persons were sent to the Government Workhouse under section 15 of the Act, and 4 were received from Rangoon, during the year. Of these and the 15 remaining at the close of 1899, 42 were discharged as obtaining employment, 7 were released, 32 were removed from or left the workhouse, and 19 remained at the close of the year. Six persons of European extraction were deported under section 17 of the Act.

European Vagrancy Act IX of 1874.

Thirty-six juvenile offenders were sent to the Reformatory School during the year, the number in 1899 being 15.

Reformatory School.

The Arms Act returns show that there has been a decrease in the number of weapons imported into Calcutta from 3,262 to 2,979, as also in the amount of gunpowder from 91,960lbs. to 39,925lbs. This, however, points to an excessive importation in previous years, and not to any falling off in the activity of the trade in arms. The number of rifles, guns and revolvers sold by the dealers is considerably larger than last year, 4,919 as compared with 3,791, though there is a diminution in the amount of gunpowder sold under transport licenses.

Arms Act XI of 1878.

Altogether 80 fires were reported in the town and suburbs, the total loss of property being estimated at Rs. 8,57,841. In a fire at the Sibpur Jute Mills damage to the extent of Rs. 3,00,000 was reported, three other fires involved a loss of over Rs. 1,50,000 in each case. The Brigade was called out on 37 occasions.

Working of the Fire-brigade.

Mortality from, and Destruction of, Wild Animals and Snakes.

Persons killed by wild animals.

THE total number of deaths among human beings attributed to wild animals was 1,728, against 1,632 in 1899. The number of deaths caused by tigers rose from 446 to 474. The district of Monghyr, where the highest number of deaths from these animals occurred in 1899, returns 69 deaths in 1900, against 83 in the previous year. It is said that these deaths occurred mainly in the south of the Jamui subdivision, where there is heavy jungle. The districts of Hazaribagh, Ranchi and Singhbhum have continued to show increased mortality from tigers. The number of deaths in 1900 were 23, 57 and 82, against 21, 44 and 74, respectively, in the previous year. As regards the deaths caused by tigers in the district of Ranchi, the Deputy Commissioner reports that the animals came from the jungles of the neighbouring Native State of Gangpur: the Dewan of the State has been asked to take special measures for their destruction. The two Sundarban districts of the 24-Parganas and Khulna account for 74 out of the 75 deaths occurred in the Presidency Division, and the districts of Balasore and Angul for 52 out of the 62 deaths in the Orissa Division. The district of Backergunge returns 21 deaths from tigers, against 4 in 1899, but the Magistrate is of opinion that several of the deaths were caused by leopards. In the district of Gaya two man-eating tigers were trapped, and since the capture of these brutes the number of deaths from tigers in the district has decreased.

One hundred and sixty-eight persons are reported to have been killed by leopards, against 173 in 1899. The Chota Nagpur and the Presidency Divisions show a marked increase in the number of deaths caused by these animals. The 21 deaths returned by the district of Singhbhum are supposed to have been due to a mad leopard, which was subsequently killed by a Kol woman.

The number of persons reported to have been destroyed by wolves rose from 53 to 60. The districts of Saran and Darbhanga return 30 and 14 deaths from these animals, against 15 and 6, respectively, in 1899.

Nine hundred and sixty deaths, as against 860 in 1899, are said to be due to "Other animals." Except Patna and Shahabad, the loss of life caused by "Other animals" noticeably increased in every district of the Patna Division.

Cattle killed by wild animals.

Twenty-seven thousand five hundred and sixty-eight head of cattle are reported to have been killed by wild animals, against 29,624 in the previous year, the decrease being shared by all the Divisions, except Patna, Bhagalpur and Orissa.

The district of Bhagalpur returns 1,547 deaths, against 326 in 1899. It is said that the Banka subdivision of the district is mainly responsible for the increase. The Subdivisional Officer explains that wild beasts have been driven to the jungles in his subdivision from the Jamui side of the Monghyr district, which had lately been visited by parties of sportsmen. In the Chota Nagpur and the Rajshahi Divisions the number of deaths of cattle from wild beasts is still large.

Wild animals killed.

The number of wild animals killed fell from 7,608 to 5,235, there being a decrease under all the specified heads and a decrease in all the Divisions, except the Presidency and Orissa. The total number of tigers killed fell from 356 to 215. The Dacca Division, in which 24 tigers are shown to have been destroyed in 1900 against 178 in 1899, was mainly responsible for the decrease. A noticeable decrease also occurred in this Division in the number of leopards destroyed, the figures for 1900 and the preceding year being 117 and 247, respectively.

The district of Hazaribagh, where 3 wolves were killed against 289 in the previous year, is responsible for the great variation in the number of such animals destroyed in the whole province.

Rewards paid for the destruction of wild animals.

The total amount paid in rewards for the destruction of wild animals was Rs. 7,642-8, against Rs. 11,671 in 1899. As usual the amount paid on account of tigers was greater than that paid for any other kind of animal. Compared with the statistics of 1899, the Burdwan and the Rajshahi Divisions show a decrease in the number of wild animals killed and an increase in the amount paid in rewards. In the districts of Burdwan, Patna and Balasore no rewards were applied for in regard to some animals killed. In Bankura a special reward of Rs. 100 was paid for the destruction of one elephant, and in the Ulubaria subdivision of the Howrah district Rs. 50 for the killing of a destructive alligator.

Mortality from snake-bite.

Ten thousand five hundred and fifty-seven persons and 832 head of cattle were reported to have been killed by snakes in 1900, against 12,220 and 915, respectively, in 1899. The decrease noticed in the mortality of human beings from snake-bite is shared by all the Divisions, except Orissa and Chota Nagpur. The largest numbers of deaths from snake-bite occurred in the districts of Muzaffarpur (823), Darbhanga (718), Saran (563), and Champaran (536). These districts returned increased figures in the previous year. In the whole of the Dacca Division the number of deaths from snake-bite was 701, and in the Chittagong Division only 142.

Snakes killed.

The total number of snakes reported to have been killed fell from 37,289 to 28,918, and the amount of rewards paid from Rs. 622-5-6 to Rs. 315-13. The decrease in the number killed is, however, more apparent than real; for, as rewards are no longer paid except within municipal limits, the numbers killed are not reported. In the districts of Bankura, Angul, Hazaribagh, Ranchi and Singhbhum no snake was returned as destroyed in the past two years.

Licenses for arms for destroying wild animals.

The number of licenses to possess arms and ammunition for the purpose of destroying wild animals issued in Form XI appended to the rules framed under the Arms Act rose from 263 to 408, and the number in force during the year from 1,500 to 1,908. In the Burdwan Division 24 licenses were issued against none in 1899, and in the Dacca and Chota Nagpur Divisions 45 and 108 against 2 and 8, respectively, in the previous year. The 37 licenses which were issued in the district of Dacca were originally granted in Form VIII to possess arms or ammunition and to go armed for purposes of sport, protection or display.

Criminal Justice.

Judicial staff.

For sessions work, the staff available during the year consisted of 29 Sessions Judges employed throughout the year, and six Additional Sessions Judges, of whom three were employed throughout the year and the remainder temporarily for various periods. There were also three officers vested with the powers of an Assistant Sessions Judge. These powers, however, were only exercised in one instance, for nine months in the year.

The Magisterial staff employed at the close of the year, including the Presidency town, consisted of 436 Stipendiary and 1,803 Honorary Magistrates. These numbers were less than those employed at the close of 1899 by 25 and 133, respectively. Five Special Magistrates were appointed under section 14, Criminal Procedure Code, during the year, of whom, however, one did no criminal work. Of the 436 Stipendiary Magistrates, 293 exercised first class powers, 98 second, and 45 third.

There were 198 Benches of Magistrates working during the year, three new Benches having been created in the district of Bogra. Of these, 174 were independent, 20 were restricted to the trial of cases under the Municipal Acts, and four were presided over by Stipendiary Magistrates.

Receipts and charges.

Debiting, as usual, to the administration of Criminal Justice a proportion of the salaries of Judicial officers fixed by the time which their returns show them to have devoted to it, the total charges for the year amounted to Rs. 30,84,560. Of this amount, Rs. 19,67,435 were for the salaries of Judicial officers; Rs. 1,24,421 for fixed and temporary copying establishments; Rs. 97,437 for process-servers; Rs. 4,80,767 for other establishments, and Rs. 4,14,500 for contingencies and refunds.

The receipts amounted to Rs. 16,26,357. Of this amount, Rs. 7,28,414 were under fines; Rs. 2,15,703 under process-fees; Rs. 1,55,785 under copying and comparing fees; Rs. 3,89,084 under Court-fee stamp receipts other than the above, and Rs. 1,37,371 were miscellaneous receipts. Both charges and receipts exceed those of 1899, the former by slightly over a lakh and half, and the latter by slightly over a lakh.

Offences reported.

There were 343,415 criminal offences reported to the Courts during the year, an increase of 12,297 on the figures of 1899. Of the total, 211,665 were under the Indian Penal Code and 131,750 under Special laws. These totals are respectively 18,137 more, and 5,840 less, than those of the previous year.

True and false cases.

Including cases pending enquiry at the close of 1899, the number of cases found to be false, or in which complaints were dismissed during the year, was 61,287, or 17·8 per cent. of the number reported during the year. The percentage in 1899 was 16·5. Of the total in 1900, complaints were dismissed in 49,611 cases, the number exceeding that of 1899 by 6,251. The number of cases declared to be false after trial or enquiry was slightly larger than in 1899. Of the total number of cases under enquiry during the year, 281,846 were found to be true, and of these 197,637 were brought to trial. Enquiries were pending at the close of the year in 13,862 cases.

Trials of European British subjects.

Eighty-seven cases in all Courts were brought against European British subjects during the year. The number exceeds that of 1899; but, with the exception of that year and the year 1894, is the smallest since returns of these cases were first prescribed in 1884. Three cases were pending at the

opening of the year, and seven at its close, 83 having been disposed of during the year. Of those pending, two were cases in which the accused have, for long, been insane and incapable of making a defence. Of the cases disposed of, two were tried by European Sessions Judges, eighty by European Magistrates, and one by a Native Magistrate. The number of persons concerned in these cases was 98. Of these, four claimed a mixed jury. One trial by assessors of special nationalities was made during the year. Of the cases tried by Sessions Judges, one person was convicted of an offence affecting life, and one was acquitted of kidnapping. The cases of 96 persons were finally disposed of by Magistrates; and of these, 54 were convicted and 42 acquitted. The majority of these were concerned in offences under Special and Local laws, and in cases of assault. Of districts, the largest number of Europeans were tried in Darjeeling (26), and Chittagong (19).

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Magistrates' Courts.

Of the total number of cases brought to trial, 42,089 were in the Courts of Presidency Magistrates, and 155,548 in the Courts of Magistrates in the mufassal.

Presidency Magistrates.

The number of cases brought before Presidency Magistrates was less by 996 than in the previous year. Offences under the Indian Penal Code increased from 6,842 to 7,182, owing to offences against property having risen from 1,742 to 2,114. Offences under Special laws fell from 36,243 to 34,907, the principal variations being an increase of 910 cases under the Act for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and a decrease of 2,267 in cases under the Calcutta Municipal Act.

The total number of cases disposed of by Presidency Magistrates was 41,856, of which 21,158 were before Stipendiary Magistrates, 16,041 before Honorary Magistrates sitting singly, and 4,657 before Benches. There were 266 cases pending at the close of the year. Of the total disposed of, 35 were committed to the High Court, and the remainder were finally decided by Magistrates; 4,592 being under ordinary, and the remainder under summary procedure.

Result of trials.

The aggregate number of persons under trial before the Presidency Magistrates was 52,730, as compared with 52,886 in the previous year. Of the persons tried, 10,539 were acquitted or discharged, 41,547 were convicted, 11 being released on probation under section 562 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 18 died, escaped or were transferred for trial to other Courts, 39 were committed to the Sessions, and 237 persons remained under trial at the close of the year. The results of the trials before each class of Magistrates during the year are shown below :—

	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Percentage of convictions.
Stipendiary Magistrates	1,648	26,732	94·1
Benches of Magistrates	1,764	4,281	70·8
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ...	7,427	10,534	58·3

Of the persons convicted, 1,632 were punished with rigorous imprisonment, 104 with simple imprisonment, 36,635 with fine, and 134 with whipping. Forty-six of the persons punished with fines and six of those sentenced to whipping were so sentenced in addition to other punishments. Twenty-three sentences of imprisonment were, in the case of youthful offenders, commuted to detention in a reformatory school.

In addition to these sentences, 125 persons were required to furnish security for good behaviour; twenty-six persons were ordered to execute bonds to keep the peace; eleven were released on probation under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code; and various miscellaneous orders were passed under Special laws.

In spite of the fall in the number of cases disposed of in the Courts of Presidency Magistrates, the amount of work done by them increased, the number of witnesses examined being 26,598, as compared with 21,680 in 1899 and 25,997 in 1898.

Magistrates outside Calcutta.

Before Magistrates outside Calcutta, there were 4,343 cases pending at the opening of the year. During the year, 155,657 cases were brought to trial, and 155,182 were disposed of, 4,670 remaining pending at its close. The disposals were distributed as follows:—

	Tried regularly.	Tried summarily.
District Magistrates	1,130	519
Subordinate Stipendiary Magistrates ...	76,140	33,864
Honorary Magistrates	13,449	1,532
Benches of Magistrates	11,620	16,695
Special Magistrates	66	...

In addition to the cases shown above, District Magistrates decided 167 cases referred to them under sections 347 and 349, Criminal Procedure Code.

More judicial work was done by District Magistrates in 1900 than in 1899; the total number of cases disposed of by them being 1,816 as compared with 1,685. The District Magistrates of Malda and Puri each decided 303 cases, a number considerably in excess of that in any other district.

Result of trials.

Of the total number of cases shown in paragraph 10 above, 1,778 were committed to the Sessions, and 155,182 were finally disposed of by Magistrates. In these latter, 212,260 persons were accused. Of the total, 130,177, or 61·3 per cent., were convicted, and 82,083, or 38·7 per cent., were acquitted or discharged. The results vary only fractionally from those of the two preceding years. Among districts the percentage of convictions was noticeably high in Howrah (84·7), Singhbhum (76·5), and the 24-Parganas (76·1), and was lowest in Pabna (44), Shahabad (47·8), and Purnea (48·2). The three former districts regularly occupy similar positions in the list. In Howrah and the 24-Parganas, the number of persons concerned in cases under Special laws, which are largely of a petty and undisputed nature, is always high; and the districts of Chota Nagpur constantly show a high percentage of convictions.

The general result of trials before Magistrates of each class was as follows:—

	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Percentage of convictions.
Benches of Magistrates	10,490	21,938	67·6
Subordinate Stipendiary Magistrates ...	62,833	95,889	60·4
Honorary Magistrates	7,364	11,039	59·9
Special Magistrates	38	38	50
District Magistrates	1,358	1,273	48·3

Of the persons shown as convicted above, the numbers tried summarily were, by Bench Magistrates, 15,299; by Subordinate Stipendiary Magistrates, 35,734; by Honorary Magistrates, 1,689; and by District Magistrates, 501.

The mode of trial of the total number of persons convicted and the nature of the sentences passed were as follows:—

	Appealable sentences.	Non-appealable sentences.
On Regular trial	56,115	20,839
On Summary trial	11,600	41,623

Punishments.

The sentences passed on persons convicted were as follows:—

Imprisonment ...	Rigorous	25,110
	Simple	812
Fine ...	With imprisonment	3,424
	Without "	90,857
Whipping ...	Sole punishment	2,018
	Additional	332

In 324 sentences of rigorous imprisonment, a term of solitary confinement was included. Eighty-nine youthful offenders were sentenced, in lieu of imprisonment, to detention in a reformatory School; and 215 persons were released on probation under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code. Against

persons who had previously been so released, proceedings were subsequently taken in 144 instances. In addition to substantive punishments, 1,829 persons, convicted of offences involving a breach of the peace, were required to execute bonds to keep the peace.

Of the sentences of imprisonment imposed, 5,458 were for terms not exceeding 15 days; 16,366 for terms not exceeding six months; 7,400 for periods varying between six months and two years; and 165 for over two years.

The fines imposed aggregated Rs. 7,46,638. During the year Rs. 6,63,801 were realised; and Rs. 71,151 paid as compensation to complainants out of fines realised.

In addition to criminal trials, the following were the more important classes of work dealt with by Magistrates in the mufassal during the year:—

Miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code.

There were 3,827 proceedings under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, to prevent a breach of the peace, in which 15,681 persons were involved. Of these, 7,181 were required to execute bonds to keep the peace, in addition to the persons mentioned in the preceding paragraph as having been similarly bound down on conviction. The number of persons dealt with under this Chapter was largest in Faridpur (3,233), Backergunge (2,776), and Mymensingh (1,285).

In 3,440 cases, 5,815 persons were called upon to show cause why they should not give security to be of good behaviour, and orders were made absolute against 4,043 of them. Of the latter, 3,773 failed to give the required security, and were imprisoned in default, 217 after reference to the Court of Session under section 123, Criminal Procedure Code, and 3,556 for terms not exceeding one year under the orders of Magistrates.

The number of cases regarding the possession of land decided by Magistrates during the year was 1,555. Proceedings for the abatement of nuisances, under Chapter X of the Criminal Procedure Code, were taken in 728 cases, of which in the cases of 593 persons a reference was made to a Jury under section 138 of the Code. In all these cases the orders of the Magistrate were confirmed, or only slightly modified by the Jury.

Under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, 1,234 complainants were ordered to pay compensation to accused persons, the accusations brought by them having been found to be frivolous and vexatious. The number was slightly less than in previous years. Proceedings for maintenance were taken against 789 persons, and orders were made absolute against 270.

Witnesses.

The number of witnesses examined in the Courts of Magistrates in the mufassal was 487,622, as compared with 463,952 in 1899. The number who attended and were discharged without examination was 172,968, or 26·1 per cent. of the whole number in attendance. In the two preceding years the percentage was 27·2 per cent. The amount paid to witnesses on account of the expenses of their attendance fell from Rs. 41,396 in 1899 to Rs. 40,666 in 1900.

Of the total number in attendance, 516,742 (78·2 per cent.) were discharged on the first day; 107,013 (16·2 per cent.) on the second; 27,089 (4·2 per cent.) on the third, and 9,746 (1·4 per cent.) after the third day. The number detained for more than three days was less than in 1899. Explanations of these detentions have, as usual, been considered by the High Court, and orders have been passed on them.

The districts in which the largest proportion of witnesses were detained for more than three days were, Burdwan (5·7 per cent.), Pabna (4·6 per cent.), Nadia (3·4 per cent.), Faridpur (3·3 per cent.), and Backergunge (3 per cent.).

Courts of Sessions.

Commitments, &c.

The number of cases committed for trial during the year was 1,778, 38, less than in 1899; and the number of cases disposed of was 1,841, exceeding the number disposed of in 1899 by 170. Commitments were noticeably less than in 1899 in Mymensingh, where they fell from 247 to 185. The latter number is still considerably the largest in the Province. In 1898 the number was 140. The Sessions Judge expresses the opinion that a large number of cases of offences against women committed to the Sessions during the last two years, were in reality cases of seduction, magnified into

cases of abduction, and committed as such. The result has been a large number of acquittals in such cases, and it is anticipated that this will now be followed by a decrease in the number of commitments. Commitments also fell in the 24-Parganas from 81 to 48, and in Bhagalpur from 42 to 20. In Midnapore they increased from 36 to 71; in Champaran from 39 to 63; and in Saran from 74 to 97.

Results of trials.

There were 4,481 persons under trial before Courts of Session during the year, and the cases of 3,599 were decided. Of these, 2,231, or 62·1 per cent., were convicted, and the remaining 1,368 were acquitted or discharged. The proportion of convictions is fractionally smaller than that of the preceding year.

The variations between different districts in the percentages of convictions call for no comment, since the number of persons tried in any one district in a year is not large enough to be uninfluenced by casual results. In Palamau and Hazaribagh, where the percentage of convictions was highest and lowest, respectively, the number of persons on trial was five and nine only.

Punishments.

The following sentences were passed by Courts of Session during the last two years:—

		1899.	1900.
Death	...	73	65
Transportation	for life ...	169	228
	for a term of years ...	74	161
Penal servitude	...	...	2
Imprisonment	rigorous ...	1,493	1,600
	simple ...	10	6
Fine	...	49	75
Whipping	...	23	38

Additional punishments were inflicted upon 69 of the persons sentenced to fine and on 32 of those sentenced to be whipped. In the case of 58, out of the 1,600 persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, that sentence included terms of solitary confinement. Six youthful offenders had their sentences commuted to detention in a reformatory school. Besides the above, 217 persons were sentenced to rigorous or simple imprisonment (204 for terms between one year and three years, and 13 for terms not exceeding one year), on failure to furnish security for good behaviour; 11 persons were required to execute bonds with sureties to keep the peace, all of them having been convicted of offences involving a breach of the peace.

Sentences of imprisonment were passed for the following terms:—

		1899.	1900.
Not exceeding	15 days ...	11	8
	6 months ...	100	163
	2 years ...	364	468
	7 „ ...	1,182	1,023
Above 7 years	...	157	155

Fines to the amount of Rs. 17,270 were imposed by Courts of Session, as compared with Rs. 8,537 imposed in the preceding year and Rs. 8,403 imposed in 1898. The total realisations of the year aggregated Rs. 6,549, as compared with Rs. 3,112 in 1899, Rs. 1,614 in 1898, Rs. 2,914 in 1897, and Rs. 1,837 in 1896. The amount of fines realised and paid as compensation was Rs. 198 in 1900, as compared with Rs. 570 in 1899, Rs. 410 in 1898, Rs. 386 in 1897, Rs. 599 in 1896, and Rs. 170 in 1895.

Jury trials.

The districts in which trials by Jury were held and the offences which were so tried remained the same as in the three years preceding 1900.

The number of persons tried by Jury during 1900 was 1,187; and of the persons so tried, the Sessions Judge approved of the verdict of the Jury in respect of 1,065 persons and disapproved of it in respect of 122. In the case of 70 persons the Sessions Judge disagreed with the verdict so completely, as to consider it necessary for the ends of justice to make a reference to the High Court under section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The results of these references are given below under the head "Superintendence, Reference, and Revision."

Trials by Assessors.

The number of persons tried with the aid of Assessors during the year under review was 2,164, with the result that in the case of 1,469 persons the Sessions Judge concurred with the opinion of both the Assessors, in the case of 282 he differed from the opinion of one, and in the case of 413 he differed from the opinion of both the Assessors. The corresponding figures for 1899 were, 1,988, 1,388, 201, and 399, respectively.

Duration of cases.

The average duration of Sessions trials from the date of commitment to the date of decision was 55·4 days, as compared with 54·3 days in the previous year.

The variations between the different districts are very great, ranging from 107·7 days in Patna, 92·4 in Hazaribagh, and 87·2 in Mymensingh, to 17·5 days in Darjeeling. To a great extent these variations are due to local and accidental circumstances.

Witnesses.

The number of witnesses in attendance before Courts of Session was 26,440. Of these, 16,773 were examined, and 9,667 discharged without examination. In 1899 the corresponding figures were 14,583 and 8,532, respectively.

Of the total number in attendance, 11,759 (44·5 per cent.) were discharged on the first day; 7,664 (28·9 per cent.) on the second; 3,408 (12·9 per cent.) on the third, and 3,609 (13·7 per cent.) after the third day. Witnesses were discharged with less promptitude than in the previous and former years. The explanations are, as usual, to the effect that long detentions were due to the protraction of trials. In a large number of cases witnesses were called on behalf of the defence, but their evidence was not tendered. The amount paid to witnesses on account of the expenses incurred by them in attending Sessions trials was Rs 33,488, as compared with Rs. 31,150 in 1899.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

High Court.

At the opening of 1900 there were 83 appeals pending before the High Court from sentences or orders of Criminal Courts. During the year, 987 appeals were preferred and 1,005 decided, leaving 65 pending at its close.

Of the appeals against sentences preferred during the year, 892 were from Courts of Session, 52 were from Presidency Magistrates, and 35 from Deputy Commissioners exercising special powers under section 34, Criminal Procedure Code. Eight appeals were preferred by the Local Government against acquittals. The number of appeals preferred is the highest since 1893.

Results of appeals.

There were 909 appeals against sentences of Courts of Session decided during the year. The orders of the lower courts were upheld in 735 instances, reversed in 42, and modified in 125. Seven cases were remanded for further enquiry.

Fifty-five appeals from the orders of Presidency Magistrates were decided during the year. The orders were affirmed in 49 cases, reversed in four, and modified in one; one case being remanded. Of 36 appeals from sentences passed by Deputy Commissioners decided during the year, 24 were dismissed; and the order of the lower court was modified in five, and reversed in four cases. Three cases were remanded for retrial.

Five appeals by the Local Government were decided during the year. In two cases the order of acquittal was upheld; in two it was reversed; and one case was remanded. The orders upheld were one originally acquitting and the other acquitting on appeal persons charged with abetment of murder and with criminal breach of trust. Those reversed were orders acquitting on appeal persons originally convicted of wrongful restraint and of criminal breach of trust. The case remanded was one under the Indian Stamp Act.

The result of the appeals decided during the year as affecting individuals was that the appeals of 928 persons were summarily dismissed under section 421, Criminal Procedure Code; and that, in admitted appeals, sentences on 464 appellants were confirmed, on 213 reduced or altered, and on 181 annulled.

Sessions Courts.

There were 240 appeals pending before Courts of Session at the opening of the year. During the year, 6,363 appeals were preferred and 6,329 decided, leaving pending at the close of the year, 261. The number of appeals preferred to Sessions Judges, though slightly larger than in 1899, was less, with the exception of that year, than it had been since 1887.

In the appeals decided by Sessions Judges during 1900, 9,813 persons were concerned. The appeals of 2,513 of these, or 25·6 per cent., were summarily dismissed; 3,988 appellants, whose appeals were admitted, were altogether unsuccessful; 1,341 obtained a reduction or alteration of sentence; and 1,855 were acquitted.

The proportion of appellants whose appeals were wholly unsuccessful, successful in obtaining a modification of the original orders, and successful in obtaining their reversal, was 66·2, 13·6, and 18·9 per cent., respectively. Of those concerned in admitted appeals only, the same proportions were 54·6, 18·3, and 25·4.

Magistrates' Courts.

In the Courts of Magistrates, there were 204 appeals pending at the opening of the year. During the year, 5,015 appeals were instituted and 5,013 decided, leaving 199 pending at its close. As in the case of appeals to Sessions Judges, the number preferred was larger than in 1899. With the exception, however, of that year it was smaller than in any year since 1892

The number of persons whose appeals came before the Courts of Magistrates was 8,086. Of these, the appeals of 1,776 were summarily dismissed, and the sentences on 4,096, whose appeals were admitted, were confirmed, making a total of 5,872 wholly unsuccessful appellants, or 72·6 per cent. Of the remainder, 664 appellants, or 8·2 per cent., obtained a modification of the sentences passed on them, and 1,472, or 18·2 per cent., their total annulment.

Superintendence, reference, and revision.

References to the High Court under sections 307, 374, and 341, Criminal Procedure Code.

There were 39 references under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code, from verdicts of Juries made to the High Court during the year; and 49 such references were decided during the year. The result of these 49 cases was that the verdict of the Jury was accepted in 13 cases, modified in four, and set aside in 32. Under section 374, Criminal Procedure Code, 51 references for confirmation of death sentences were made to the High Court, and 54 were decided. In the references decided, 69 persons were concerned. Of these, the death sentence on 48 was confirmed. In the case of 12, the death sentence was commuted to transportation for life; and six persons were acquitted. Two persons, under sentence of death, escaped from custody before orders could be passed on the reference for confirmation of their sentences. Four cases resulting in conviction of persons who, though not insane, could not be made to understand the proceedings of the Court, were referred to the High Court under section 341, Criminal Procedure Code. In three of these cases the convictions were approved and sentence passed by the High Court. In the fourth a conviction of murder was altered to one of grievous hurt, and a sentence of seven years' rigorous imprisonment was passed.

Revision.

During the year, 231 cases were reported for the orders of the High Court by Sessions Judges and District Magistrates under section 438, Criminal Procedure Code, and 279 cases were decided. The orders sent up for revision were set aside, or the proceedings quashed, in 149 of these cases, and in 46 a new trial was ordered. Sentences were reduced or altered in 11, and enhanced in five cases; and in the remaining 69, the High Court declined to interfere.

Under section 435, Criminal Procedure Code, orders were passed in 1,031 cases. Of these, 1,014 came before the High Court on application made to it, and 17 were taken up on review of the periodical Sessions statements submitted by Sessions Judges.

Of the applications for the issue of rules, 509 were rejected. Of the rules issued, 158 were finally discharged; 177 were made absolute in their entirety; the orders complained of were modified in 84 cases; in 74 cases a new trial was ordered; and 12 cases were transferred to other Courts for trial.

Of the 17 cases taken up by the High Court on review of Sessions statements, in nine the orders passed in the lower Court were not disturbed, in five sentences were reduced, and in three they were enhanced.

Applications for transfer.

Ninety-six applications under section 526, Criminal Procedure Code, for the transfer of cases from one Court or district to another were made during the year, and 89 were disposed of. Of these, 29 were summarily rejected, and in 13 cases transfers

were granted without issue of a rule. In 47 cases rules were issued, with the result that transfers were granted in 26 and refused in 21 cases.

Sessions Courts.

Including accused persons who themselves applied for revision of the orders passed on them in the Courts of Magistrates, and also accused persons against whom such applications were made by complainants, the cases of 5,786 persons were decided on revision by Courts of Session during the year. As regards 2,251 of these, the applications for revision were rejected, and as regards 1,341, the orders of the lower Court were confirmed. Orders passed in the cases of 73 persons were reversed; in 67 instances proceedings were quashed; and the orders of the lower Court were modified in three cases. A new trial of 1,532 persons was directed, and 519 were referred to the High Court.

Magistrates' Courts.

The cases of 3,492 accused persons came before District Magistrates for revision, of whom 1,553 were themselves in the first instance accused. Of the total, applications were rejected in the cases of 1,331 persons, and in those of 814 the original sentence or order was upheld. Sentences or orders affecting 40 persons were modified and those affecting 253 were reversed. In the cases of 32 persons proceedings were quashed, and in those of 948 new trials were directed. Seventy-four persons were referred to the High Court.

Criminal Justice in the Santhal Parganas.

There were 6,236 persons under trial during the year, as compared with 6,962 in the previous year. Of these, 3,578 were convicted. There were 1,780 cases reported under "theft," 1,506 under "criminal force and assault," 1,435 under "criminal trespass," and 1,362 under "offences under special and local laws," but of the cases under "criminal force and assault" and "criminal trespass" only 390 and 502, respectively, were returned as true. One hundred and thirty-nine whippings were inflicted. Three hundred and forty-eight appeals were preferred before the Deputy Commissioner, in 71 of which the sentence passed was reversed or reduced, and two before the Commissioner, both unsuccessful. Seventy-seven persons applied to the Commissioner for revision, of whom 21 were wholly or partly successful, and 132 to the Deputy Commissioner who reversed the sentence passed in six instances, and in 18 ordered further enquiry to be made.

Prisons.

Jail population.

In 1897 the number of convicts admitted to the jails in the Province rose to an extraordinarily high figure, but the numbers returned to the ordinary average in the two succeeding years. In 1900, however, there has again been a most marked rise from 35,600 to 39,324—a figure which has only been exceeded during the decade in 1897. The increase has been most marked in the short-term prisoners, especially those convicted for theft, and among the jails showing the greatest rise are those of the Chota Nagpur and Orissa Divisions, where alone during the past year scarcity has been felt. In spite, however, of the number of admissions of convicts falling in the years 1898 and 1899 to the average of the six years preceding 1897, the average jail population of convicts has during these years been considerably higher than in any year before 1897. In the year under review the average jail population of convicts alone has risen from 17,265 to 18,453. In 1897 the average population of convicts was 17,366; and as the number of admissions in the two following years was not greater than before the famine, the rise in the average population can only be due to an increase in the number of long sentences, that is, in the number of persons convicted for serious crimes. From a jail point of view the position deserves serious consideration. Excluding hospitals and observation cells, the jails of the Province provide altogether accommodation for an average of 17,808 convicts. During the year the average convict population (excluding the sick) was, 17,332. The margin is dangerously narrow, and even with the freest system of transfers it is impossible to avoid serious overcrowding in some of the jails where the prisoners are chiefly short-term convicts. The system of cubicles is being gradually introduced, and it is clear that, if the average population continues so high, it will be necessary to add considerably to the jail accommodation.

The number of prisoners released on appeal was 1,593. Of the average population (20,759), 53·13 per cent. were confined in central jails, 44·79 in district jails, and 2·08 in subsidiary jails. Of the convicts received during the year, 57·68 per cent. were Hindus, 35·74 Muhammadans, and ·99 Christians. As roughly compared with the previous year, the percentage of Hindus has increased by two per cent., while that of Muhammadans has decreased to the same extent. The number of women admitted was 1,504, as against 1,303 in the previous year. The number of illiterates remained constant at 89·97 per cent. of the whole, but the percentage of the cultivating class was slightly lower at 56·99 per cent. The number of habitual convicts admitted during the year rose to 7,000. The number of juvenile prisoners rose from 307 to 471: of these, 43 were girls, of whom 7 were sent to the depôt for girl convicts at Bhagalpur. Of the convicts admitted during the year, 5,314 were reconvicted prisoners; 43,414 under-trial prisoners were confined during the year: their average detention was in sessions cases 38·49, and in other cases 16·23 days. The number of cases in which solitary confinement formed part of the sentence served has risen from 85 to 307, and this form of punishment has been more frequently used for the purposes of jail discipline. The total number of escapes of convicted prisoners was 22, against 14 in the previous year. Of these, 2 were from central jails, 15 from district jails, and 5 from subsidiary jails. Nine hundred and twenty-eight civil prisoners were admitted during the year, and there were 11 State prisoners under detention. There were at the end of the year 234 Burman prisoners confined in the various jails.

There was an increase in the number of offences to 41,576, which is explained by the rise in the jail population. The number of such offences, however, which had to be dealt with by Criminal Courts, decreased from 86 to 49. There was a decrease in the number of cases of whipping from 322 to 278, and less recourse was had to handcuffing and imposition of link-fetters, as also to penal diet.

Prison discipline.

The mortality in almost all the jails was unusually high; the death-rate rose from 23·4 to 40·3, and was higher than it had been since 1894. Outside the jails, the year was an unhealthy one, the provincial death-rate being 36·63 as compared with 31·21 in 1899 and 26·52 in 1892. The price of food-grains ruled high throughout the Province in consequence of the large exports to the famine-stricken districts of Western India; and though, except in Palamau and Ranchi, there was no actual famine, the high price of grain everywhere no doubt drove many of the poorer classes to crime. The high death-rate in the jails was directly due to the poor condition in which so many of the prisoners were admitted, for while among prisoners who had been less than six months in jail, the death-rate was 54·7 per thousand, it was only 36 per thousand among those between six months and a year in jail, 27·5 among those from one to two years, and 24·2 among those from two to three years. Another cause of the high mortality was the prevalence of cholera, which broke out in 18 of the central and district jails and in several of the subsidiary jails, causing 78 deaths. Out of a death-rate of 47 per thousand among under-trial prisoners, no less than 9·9 was due to cholera, contracted in nearly every case either before arrival in jail or while attending Court. The death-rate from cholera among convicts was 4·2 per thousand; and if this disease were excluded, the death-rate would be 35·4. In 1898 and 1899 there were only three deaths from this cause. In nearly every instance the introduction of the disease was clearly traced to newly-admitted prisoners or to undertrial prisoners attending Court. There was a severe epidemic of cerebro-spinal fever in the Bhagalpur Central Jail, resulting in 17 deaths. There was a large number of deaths from phthisis and pneumonia, which is attributed to overcrowding and defective ventilation caused by the unusual number of convicts. Examining the jails in detail, the death-rate was below 25 per thousand in 12 of the 48 central and district jails, and below 30 per thousand in 16. In the following 11 jails the death-rate exceeded 60 per thousand—Hooghly, Chapra, Motihari, Daltonganj, Burdwan, Jalpaiguri, Rangpur, Mymensingh, Faridpur, Barisal, and Chittagong. In the first four there were severe epidemics of cholera, and the others are all situated in the most unhealthy districts in the Province, and ordinarily show death-rates greatly above the provincial average. There were four fatal cases of plague during the year, one case occurring in each of the jails at Monghyr, Gaya, and Chapra, and one at the Barh Subsidiary Jail.

Mortality in the jails.

The prisoners were employed as usual mainly on manufactures, and the number told off for duties, which are not of an irksome kind, is steadily reduced to a minimum. Although the number of convicts was very large, the high proportion of sick reduced the average number available for remunerative labour; and the cash earnings of the year were Rs. 2,39,250, or Rs. 16 per head of the average number sentenced to labour, against Rs. 4,55,932, or Rs. 26-15 per head in 1899, when the cash profits were unduly swollen by the clearance of old stock owing to the demands for South Africa. Taking into account the stock and liabilities at the beginning and close of the year, the profit was Rs. 4,85,633, or Rs. 26-14 per head, as against Rs. 4,98,853, or Rs. 29-7 per head, in the previous year. As against this the total cost of the jails, excluding public works charges, was Rs. 15,75,727, or an average of Rs. 75-14-5 per prisoner. The total public works charges amounted to Rs. 98,762, which included the cost of building three new subsidiary jails. In several jails the repairs and construction works were carried out by jail labour; and provided this is done under proper supervision, it is an economical and desirable method of employing prison labour. Excluding subsidiary jails, the average cost per prisoner was Rs. 70-4-10, as compared with Rs. 70-8-11 in 1899. The dietary charges rose from Rs. 26-0-7 per head to Rs. 29-1-9: all the jails, except 14,

Employment of prisoners and financial results.

show an increase, which was generally due to the high price of food-grains, and was most marked in the jails of the Chota Nagpur and Patna Divisions.

Guards.

During the year the scheme for improving the warder service by readjusting the grades and increasing the pay was sanctioned by the Government of India. It is hoped that the service will now be sufficiently attractive to facilitate recruitment and strengthen discipline. The number of punishments inflicted during the year showed a further increase to 1,932, but it is satisfactory to note that there has been a steady diminution during the last three years in the number of fines imposed.

Subsidiary jails.

Three new subsidiary jails were opened during the year, and jails of this class now number 87. The number of direct admissions of convicted prisoners to these jails was 16,923, and the average number under detention 384·10. The average period of detention of convicts was 7·74 days, against 7·35 in 1899. The number of direct admissions of under-trial prisoners was 17,654, and the average number under confinement 780·23, the average period of detention being 11·92 days. Eighty-two civil prisoners were admitted during the year. The cost of prisoners confined in subsidiary jails per head of the average number under detention was Rs. 107-9-10, exclusive of building charges; and inclusive of those charges, Rs. 134-9-8, as compared with Rs. 111-15-6 and Rs. 155-14-2, respectively, for 1899.

Civil Justice.

Judicial staff.

THE permanent Civil Judicial staff employed in the province during 1900 consisted of 13 High Court Judges, 29 District and Sessions Judges, 3 Additional District and Sessions Judges; a Chief Judge and 4 Judges of the Presidency Small Cause Court; 3 Provincial Small Cause Court Judges, of whom 2 exercised also the powers of a Subordinate Judge; 49 Subordinate Judges and 288 Munsifs. In addition, 10 Executive Officers exercised the powers of a Subordinate Judge or Small Cause Court Judge, and 3 the powers of a Munsiff. The only variation from previous years in the strength of the permanent staff was the addition of a Munsif sanctioned for Pabna and Bogra. In addition to the permanent staff, several temporary officers were employed during the year.

Original Jurisdiction of the High Court: original suits.

The number of civil suits pending on the Original Side of the High Court at the end of 1899 was 1,507, including 57 pending suits received by transfer from other courts, and the number instituted during 1900 was 933. There was thus a total of 2,383 cases for disposal in 1900. Of the suits instituted during 1900, 560 were for money or moveable property, 164 were mortgage suits, and 76 were for immoveable property. The value of suits for specific money claims was Rs. 47,81,963-10-6, as compared with Rs. 41,79,754-15-3, in the previous year. The number of suits decided in 1900 was 831, and the number left undisposed of at the end of the year was 1,552.

Of the suits decided, 225 were dismissed for default for want of prosecution, 11 *ex-parte* and 22 after contest, 32 were withdrawn with leave, 23 were determined by compromise, and 17 were disposed of by arbitration, 93 were decreed on confession, 253 *ex-parte*, and 155 after contest.

Cases under the Extraordinary Jurisdiction.

At the commencement of the year, six suits were pending in the High Court in its Extraordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction and three suits were transferred to it during the year. One case was disposed of during the year and eight remained pending at its close.

Probates and Letters of Administration, etc.

There were also disposed of during the year 363 petitions for Probate and Letters of Administration and 2,600 interlocutory applications (including applications for the appointment of guardians under the Guardian and Wards' Act, for the appointment of guardians *ad litem*, for the appointment of Receivers, for injunctions for the recovery of documents, for execution, etc.).

Appeals from the original jurisdiction.

The number of appeals from the original to the appellate side of the Court pending at the commencement of 1900 was 25, and 35 new appeals were preferred during the year. Of these 60 appeals, 10 were dismissed for default and 19 were decided, the decision of the Court of First Instance being affirmed in nine, reversed in six, modified in two and remanded in two cases. Thirty-one appeals remained undecided at the close of the year.

References from the Calcutta Court of Small Causes.

Four references were pending at the commencement of 1900; and five were made during the year. Of these, five were disposed of, the judgment of the Court below being reversed in three cases, confirmed in one, and one being struck off.

Applications for the transfer of cases from the Calcutta Court of Small Causes.

Fifty-one cases transferred from the Calcutta Court of Small Causes under sections 38 and 39 of the Presidency Small Cause Court Act were pending at the commencement of the year, and during the year 36 applications were made to the High Court under those sections for transfer to the High Court. All the applications were granted. Of the 87 cases for disposal, three were decreed and one dismissed after trial, one was re-transferred and 15 were struck

off—67 cases remaining undecided at the close of the year. One application made to the High Court under section 622 of the Code of Civil Procedure to call for records from the Calcutta Court of Small Causes was pending at the commencement of the year, and during the year six such applications were made to the High Court. Of these seven applications, four were refused and in one case the rule was discharged. In one case the records were called for and the High Court directed a re-hearing by the Calcutta Small Cause Court. One case was pending at the close of the year.

Insolvency cases.

The number of cases pending in the Insolvency Court at the commencement of the year was 166, and the number instituted during the year was 136. Of the 302 cases for disposal, 142 were disposed of—in 30 cases the adjudication being set aside or superseded, one case being struck off, a schedule being framed in one case and the insolvents obtaining relief in 110 cases. Of the persons who sought relief in the cases disposed of, 13 were merchants, 56 were traders within the meaning of the Insolvency Act, 42 were private persons and 31 were persons employed in public and other offices.

Miscellaneous applications.

There were also disposed of during the year 17 applications for *ad interim* protection and 857 applications of a miscellaneous character.

Appeals to the Privy Council.

There were two appeals pending at the commencement of the year, the transcript records in both of which were transmitted to the Privy Council during the year. Two fresh appeals were admitted during the year, the proceedings of which were under preparation at its close.

Receipts and expenditure

The following statement shows the receipts and expenditure of the High Court on the Original side during 1900 :—

				Rs.	A.	P.
Receipts.						
Commission of the Accountant-General			...	7,262	0	2
Commission on sales by the Registrar	...	...	...	22,278	14	6
Receiver's commission	...	...	...	12,459	2	4
Other fees realised by means of stamps	...	...	...	2,49,219	0	0
Probate and administration duty		...	...	2,33,170	0	0
		Total	...	5,24,389	1	0
Expenditure.						
Salaries of Judges engaged on the Original side and in respect of appeals from the Original side and reference from the Small Cause Court with compensation allowance	...	...	...	1,18,183	7	10
Establishment	...	...	...	1,60,046	9	3
Contingencies	...	...	...	19,390	9	4
		Total	...	2,97,620	10	5

Taxing office.

The number of bills taxed during the year was as follows :—

Between party and party	...	...	...	476
Do. attorney and client	...	...	...	276

The court-fees for taxation during the year amounted to Rs. 19,143. This sum is also included in the item "Other fees realised by means of stamps."

CIVIL COURTS IN THE MOFUSSIL SUBORDINATE TO THE HIGH COURT.

Original suits instituted.

During the year 648,525 suits were instituted. The number exceeds that of 1899 by 40,795, and is considerably the highest on record. In 1890 the institutions numbered 456,463; and the increase during the decade has been 42·1 per cent., that is, more than double that of the previous decade (18·6). It has been regular and continuous throughout all the years, having been less than 10,000 suits only in 1894, 1895 and 1898. During the same period, the increase of population in Bengal, as shown in the provisional census return, has been 4·47 per cent. In 1890 one suit was instituted to every 150 inhabitants; in 1900 one to every 110. There are no indications that the limit has yet been reached; on the

contrary, the figures for 1900 and the remarks forwarded with them indicate that the tendency to increase is more pronounced than ever, and the whole is due to a general advance in prosperity and education, to the growth of business, and to improvements in communications. It is true that this increase cannot be taken as accurately representing the growth of litigation properly so called; since, as will appear from the figures of disposals, the greater part of the increase has occurred in uncontested suits. Still, the figures are noteworthy as showing a greatly increased tendency on the part of creditors and claimants to resort to the Civil Courts. The largest proportionate increase during the decade has been under "title and other suits" which have risen from 38,669 to 76,976, or by 99 per cent., rent-suits having increased from 187,451 to 284,288 (51·6 per cent.), and suits for money or moveables from 230,343 to 287,261 (24·7 per cent). The magnitude of the increase in rent-suits during the past ten years is remarkable. It is spread over practically the whole of the province, the only district in which fewer rent suits were instituted in 1900 than in 1890 being Purnea. In a few other districts the number has remained almost stationary. The most notable increases are in Tippera (10,223 to 19,655), Saran (3,314 to 12,556), Tirhut (5,385 to 14,539), and Rangpur (6,372 to 14,041). Comparing the figures of 1900 with those of 1899, suits for money and moveables, rent-suits, and title suits show increases of 6·3, 6·3, and 9·6 per cent., respectively. The value of suits instituted in 1900 was Rs. 3,02,89,587, nearly 75 lakhs less than in 1899. These figures vary largely from year to year, according as suits for large zamindaries, which may form a very large proportion of the total value, chance to be instituted in any one year. They call for no comment. The general increase in institutions in 1900 was spread over all the districts in the province, except Burdwan, Birbhum, Noakhali, Shahabad and Purnea. There is little variation from the figures of previous years, as regards the comparative number of institutions in the various districts. Jessore, as usual, occupies the first place with 45,061, a distinction due to the very large proportion of rent-suits instituted (26,279), which greatly outnumber those of any other district. In Mymensingh, which stands second with 43,725 suits, the number of suits for money or moveables (26,974) is, with the exception of Dacca, the largest in the province. Tippera, where the number of institutions now for the first time exceeds 40,000, is third; a considerable increase in both rent and money suits having caused it to almost overtake Mymensingh. In the 24-Parganas, Dacca, Midnapore and Backergunge institutions were between 30,000 and 40,000, the last named district showing the large increase of 4,286. Institutions were between 20,000 and 30,000 in eight districts, Cuttack and Tirhut having entered this group owing to increases during the year of 5,168 (the largest in the province) and 1,951, respectively. In eight districts, between 10,000 and 20,000 suits were instituted, the most noticeable increase during the year being one of 3,455 in Saran. Patna, with 4,890 institutions, and Gaya (2,613) where litigation, though difficult and contentious, is always numerically trifling, stand, as usual, at the bottom of the list.

Nature of suits instituted.

The majority of suits instituted were, as usual, for trifling sums as the following figures show:—

	Suits for money and moveables.	Suits under the Rent Law.	Title and other suits.
Rs.			
Not exceeding 10	29,474	78,159	6,641
Not exceeding 50	145,788	141,909	22,918
Not exceeding 100	60,681	38,031	14,924
Not exceeding 500	47,385	23,853	24,564
Exceeding Rs. 500, or value not stated	3,933	2,336	7,329
Total	287,261	284,288	76,976

In suits for money or moveables, 61·01 per cent., and in rent-suits, 77·4 per cent., were for sums less than Rs. 50, their proportion to the number of suits instituted in each class being in the former case slightly more, and in the latter

slightly less, than in the previous year. Practically the whole of the suits under the Rent Law were for realization of arrears of rent, the proportion of the other classes of rent-suits being, as in former years, infinitesimal. Of the suits classified as title suits, 45·69 per cent. were mortage suits, 38·41 for immoveable property and 9·74 for specific relief. The suits which come under this head represent in value more than half the total litigation of the province. All of the 33 suits instituted during the year, which were valued at over a lakh, were title suits. In addition to the 643,525 suits instituted during the year and the 101,263 pending trial from the previous year, there were 20,141 suits revived, or received on remand or review during the year, making a total for disposal of 769,929. The number of disposals was 659,052. This number exceeds that for 1899 by 39,415 and is considerably the largest on record. Of the total disposed of, 629,583 were disposed of by Munsifs, 14,750 by Subordinate Judges, 14,163 by Small Cause Court Judges, and 556 by District and Additional Judges. In the suits disposed of during the year, plaintiffs were unsuccessful in 137,627 cases, or 20·9 per cent., of which 97,934 were dismissed for default; in 95,333 cases, or 14·5 per cent., a compromise was effected; and plaintiffs were successful in 426,092 cases, or 64·6 per cent. Plaintiffs were less successful, though to a fractional degree only, than in the two preceding years. Of the 116,222 suits decided on contest, 94,784, or 81·5 per cent., resulted in favour of plaintiffs, and 21,438, or 18·5 in favour of defendants. The proportion of applications for re-trial to the number of cases which were dismissed for default or in which decrees were made *ex-parte* was slightly larger than in the previous year, the numbers being 31,067 and 411,560, respectively. The applications were successful in 19,311 cases, or 62 per cent.

Disposals by Munsifs.

The disposals by Munsifs exceed those of 1899 by 38,238. The average number of disposals to each Munsif employed throughout the year was 2,141. In 1890 the average was 1,544. At that time it was held that a general average for the province of 1,500 disposals per Munsif per annum might be taken as a rough criterion of the sufficiency of the work done by Munsifs. The fact that that figure is now so largely exceeded is due in part to the fact that a larger proportion of litigation than formerly is uncontested; and also to additions made in recent years to the working powers of the officers employed. While in 1890 the cases disposed of by Munsifs under the Small Cause Court procedure were slightly over one-fifth of the total disposals, in 1900 the proportion was nearly one-third. In the former year 115 Munsifs out of 264 were invested with Small Cause Court powers, and these powers were limited to suits valued at Rs. 50; in the latter 207 out of 294, of whom 184 had summary jurisdiction up to Rs. 100. Before 1891 no Munsif had been vested with summary jurisdiction in suits of value above Rs. 50. In that year, after special enquiry, 56 Munsifs were vested with such powers up to Rs. 100, and their number has since been gradually increased. As the foregoing figures show, the result has been a very large increase in the working power of the staff. The number of contested suits disposed of by Munsifs in 1900 was 109,205, or 17·3 per cent. of the total. In the three previous years the proportion was 17·7 per cent., 18·1 per cent, and 18·1 per cent., respectively. An accurate comparison cannot be made with years previous to 1897, since in that year a certain class of cases, of which the number is unascertained, which had previously been entered in the returns as contested, were classed as uncontested. The total number of contested suits disposed of in 1890 was 88,228. The average of contested disposals per Munsif in 1900 was 370. In 1890 it was 334. Under the present classification the latter number would be somewhat smaller. In suits under the ordinary procedure disposed of by Munsifs, the percentage of those contested was 19·2 per cent., and in suits under Small Cause Court procedure 13·5. The figures are—

Under ordinary procedure.		Under the Small Cause Court procedure.		Total.
Contested.	Uncontested.	Contested.	Uncontested.	
80,971	339,847	28,234	180,531	629,583

Disposals by Subordinate Judges.

The number of original suits disposed of by Subordinate Judges in 1900 was 14,750, an increase of 1,141 on the figures of the previous year. The increase, however, has occurred entirely in cases under the Small Cause Court procedure, which rose from 8,726 to 10,134, those decided under the ordinary procedure having decreased from 4,883 to 4,616. The number of contested suits decided under ordinary procedure was 1,962, and that under Small Cause Court procedure 2,061—the percentages to the totals decided being 42·5 and 20·3, respectively. The number of original suits decided by Subordinate Judges has remained practically stationary, with slight fluctuations during recent years.

Disposals by Small Cause Courts.

The Provincial Small Cause Court disposed of 14,163 original suits, of which 2,733 were contested. Work in these courts has been practically stationary of late years, and in the most important of them, that of Sealdah, there has been a considerable and continuous decrease.

Average duration of cases.

The average duration of suits (contested and uncontested) decided during the past year by the several grades of Courts is given in the following statement:—

		District Judges.		Subordinate Judges.		Munsifs.		Small Cause Court Judges.	
		Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.
Under ordinary procedure	Contested	4	29	10	4	5	8	...	..
	Uncontested	4	20	5	9	2	23	...	...
Under Small Cause Court procedure	Contested	...	...	1	26	1	22	1	12
	Uncontested	...	...	1	10	1	7	...	29

The results show no marked difference from the averages of the previous year.

Pending suits.

The number of suits pending at the close of the year rose from 101,263 to 110,892. Since the year 1895, in which, as well as in the preceding year, the pending file was reduced, owing to a comparatively small rise in the number of institutions, the disposals have never kept pace with the institutions *plus* the revivals; with the results that the number of pending cases has risen from 82,807, the lowest figure at which it has stood during the decade, to its present dimensions. It now represents in numbers almost one-sixth of a year's disposals; and, since a larger proportion of the pending suits are contested and difficult ones, represents in reality considerably more than one-sixth of a year's working time. Since 1892, when the cadre of the subordinate judicial service was last revised, institutions of original suits have risen by 23·3 per cent.; while during the same period, 7 munsifs have been added to the permanent staff. Applications for temporary additions to the staff of particular districts have been, and are regularly, made as the files in each have become congested from time to time; but it has not been found possible to keep pace by this means with the rapid increase of litigation; and it would seem that the judicial work of the province is rapidly outgrowing, if it has not already outgrown, the capacity of the existing staff to deal with it. The increase to the cadre of Subordinate Judges is now under consideration.

Of the pending cases, 2,185 had been pending for more than a year, 7,279 for more than six months, and 88,576 for more than three months—the numbers in each case showing a large increase on the figures of the previous year. Of the suits pending over one year, 1,449 were in the courts of munsifs, and 736 in the courts of District and Subordinate Judges. The number of suits pending over a year was largest in Cuttack (338), Mymensingh (172), Jessore (169), Shahabad (151), Gaya (123), Chota Nagpur (110), Bhagalpur (109) and Patna (103). In Cuttack, as already noted, there was a very large increase in litigation during the year, which is ascribed partly to improvements in railway communications and partly to the recent resettlement of the province of Orissa. This resulted in the congestion of the civil files, which was dealt with by the deputation to the district of an additional munsif. A substantial reduction in

the number of long pending suits has been effected during the first quarter of 1901. In Bhagalpur, Patna, and Gaya it is explained that work was hampered by the outbreak of plague. From the other districts mentioned, no special explanation has been received, apart from general increase of work. Detailed accounts of all cases pending for more than a year have, as usual, been submitted to the High Court at the close of each quarter, and separate orders have been passed on them where necessary.

Execution proceedings.

There were 100,088 applications for execution of decrees pending from the previous year, and 457,982 such applications were made during the year. Realization was complete in 137,151 cases and partial in 114,937. In 198,768 cases proceedings were altogether unsuccessful, and 99,441 remained pending at the close of the year. The total amount realised was Rs. 2,12,55,907, excluding the Small Cause Courts. Debtors were imprisoned in 438 cases, moveable property was sold in 15,384, and immoveable in 69,506.

Miscellaneous cases.

With the general increase of institutions of original suits there has also been a continuous increase in the number of miscellaneous cases of a judicial nature instituted in recent years. The number of such cases instituted rose from 65,754 in 1899 to 73,480 in 1900; the number disposed of from 65,096 to 72,680, and the number pending from 12,868 to 14,684. Of the cases disposed of, 25,826 were withdrawn, compromised or confessed; 22,868 were decided *ex-parte*, and 23,986 were contested. Of the total number of applications disposed of after contest, 58·1 per cent. were granted. The relative proportions of the above figures are normal. The miscellaneous cases of a non-judicial nature instituted during the year were 27,127 in number. Of these, as usual, two-thirds were applications for the deposit of rent. Disposals numbered 29,188, and the pending file was reduced to 3,229. The number of applications for the deposit of rent was highest in Tirhut and Saran.

Calcutta Small Cause Court.

The number of suits instituted and decided in the Presidency Court of Small Causes during 1900 was 21,167 and 21,278, respectively. Institutions show a slight, and disposals a considerable, decrease from the previous year's figures, the result being that the number of cases pending has risen from 1,205 to 1,852. The number of suits instituted has gradually declined from 26,117 in 1890 to its present figure. The decrease in institutions in 1900 was in suits of value below Rs. 10 and Rs. 50, which, however, still form more than half the total. In suits valued at over Rs. 50 there was an increase. Suits above Rs. 1,000 in value, which under the Amended Act might have been removed to the High Court, fell from 456 to 405. The total value of the litigation in the Presidency Small Cause Court was Rs. 26,46,205 in the year under review, as compared with Rs. 27,26,356 in the preceding year. The average duration of contested and uncontested cases during 1900 was 26·2 and 24·08 days, respectively—the former being three days shorter, and the latter fractionally longer than in 1899.

Mode of disposal.

Of the 21,278 suits disposed of during 1900, 1,539 were dismissed for default or want of prosecution or were withdrawn with leave, 16,445 were decided without contest in the manner shown in the margin, 3,290 were decided after contest or upon reference to arbitration, and in 4 the plaint was either rejected or returned. Of the 1,852 suits remaining under trial at the close of 1900, 68 had been pending for more than three months.

Compromised	...	6,115
Decreed on confession	...	4,087
Decreed *ex-parte*	..	6,207
Dismissed *ex-parte*	...	36
Total	...	16,445

Execution of decrees.

Out of 36,500 applications for the execution of decrees dealt with in the Presidency Small Cause Court, of which 1,025 were pending from the previous year, 35,572 were determined, and 928 remained pending at the close of the year. Of the latter, 205 were more than three months old. Of the applications disposed of, 29,720 resulted, in whole or partial satisfaction of the decrees granted, 4,205 were wholly infructuous, and 1,647 were transferred to other courts. The total amount realised was Rs. 7,09,220, as compared with Rs. 6,68,391 in the previous year.

Coercive processes.

In order to enforce the execution of decrees, imprisonment was resorted to in 86 cases and sale of moveables in 641. The number is less in each case than the average of the preceding three years, though greater than in 1899.

Rules of practice.

The question of amending the procedure in the Small Cause Court had been for some time under the consideration of the Judges. The legislation necessary for the purpose having been passed, new rules of procedure, having the object of expediting disposals and economising the time of the Small Cause Court Judges, were framed by the High Court, and came into force on 26th October 1900.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION OF THE HIGH COURT.

Under section 15 of the Letters Patent there were 35 first appeals filed during the year, and 25 were pending at its commencement. Of the total, 29 were decided. No second appeals came before the court. No third appeals were filed during the year, but there were 20 pending from the previous year. Of these 18 were decided.

Appeals under the Letters Patent.

Appeals to the High Court from Subordinate Courts.

The number of first and second appeals from the decrees and orders of the provincial courts as courts of original and appellate jurisdiction, respectively, which came before the High Court and were decided during the past two years, is shown in the margin. These figures include appeals from the Courts of Assam and the Chief Court of Burma. Of the first appeals preferred during 1900, 75 were appeals in contested will cases. The marginally noted figures include 6 appeals which were received by transfer, from Bhagalpur (4) and Chittagong and Rajshahi (1 in each). Two thousand four hundred and ninety-eight appeals from original and appellate decrees and 338 appeals from original and appellate orders of subordinate courts were decided by the High Court during the past year. The number of appeals from decrees decided in 1900 exceeds that of 1899 by 258; while the appeals from orders decided are fewer by 279. At the close of the year there were pending 1,297 first appeals, of which 996 were from decrees and 301 from orders, and 5,266 second appeals, of which 5,108 were from decrees. The total exceeds that of the number pending at the close of 1899 by 659.

	Referred to the Court.		Decided.	
	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.
First Appeals.				
From decrees ...	407	476	323	305
„ orders ...	213	257	333	147
Second Appeals.				
From decrees ...	2,786	2,504	1,917	2,193
„ orders ...	210	258	284	191

Civil work of the High Court.

The following statement shows in detail the civil business which has come before the High Court in its Appellate Jurisdiction during each of the past four years:—

	Brought before the Court.				Heard and determined.			
	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
First Appeals from { Decrees	386	467	407	476	454	379	323	305
First Appeals from { Orders	265	250	213	257	290	237	333	147
Second Appeals from { Decrees	2,427	2,702	2,786	2,504	2,236	2,078	1,917	2,193
Second Appeals from { Orders	200	236	210	258	166	219	284	191
Appeals under the Letters Patent	113	68	57	35	58	138	44	47
Reference to a Full Bench ...	11	5	1	4	4	12	4	1
Applications for review ...	3	...	...	...	1	4	...	5
References	21	14	3	8	19	16	9	6
Motions	1,925	1941	2,012	2,234	1,925	1,941	2,012	2,234
Rules granted	387	422	340	336	347	385	353	341
Divorce cases	...	1	2	3	...	1	...	3

Of the 476 appeals from original decrees instituted during the year under review, 14 were from Assam, 2 from Burma, and the remainder from the districts of Bengal,

Details of value of appeals.

The following table shows the values of appeals brought before the Court during the year from the original appellate decrees of the subordinate civil courts:—

		Appeals from Original Decrees of Subordinate civil courts.	Appeals from Appellate Decrees of Subordinate civil courts.
	Rs.		
Not exceeding	10	...	179
	50	18	787
	100	18	471
	500	77	704
	1,000	25	159
	5,000	88	172
	10,000	91	...
	1,00,000	73	...
Exceeding	1,00,000	12	...
Value not denotable in money	...	79(a)	32(b)
	Total ...	476(c)	2,504

(a) Of these, 75 were will cases, 2 were suits for partition and 2 under the Land Acquisition Act.
(b) Seven under section 70 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 16 under Chapter X of the same Act, 1 under section 156 of the same Act, 1 for declaration of title, 2 for declaratory decrees, 2 for partition, 2 for restitution of conjugal rights, and 1 for record of rights.
(c) Including 2 appeals from Rangoon.

Disposal and results of appeals.

The number of appeals from the subordinate civil courts preferred to, and decided by, the High Court in 1900 and the number pending at the opening and close of the year was as follows:—

	Pending at the end of 1899.	Preferred.	Decided.	Pending at the end of 1900.
First Appeals.				
From decrees	825	476	305	996
„ orders	191	257	147	301
Second Appeals.				
From decrees	4,797	2,504	2,193	5,108
„ orders	91	258	191	158
Total ...	5,904	3,495	2,836	6,563

Of the 305 appeals from original decrees decided during the year, 35 were uncontested, being dismissed on default, withdrawn or compromised. In those decided after contest, 193 decrees of the lower courts were confirmed, 20 reversed, 35 varied and 22 remanded. Of the 2,193 appeals from Appellate decrees, 555 were uncontested. One thousand six hundred and thirty eight were heard and determined, with the result that 1,384 decrees of the lower courts were affirmed, 63 reversed, 43 varied and 148 remanded. Of the 338 appeals from orders decided during the last year, 42 were uncontested and 296 were decided after trial. In the latter, 221 orders of the lower courts were affirmed, 32 reversed, 2 varied and 41 remanded.

The following table shows the result of the appeals decided by the High Court as affecting District Judges, Subordinate Judges and Munsifs:—

		Affirmed.		Modified or reversed.		
		District Judges.	Subordinate Judges.	Munsifs.	District Judges.	Subordinate Judges
Appeals from	Original decrees ...	51	139	3	17	38
	Appel'ate decrees ...	500	884	...	60	46
Miscellaneous appeals		98	123	...	24	10

Appeals to the Privy Council.

At the opening of the year, four appeals to the Privy Council were under preparation for despatch to England, and 62 were pending orders. Twenty-eight new appeals were filed during the year. Of the total for disposal, 26 were struck off or compromised, 33 were despatched to England, and 35 appeals—18 of 1899 and 17 of 1900—were pending at the close of the year. Of the pending appeals, 18 were under preparation for despatch to England. The results of 14 appeals to the Privy Council were received during the year. The decisions of the High Court were affirmed in 11 instances, varied in 2, and reversed in 1.

APPELLATE COURTS SUBORDINATE TO THE HIGH COURT.

Regular Appeals.

There were 18,572 regular appeals instituted in 1900, an increase of 263 on the previous year's figures. This class of litigation has for long shown no tendency to increase numerically; and the institutions of 1900 are in fact considerably fewer in number than they were so long ago as 1871. In the court's report for 1892 it was noted that the system of summary trial under the Small Cause Court procedure had materially affected the returns of appellate work; and there can be no doubt that the extension of that system which has taken place since that date has been the cause of the figures remaining for so long at the same numerical level. It may be taken that appeals are now of a considerably more important character than in earlier years; and this inference is borne out both by the remarks of District Judges and by the fact that the value which they represent has considerably increased during recent years. The fluctuations during the decade have been irregular, the highest number of institutions (21,554) having been reached in 1892. Of the number instituted in 1900, 7,644 were in title suits, 8,629 in rent-suits, and 2,299 in suits for money or moveables. The distribution between the various classes of suits has, like the total of institutions, fluctuated from year to year with no very pronounced tendency in any direction. The number of appeals in suits valued at sums below Rs. 10 and between Rs. 10 and Rs. 50 was 2,489 and 6,194, respectively. A slight tendency to decline is observable in appeals of low value during recent years. The total value of appeals instituted in subordinate courts in 1900 was Rs. 30,45,604, exceeding the total of 1899 by slightly over a lakh. The number of cases in which an appeal lay, decided by subordinate courts during the year, was 76,399; and the proportion of appeals instituted to appealable decisions, excluding appeals from decisions of Revenue Officers, was 24·03 per cent. This percentage fluctuates within narrow limits from year to year as regards the figures for the whole province. Between districts there is a very large variation, the highest percentages in 1900 being 41·95 in Shahabad, 39·8 in Cuttack, and 37·07 in Patna, and the lowest being 11·4 in Rangpur and 11·2 in Dinajpur. The number of appeals instituted in 1900 was larger than in the previous year in nineteen districts and smaller in ten. The most noticeable increases were in Shahabad (278), Faridpur (263), and Jessore (130); and the largest decreases were in Tippera (365), Bhagalpur (157), Rajshahi (134), and Patna (100). In the remainder the variations were less than 100.

The number of appeals disposed of was 18,194, a decrease of 1,268 on the figures of the previous year. The decrease has occurred in the disposals of District and Additional Judges who disposed of 1,671 fewer appeals than in 1899; disposals by Subordinate Judges having increased by 403. The number of appeals disposed of by District Judges is very considerably lower than during any of the past ten years. This is partially explained by a large increase in the amount of time which they were compelled to devote to criminal at the expense of civil work. The number of days spent on civil work in 1900 (3,060) by them is less by 262 than in 1899, and less than in any year of the decade. The general decrease in disposals was spread over fifteen districts, the largest being in Tippera (655), Chittagong (470), Saran (429), Tirhut (413), and Backergunge (307).

Appeals pending.

The number of disposals of appeals not having kept pace with the institutions, the number of appeals pending at the close of the year increased by 821 and amounted to 10,427. From 1891 to 1899 a steady and continuous reduction had been

effected in the pending appellate files, which in the former of those years were 13,998. It is to be hoped that the present check is temporary only. It is unsatisfactory that the number of long pending appeals should have increased during the year, there being at its close 4,015 pending for more than three months and 605 pending for more than one year. Of the latter, the greater number were in Saran (141), Bankura (115), Patna (95), and Midnapore (80). In Saran the number of long pending appeals, though still the largest in the province, is little more than half the number pending at the close of 1899. The circumstances of this district during the past two years have been in several respects exceptional, and have been recognised as such by the Judges and by Government. The accumulation of long-pending appeals in Bankura at the close of the year was fortuitous, and the arrears have since then been entirely cleared off. In Patna circumstances were exceptional, owing to the fact that judicial work in all its branches was greatly hindered by the prevalence of plague. The matter received the special attention of the District Judge and the long-pending appeals have been entirely cleared off since the close of the year. In Midnapore the work had outstripped the capacity of the staff to deal with it; and an additional Subordinate Judge has been appointed since the close of the year to reduce the arrears. The total number of appeals pending at the close of the year (1,171) was considerably the largest in the province, and equal in numbers to a year's institutions. In this district also the long pending appeals have almost all been disposed of since the close of the year.

Result of appeals.

The result of the appeals decided during the year on the decisions of the lower courts was as follows:—In 10,310 cases, or 56·7 per cent. of the whole, the judgment of the lower court was affirmed; in 1,938 cases, or 10·7 per cent., it was modified; and in 3,093, or 10·7 per cent., it was reversed. These results are practically normal. They are slightly more favourable to the lower courts than those of the preceding year. Eight hundred and fifty-three appeals were remanded, and 2,000 otherwise disposed of, that is, not prosecuted, or dismissed for default.

Miscellaneous appeals.

There were 2,694 miscellaneous appeals instituted during the year, and 2,616 were disposed of; 609 remaining pending at the close of the year.

Receipts and Charges of the Civil Courts.

The receipts of the Civil Courts for the year under review amounted to Rs. 1,13,09,478, an increase of Rs. 1,34,731 on those of the previous year, and the charges to Rs. 54,07,580, an amount almost identical with that of 1899. Including the amount realised on account of duty* on probates, etc., there was a profit to Government from civil litigation of Rs. 59,01,898 and, exclusive of the item referred to, the surplus amounted to Rs. 54,12,061, or more by Rs. 2,71,684 than the surplus of 1899. The profit to Government from civil litigation in 1890, inclusive of the amount realised on account of duty on Probates, etc., was Rs. 35,71,833 and, exclusive of that item, it amounted to Rs. 29,11,650.

	Rs.
In the High Court	(a) 2,82,892
In other Courts	(a) 2,06,945
	4,89,837*

(a) These figures are for the financial year 1900-1901.

Details of the receipts and charges were as follows:—

Receipts.		Rs.
In stamps	Process fees	25,78,394
	Other fees	80,20,565
In cash or special stamps.	Fines	3,965
	Copying and comparing fees	4,66,012
	Other receipts	2,40,542
	Total	1,13,09,478

Charges.		Rs.
Salaries of Judicial officers		24,54,201
Establishment	Process-servers	6,89,089
	Others	15,62,308
Copyists' fees		3,03,990
Contingencies and refunds		3,97,992
	Total	54,07,580

Receipts show an increase on the previous year's figures of over 1¼ lakhs; practically the whole of which is under process fees, the other items having varied but slightly. The items of expenditure do not differ notably from those of 1899. Since 1890 the receipts have risen from slightly over 85¼ lakhs to

their present figure, court-fees other than process-fees having grown by nearly 25 lakhs, or roughly 30 per cent. During the same period expenditure has risen by rather more than 4 lakhs, of which 3½ lakhs are under salaries and establishments other than process-servers, in which latter a reduction has been effected. The disproportion is remarkable.

While the provisional census return for 1901 shows an increase since 1890 in the population of Bengal of 4·98 per cent., the receipts from litigation have during the same period increased by 32·1 per cent.

Government litigation.

The table below shows the results of Government litigation in 1899-1900 as compared with those of the previous year:—

	Original Suits.		Appeals—Before Lower Courts.		Appeals—Before High Courts.		Total.	
	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
1. Decided in favour of Government	176	141	46	30	14	3	236	174
2. Decided against Government	32	30	18	9	3	3	53	41
3. Compromised and withdrawn	28	76	1	5	...	...	29	81
4. Remanded	...	...	1	1	...	3	1	4
5. Percentage in favour of Government	85·2	84·2	82·6	80·	82·6	60·	84·3	82·5

The result of the Court of Wards' litigation during the last two years has been:—

	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
(1) Cases decided in favour of the Court of Wards ...	1,904	2,715
(2) Cases decided against the Court of Wards ...	165	152
(3) Cases compromised or withdrawn ...	139	193
(4) Cases remanded	1	11
(5) Percentage decided in favour of the Court of Wards	9,202	94·7

The amount of Government decrees under realisation during the year was Rs. 50,012; of this, Rs. 13,743 was realized and Rs. 4,503 remitted. The corresponding figures for Court of Wards' decrees were Rs. 11,81,408, Rs. 2,70,563, and Rs. 1,02,490, respectively.

Realisations.

The following statement compares, in a concise form, the civil work of the district during the year under report with that of the preceding year:—

Santhal Parganas.

Civil work.

Nature of suits.	Year.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending at close of year.
Civil suits ...	1899 ...	11,057	11,032	1,716
	1900 ...	12,101	11,652	2,279
Miscellaneous judicial cases.	1899 ...	4,164	4,165	391
	1900 ...	2,546	2,662	275
Execution cases ...	1899 ...	9,050	8,835	1,729
	1900 ...	8,541	8,713	1,557
Total ...	1899 ...	24,271	24,032	3,836
	1900 ...	23,188	23,027	4,111

Although the total number of cases instituted decreased by over 1,000, compared with previous years, there was an increase of that amount in regular civil suits, compared with the figures for the previous year, with the result that the total cases pending increased by nearly 300. The increase in institutions was common to all three classes of suits, but the variations are marked in the different subdivisions, although Godda, with its sudden and marked increase in rent-suits, is responsible for the total increase in cases and in the number pending at the close of the year. No court-fees are payable here for such suits, as the area is under settlement. The increase in money suits in Pakour and Dumka is said to be due to suits for the recovery of money lent in the famine year of 1897. Title suits have increased in all subdivisions,

except Dumka, where the slight decrease was due to extensive settlement operations in the subdivision. An increase in title suits is a sure sign of the prosperity of the country. The disposals during the year kept pace fairly with the institutions, except in rent-suits in Godda, as already mentioned. The progress in case-work was very slow at Rajmahal, but the officers concerned have been changed, and better results are expected this year. A marked rise in the value of suits from Rs. 6,06,977 to Rs. 8,18,342 has naturally followed the increase in civil suits proper.

Arbitration.

There has, on the whole, been an increase in the number of cases referred to arbitration, the figures being 436 in 1899, against 468 in the year under report. Rajmahal and Deoghur both show a substantial decrease, while the other subdivisions a more than corresponding increase.

Appeals.

Appeals to all courts show a steady increase in number, but the percentage of cases confirmed by local officers has risen from 53·85 in 1899 to 67·9. One-hundred and seventy-six appeals were preferred to the Commissioner, in 102 of which the orders passed were confirmed.

Witnesses examined.

In all 16,527 witnesses were examined: the percentage of those detained two days rose from 2·02 to 5·1.

Registration.

THERE were 436 Registration offices during the year, against 433 in 1899-1900. The three new offices were opened at Rajabari in the district of Dacca, Masaudi Buzurg in Patna, and Bikramganj in Shahabad. Only seven showed a loss in their working, their deficit being Rs. 1,378.

Registration offices.

The number of registrations rose from 1,259,518 to 1,334,199. There was a large increase in Jessore, Mymensingh, Faridpur, Noakhali, Cuttack and Tippera, which is attributed to high prices consequent on bad harvests, new settlements by zamindars and a growing appreciation of the benefits of registrations. The number of registrations under head 'perpetual leases,' in spite of the enhancement of stamp duty on such leases shows an increase from 83,354 to 95,619. In Jessore where the largest increase (2,725) appears, it is reported that raiyats borrowed money by leasing out their lands in perpetuity to *mahajans* with a verbal contract that the latter would release the land on repayment of the loan. Thus documents, which would otherwise have been registered as usufructuary mortgages, swelled the number of perpetual leases. It is said that the *mahajans* devised this scheme to avoid litigation. In Faridpur the increase of 1,354 is attributed to new settlements, poverty of petty landholders leading them to grant such leases so as to procure the attendant *salami*, and the preference shown for such leases, which avoid the landlord's exorbitant charges known as '*nam paltan*' fees on the occasion of transfer of land by sale. The increase of 1,139 in Nadia is ascribed to new settlements on the closure of indigo factories, and settlement of *khas khamar* lands by the planters, as also to a greater tendency on the part of small landholders to grant perpetual leases which bring in *salami*.

Documents registered.

The number of temporary leases registered rose from 251,834 to 278,862 under the head 'obligations for the payment of money,' there was an increase from 102,240 to 111,883 ascribed to the high prices prevailing.

The receipts amounted to Rs. 15,22,511 and the expenditure to Rs. 9,03,194. The corresponding figures for last year were Rs. 14,53,154 and Rs. 8,71,178. There was a decrease in receipts in Calcutta of Rs. 10,427, which is ascribed to the value of the documents registered having been less than in the preceding year.

Receipts and expenditure.

This Act, which provides for the voluntary registration of Muhammadan marriages and divorces, was in force in 30 districts as in the previous three years. The number of offices open fell from 257 to 255, but the number of registrations rose from 20,960 to 25,945, the increase being distributed over all classes of ceremonies.

Working of the Muhammadan Marriage Registration Act.

Municipal Administration and Local Self-Government.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

Results of the year.

THE new Calcutta Municipal Act, III (B.C.) of 1899, which gave a revised constitution to the Town of Calcutta, came into force on the first day of the year. Neither in the General Committee nor in the Corporation, when the last Annual Report was submitted for review, was there a single dissentient from the opinions expressed by the Chairman at the opening of his Report:—

"The results show that the new constitution is a workable machine; the requirements of the law are more clearly enumerated; the rights and duties of the public are defined with more exactness, and useful provisions have been introduced for the health and comfort of the inhabitants."

For the true vindication, however, of the legislation of 1899, which excited so much opposition, the Government as well as the public will look to what is actually done to improve the administration of the Municipality and the condition of the town. It would be unreasonable to expect the execution of great reforms in the first year of a new constitution, but it is acknowledged that a good beginning has been made, and that there are hopeful signs for the future. In the first place the new Commissioners have not been slow to recognise existing defects. The fundamental change effected by the new law was the constitution of three distinct co-ordinate authorities—the Corporation, the General Committee, and the Chairman—each with separate responsibilities and separate authority, and the Commissioners have shown their appreciation of this change by the manner in which the business of the year was conducted. There has been an admitted absence of the friction and obstruction which at times marked the proceedings of the Corporation under the former law, and the Commissioners have fully acted up to the principle and spirit of the change in delegating a very large amount of work to Special Committees and Sub-Committees and in referring to arbitration the several important questions in dispute between the Municipality and some of its principal contractors. The speedy settlement of these long-standing disputes is a striking illustration of the benefit already derived by the Municipality from its altered constitution and the increase in the number of commercial representatives.

During the year there were 18 meetings of the Corporation, 54 meetings of the General Committee, and 102 meetings of Special Committees and Sub-Committees. The most important matters which the new Commissioners have already taken in hand are (1) the establishment of District offices for the decentralisation of the work of the Engineering, Conservancy, Health and Building Departments; (2) the improvement of insanitary *bustees*; (3) the reorganisation of the Collection Department; (4) the revision of the system of accounts, and (5) the conduct of office work and correspondence. In all these matters a great deal remains to be done; but in each of them substantial progress has been made, and this has specially been the case with regard to the first, third, and fifth items. The reorganisation of the Collection Department did not actually take effect until after the close of the year under review, and the amounts collected by the Collector and Joint-Collector (Rs. 36,72,557) show only a slight increase in percentage over the figures of the previous year. In the current year, however, there has, it is understood, been a great improvement in the collections as well as in the disposal of outstanding bills. As regards the office work of the Municipality there is still much room for

improvement, but the changes which have been made in the Secretary's office and staff are expected to prevent the delays, in business as well as in correspondence with the rate-payers, which have in the past amounted to a public scandal. The division of the town into districts for the purposes of the practical work of the Municipality is also likely to have excellent results. As regards the improvement of *bustees*, the work actually done and the expenditure incurred (Rs. 33,846) were extremely small, but notices were served on the owners and standard plans for improvements were prepared in a considerable number of cases, and it is hoped that the report for the current year will show that a number of *bustees* have been actually remodelled. The revision of the Accounts Department of the Municipality also did not extend during the year beyond the initial stage of investigation, but the Commissioners showed the earnestness of their intentions by applying for the services of an expert Government Accountant to advise them as to the necessary reforms. The report of the officer, who was deputed for this special duty, was received after the close of the year, and a complete code of accounts is now in course of preparation. In this matter the Commissioners have had the benefit of the advice of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts.

Taxes and fees were levied in the License Department to the amount of Rs. 6,93,884. Of this sum, Rs. 3,92,503 was realised from the tax on professions and trades, Rs. 1,53,796 from the tax on carriages and animals, Rs. 82,042 from cart registration fees, and Rs. 64,669 from the scavenging tax. The work of collection has been facilitated by the provisions of the new Act which authorises the issue of warrants for the recovery of dues. The receipts from the municipal market showed a further rise to Rs. 1,71,931. The working of the Hackney Carriage Department during the year has not been a success, and no satisfactory explanation has been given of the decrease in license fees. The total expenditure for the year on lighting was Rs. 4,93,678, inclusive of Rs. 4,340 spent on additional lamps. The total number of suits in which the Corporation appeared as plaintiff was 81, and the realisations amounted to Rs. 29,349. The appointment of a Municipal Magistrate towards the close of the year has done much to expedite the despatch of business connected with municipal prosecutions, and to check postponements. Under Education grants were made to 63 primary schools during the year, the total expenditure amounting to Rs. 2,929. An account of the Census operations in Calcutta will be found under the head "Census."

Health and Sanitation.

The city suffered during the year from an abnormal rainfall of 87 inches, of which 45·55 inches fell in the month of September against an average for that month of 10·18 inches. The floods in that month were, so far as is known, beyond all precedents, and the submersion of large areas of the town was followed by a sharp outbreak of cholera and a marked increase of fever and bowel-complaints, the results probably of exposure, chill, and privation, which could not be altogether prevented, although special relief operations were at once undertaken. There was during the year a severe epidemic of small-pox accounting for no less than 1,010 deaths. The unsatisfactory state of vaccination in the town is referred to under the head "Vaccination." The mortality from plague, 7,016 deaths, was slightly higher than in the previous year, and altogether the year was comparatively an unhealthy one for Calcutta, the recorded death-rate being 43·5 per thousand of the population according to the recent census. The circumstances of Calcutta, with its large immigrant and changeable population and its great excess of men over women, are so exceptional that the general vital statistics of the city are liable to lead to erroneous or doubtful conclusions. There is no doubt, however, as to the present insanitary condition of the greater part of the native portion of the town and of a large part of the outskirts of the city. It is most unfortunate, therefore, that very little real progress was made during the year in either the main drainage schemes or the extension and improvement of the water-supply. The recent examination of the existing water-works, made by the order of Government under section 22 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, has brought into prominence the defects of the present system, and has shown that the present pumping stations are capable of providing for a continuous water-supply, if only the present leakages and wastage can be detected and stopped by the introduction of

the waste-water-meter system. The most important portions of the drainage schemes have been held in abeyance for nearly a year owing to the Corporation having thought it necessary to refer the scheme to an English expert. The report of the Engineer referred to has now been received, and it is hoped that it will be speedily dealt with. Complete and good systems of drainage and water-supply are sanitary measures which the rate-payers have a right to expect, and these measures should now be pressed on to completion as rapidly as possible. It is from them, more than from any other measures, that an early and marked improvement in the health of the town can be expected. It is impossible even to fill up insanitary tanks and wells while the water-supply is so defective and irregular as it is at present; and, with the water-rate at its legal maximum, the public may reasonably expect a continuous supply.

Finance.

The financial condition of the Municipality is sound, and there is still a margin of available taxation amounting to 3½ per cent. on the annual valuation of buildings and lands under Chapter XII of the Act. The revenue during the year was Rs. 57,67,467 and the expenditure debitable to revenue Rs. 55,50,224, showing a surplus of Rs. 2,17,243. The balance apart from loan funds was Rs. 8,00,248. A loan of 2½ lakhs for plague expenditure was raised during the year; but the total debt of the Municipality was reduced by Rs. 1,12,369 beyond the amount borrowed, and stood at the close of the year at Rs. 3,04,27,331. The liability of the Corporation for interest and sinking fund charges was Rs. 20,24,414, which is not within 2 lakhs of the limit of 10 per cent. on the assessed valuation of the year, by which the borrowing powers of the Corporation are restricted under section 131 of the Act. It has been suggested that the financial condition of the Municipality might be improved by taking advantage of sections 129 and 138 of the Act to pay off the balance of the debt due to Government, and raise a Municipal Consolidated Loan to replace the existing debentures in so far as the holders may be willing to exchange their debentures for scrip of the new loan. All expenditure on account of plague from the year 1896-97, including all special conservancy charges in anticipation of the appearance of plague, have hitherto been met either from special loans under the Local Authorities (Emergency) Loans Act of 1897, or from special grants from the Local Government, and sanction has now been given to the Commissioners to raise an additional plague loan of 5 lakhs repayable in ten years. Including this loan the plague loans will amount in all to 11¼ lakhs, while the grants from Government amount to Rs. 3,32,641. Against these two amounts the total expenditure incurred to the 30th June 1901 was Rs. 11,76,044, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,81,597 available for plague expenditure from the 1st July last.

MUNICIPALITIES IN THE INTERIOR OF BENGAL.

The number of Municipalities in Bengal during the year ending with the 31st March 1901 was 155. Two new Municipalities were formed during the year at Budge-Budge and Panihati, the latter by dividing the South Barrackpore Municipality, which had been found too large for efficient administration.

The census of 1901 shows the total municipal population to be 2,833,176 souls. Deducting from this figure the total number of inhabitants (13,120) of the new Municipality of Budge-Budge, the recent census shows for the towns under the Municipal Act an increase of 89,247 persons, or 3·3 per cent., over the census figures of 1891. The increase was shared by all Divisions except Patna and Bhagalpur, where the panic caused by the appearance of plague led a large number of the residents of municipal towns to desert their houses temporarily when the census was taken. A revised census of the towns of Patna and Monghyr was accordingly taken in July, with the result of adding 32,817 souls to the municipal population as given by the March census. The largest increases of population—14 and 11 per cent.—occurred in the Burdwan and Chota Nagpur Divisions.

The total number of rate-payers rose from 469,669 in 1899-1900 to 478,519. This represents 17 per cent. of the municipal population as

determined by the late census, which is rather lower than the percentage in 1891, at the census then taken. The rise in the number of rate-payers last year was contributed mainly by the Municipalities in the Patna Division, where the number of rate-payers shows an increase of 4,651. The Municipalities in the Chittagong and Chota Nagpur Divisions alone show a decrease, and it was slight. A revision of assessment in the Bihar Municipality brought to light that many well-to-do persons had escaped the payment of taxes for years, and the number of rate-payers rose from 7,266 to 9,329, showing an increase of 28·4 per cent. on the previous year's figures. The attention of the Commissioners has been called to the very low percentage of rate-payers to population in many Municipalities *forming the* head-quarters of districts, such as Arrah (12·3), Motihari (9·3), Darbhanga (13·1), Cuttack (12·7), Comilla (13·2), and Dacca (13·8), compared with the provincial average of 17. The percentage of rate-payers to population varied between 32·17 in the Katwa Municipality in the Burdwan district and 5·6 in the Kurseong Municipality in the district of Darjeeling.

Results of elections held during the year.

General elections were held in 20 Municipalities, and these were successful in all cases except in two wards of the Deoghar Municipality, where, owing to the absence of candidates for election, Government had to appoint four Commissioners to fill up the vacancies. A considerable amount of interest was taken generally in these elections. Out of 85 wards, in which elections were held, there were contests in 48 wards, and the attendance of voters at the contested elections was fair.

Constitution of Committees and attendance at meetings.

There was little variation in the composition of Municipal Committees. There were in all 2,546 meetings held during the year against 2,515 in 1899-1900, and of these, only 207 had to be adjourned—a small proportion. The number of Municipalities which held more than 20 meetings was larger than in the previous year; the number of Municipalities which failed to hold at least one meeting every month was smaller—good evidence of increased attention to business. The largest number of meetings, viz., 32, was at Ranaghat; Darjeeling held 31 meetings. Only eight meetings were held during the year in the Municipalities of Baranagar, Garden Reach, Jegdispur, Sahibganj, Ranchi, and Raghunathpur, and seven meetings at Purulia. The important Municipality of Garden Reach has, for three successive years, failed to convene one meeting a month as required by the law. In 108 Municipalities, as against 69 in 1899-1900, an average of more than one-half of the total number of Commissioners attended at each meeting. The highest percentages of attendance were at Hajipur, at North Barrackpore, and at Kamarhati, and the lowest at Debhatta. On the whole the meetings appear to have been sufficiently frequent and well attended for practical purposes.

Assessments and taxation.

The main form of municipal taxation is either the rate on holdings or the alternative tax on persons according to their circumstances and property. The former was in force in 43 towns and the latter in 110. In two (Puri and Bhaddressur) both forms of taxation were in force in different wards. The rate on holdings was levied at less than the maximum rate allowed by the law in 14 towns, including Howrah, Hooghly and Chinsura, Krishnagar, and Darjeeling. The lowest rate levied on holdings was in the new Municipality of Budge-Budge, where it was fixed at only 4½ per cent. The tax on persons is levied at different rates in different towns according to requirements. Of the special rates, the latrine-rate was levied in 99 towns, the water-rate in 9 towns which have been provided with a supply of filtered water, and the lighting-rate in 2 towns, namely, Howrah and Darjeeling.

The incidence of municipal taxation (excluding Calcutta) varied between Rs. 6-10-6 at Darjeeling and As. 3-10 at Vishnupur, in the district of Bankura. The average for the whole Province, calculated on the increased population according to the recent census, was Re. 1-1-5. In 1891-92, on the municipal population then returned, the incidence was As. 12-4. Municipal taxation has, therefore, materially increased in the interval. The number of Municipalities in which the taxation is below 8 annas per head has fallen from 67 in 1891 to 38 in 1901.

Revision of assessment.

A revision of assessment, general or partial, came into force during the year in several Municipalities, the best financial results being attained in the following towns:—

Name of Municipality.	Amount of increase.	Name of Municipality.	Amount of increase.
	Rs.		Rs.
Bihar	10,235	South Suburban ...	1,494
Patna	5,878	Rampur Boalia ...	1,462
Garden Reach	5,547	Titagar	1,392
Ranchi	4,594	Krishnagar	1,372
Maniktola	4,331	Dinapore Nizamut ...	1,226
Darjeeling	3,742	Jalpaiguri	1,122
Nasirabad	1,745	Kendrapara	1,109
Gaya	1,625	Khulna	1,080

The result of the last assessment in the North Barrackpore Municipality having been found to be very unsatisfactory, a fresh revision was directed by Government with the suggestion that it should be entrusted to a paid assessor. There was difficulty also at Baidyabati, and the matter there is still under consideration. There was a decrease of Rs. 3,080 in the Bhagalpur Municipality, numerous objections having been filed against the recent heavy reassessment and the decision of the objections being in favour of the rate-payers.

Demands, collections, remissions, and outstandings on account of taxes.

The current demand rose in the year under report by Rs. 1,02,164 to Rs. 31,86,777; and the total demand on the municipal books, including arrears, to Rs. 37,35,303 from Rs. 36,90,413 in 1899-1900. The total collections also rose from Rs. 29,42,162 to Rs. 30,25,244, and the outstanding balance stood at the close of the year at Rs. 5,18,670, against Rs. 5,47,306 at the beginning of the year, whilst the remissions fell by Rs. 9,556. In other words, the collections of the year averaged 95 per cent. of the current demand.

Turning to the results attained by the groups of Municipalities in each Division, it appears that there was a rise in the percentage of collections in all the Divisions except Chittagong, Patna, and Chota Nagpur, where there were falls of 6, 1, and 8 per cent., respectively. The largest percentage (96) was again attained in the Dacca Division, and the lowest (70) in the Chota Nagpur Division. In individual Municipalities the percentage of total collections on total demand varied between 100 per cent. at Tamluk and 43·3 per cent. in the new Municipality of Budge-Budge in the 24-Parganas. In 61 towns, against 51 in the previous year, over 95 per cent. of the total demand was collected, whilst in 31 towns the Commissioners succeeded in collecting over 98 per cent. of the demand. Conspicuous amongst these are the towns of Tamluk, Dumraon, Jhalakati, Sitamarhi, Gaya, Jagdispur, Titagar, Narayanganj, Bazitpur, Deoghar, Madhubani, and Suri, where over 99 per cent. of the demand was realized. The demands of these towns varied between Rs. 56,840 at Narayanganj and Rs 2,876 at Bazitpur.

The total collections in the Municipality of Howrah during the year under review rose slightly from Rs. 4,35,155 to Rs. 4,48,600, there being an increase of Rs. 14,899 in the realisation of the current demand as compared with the previous year. The remissions, however, amounted to Rs. 79,450, or 11 per cent. of the demand, and yet the outstanding balance stood at Rs. 1,93,328, including the large sum of Rs. 1,38,876 on account of the current demand. The difficulties in the way of collections are thus explained by the Chairman:—

"One part of the income is drawn from an immigrant population of a less stable character than that of any of the towns with which Howrah can be compared, and the other part from great corporations against whom it is impossible to enforce the ordinary provisions of the Bengal Municipal Act.

* * * * * * * *

"For many years the demand has never been properly supervised: it has been allowed to grow and grow; and if large amounts of irrecoverable taxes have been remitted, yet the root of the evil—a demand swollen by amounts purely fictitious—has been allowed to grow and flourish At last some sort of order has been taken with this; the growth of the demand has been checked, and remissions have been made to the extent of Rs. 79,450, or 11·01 per cent.

The reduction of course leaves a much easier task for the present year and chances of a much better percentage in future."

It is reported that the Warrant Department has now been sufficiently strengthened and placed under the personal supervision of the Chairman, and that it is increasing in efficiency; and, if arrears are left out of account and the collections are set entirely against the current demand, they amount to 92 per cent.—a satisfactory improvement of more than 5 per cent. in the past two years; also in the last five years the annual collections have increased by 75·7 per cent., or nearly two lakhs of rupees; and although about Rs. 1,14,000 of the increase was due to the imposition of a water-rate, a large addition to the demand from any cause necessarily increases the difficulties of collection. With such a great increase (60 per cent.) as has occurred in the demand in the last five years, it may still take some years before the percentage of collections (52·18) on the total demand rises to the provincial average of 80·9, but it is hoped that the current year's returns will show a marked improvement. The collections in the Municipality of Darbhanga rose to 93·2 per cent. during the past year. The very satisfactory improvement in the collections of this Municipality in the past two years is partly due to the proper reduction of a previously excessive demand.

Very unsatisfactory results are noticeable again in the Municipality of Bally, where the percentage of collections to total demand was 51·6, against 53·0 in the previous year. Hooghly and Chinsura, Chittagong, and Ranchi are the only other towns in the Province, except the new Municipality of Budge-Budge, where the percentage of collections was below 60 per cent. of the total demand. No explanation has been given regarding Bally and Hooghly-Chinsura. At Chittagong the fall was due to the non-payment of rates imposed on the railway property in the town, owing to objections raised by the Assam-Bengal Railway to the mode of assessment. The percentage of remissions on the total demand for the whole Province fell from 5·4 in 1899-1900 to 5·1; and with improved collections there was a considerably greater fall —from 14·8 to 13·9—in the percentage of the outstanding balance on the total demand. The percentage of remissions fell in all the Divisions except Burdwan, where the rise was due to the large remission of Rs. 79,450 allowed by the Howrah Municipality. The other Municipalities where large remissions were allowed were the South Suburban (12·0 per cent.), Garden Reach (12·9), Budge-Budge (21·6), Nalchiti (18·7), Chandpur (16·04), Bhabhua (12·5), Hazaribagh (18·6), and Ranchi (12·0). The large remissions at Budge-Budge were allowed with a view to rectify incorrect valuations of mill premises. No explanation has been given of the very large remissions granted at Nalchiti and Hazaribagh.

Fresh imposts levied during the year.

Fees for the registration of carts were levied for the first time in the Municipality of Dainhat. Fees under Part IX of the Bengal Municipal Act for the cleansing of private privies were also levied for the first time at Dainhat and in portions of the Municipalities of Howrah and Gaya. License-fees under section 261 were levied at Arambagh, Jamalpur, and Chaibassa. Fees under the Hackney Carriage Act were levied for the first time at Khulna and Naihati. Fees under section 263 of the Municipal Act, relating to animals kept for purposes of trade, were also levied at Narainganj and Monghyr. The rate on holdings under section 85(*b*) of the Act was substituted for the tax on persons previously in force at Ranchi and Chaibassa.

INCOME.

The total funds available for expenditure during the year were Rs. 49,77,650, against Rs. 46,84,589 in the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs. 43,72,575, against Rs. 40,83,170 in 1899-1900.

Closing balances of Municipalities.

There was a slight increase of Rs. 3,656 in the aggregate closing balances of the Municipalities, which amounted to Rs. 6,05,075. In several cases funds are being accumulated for schemes of sanitation or other municipal reforms, and in others money was reserved for probable plague charges. Savings effected in estimated expenditure during the year and the inability to fully utilise loan funds or contributions also led to the increase of closing balances.

No explanation has, however, been given of the large closing balances of the Municipalities of Katwa, Jalpaiguri, Dinajpur, Dacca, Nasirabad, Barisal, Chandpur, Patna, Bihar, Buxar, Sitamarhi, and Deoghar. On the other hand, the working balances fell so low as Rs. 76 at Burdwan, Rs. 12 at Baduria, Rs. 11 at Jamalpur, Rs. 678 at Bhagalpur, and Rs. 191 at Ranchi.

The following statement shows the total income of the 155 Municipalities under various heads during the past year and the variations from the previous year:—

Heads of Revenue.	Total receipts, 1900-1901.	Comparison with 1899-1900.		
		Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of variation.
1. Municipal rates and taxes—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
(a) Tax on houses and lands ...	10,94,403	26,737	...	+ 2·5
(b) „ on animals and vehicles	2,35,302	9,605	...	+ 4·2
(c) „ on professions and trades	55,281	4,850	...	+ 9·6
(d) Tolls on roads and ferries ...	1,43,445	12,170	...	+ 9·2
(e) Water-rate	2,35,982	9,072	...	+ 3·9
(f) Lighting-rate	70,405	10,117	...	+16·7
(g) Conservancy (including scavenging and latrine-rates).	6,70,774	29,264	...	+ 4·5
(h) Tax on persons according to circumstances and property.	5,62,415	...	4,284	− ·75
(i) Miscellaneous penalties, etc.	20,656	...	306	− 1·4
2. Realizations under special Acts ...	96,408	...	157	− ·1
3. Revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation.	3,39,757	3,804	...	+ 1·1
4. Grants and contributions for general and special purposes.	2,95,643	41,734	...	+16·4
5. Miscellaneous	1,00,068	3,487	...	+ 3·6
6. Extraordinary and debt—				
(a) Sale-proceeds of Government securities and withdrawals from Savings Bank.	9,400	...	6,124	−39·4
(b) Loans	2,09,000	59,900	...	+40·2
(c) Realizations of sinking fund for repayment of loans.	2,310	...	121	− ·5
(d) Advances	1,57,576	...	23,327	−12·9
(e) Deposits	77,394	...	643	− ·8
Total ...	43,76,219	2,10,740	34,962	...
Net increase ...	...	1,75,778	...	+ 4·1

Of the total increase in income shown above, the portion derived from taxation, which is a permanent and genuine increase, amounted to Rs. 97,225. The increase was shared by all the Divisions except Chota Nagpur, and was largest in the Rajshahi Division.

Tax on houses and lands.

This tax yielded a revenue of Rs. 10,94,403, which is Rs. 26,737, or 2·5 per cent., in excess of the income during the previous year. The increase was shared by the groups of Municipalities in all Divisions except Rajshahi and the Presidency, where the yield was practically stationary. In the Chota Nagpur Division this form of taxation was for the first time adopted by the Commissioners of the Ranchi and Chaibassa Municipalities in lieu of the tax on persons, and thus there was an apparent increase of Rs. 10,290. The largest increase occurred in the Patna Division. There were large increases in the Municipalities of Bhagalpur (Rs. 7,305), Chapra (Rs. 4,307), Raniganj Rs. 3,154), Dacca (Rs. 3,043), and Patna (Rs. 2,307). The income fell off considerably in the Municipalities of Hooghly-Chinsura (by Rs. 3,065), Cossipore-Chitpur (by Rs. 3,205), and Monghyr (by Rs. 3,327). Better collections of both arrear and current demands and revised assessments completed in the previous year contributed to the increases under this head, whilst delay in the disposal of objections against assessment, laxity of supervision over the collection establishment, absence of large outstanding balances, and the appearance of plague were responsible for reduced collections in those Municipalities which showed a fall of revenue.

Tax on animals and vehicles.

There was an increase of Rs. 9,605, or 4·2 per cent., on the revenue under this head in the previous year. The receipts declined in the Municipalities of Gaya (by Rs. 1,003) and Darbhanga (by Rs. 1,268). The decrease at Gaya is attributed to a reduction in the number of carriages, horses, carts, and other vehicles owing to an outbreak of plague in that town. In Darbhanga the realisation of heavy arrears in the previous year accounts for the decline of the revenue in the year under review.

Tax on professions and trades.

The comparatively small revenue of Rs. 55,281 under this head shows an improvement of Rs. 4,850, or 9·6 per cent., on the income of the previous year. The increase occurred mainly in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions, where the revenue rose by Rs. 2,247 and Rs. 2,351, respectively.

Tolls on roads and ferries.

Tolls are nowhere levied on roads in Bengal, and in the Chota Nagpur Division none of the Municipalities derive any income from ferries. The towns of Dacca and Narayanganj show increases of Rs. 3,075 and Rs. 5,552, respectively, and the Patna Municipality shows an improvement of Rs. 3,031. There was an increase of income in Chapra, in Bhagalpur, and in Cuttack. The receipts declined at Chittagong (by Rs. 1,338), Monghyr (by Rs. 3,250), and Muzaffarpur (by Rs. 1,804). Competition among bidders at the sales of the ferries contributed to the increase in Dacca as well as in Patna and Chapra, whilst in Narayanganj the income is more apparent than real, as the Commissioners have to pay rents to Government for the ferries leased out to them. In Cuttack the realisation of arrears increased the revenue. In Chittagong the District Board having opened out a new waterway, the bids for the municipal ferry fell off; and in Monghyr the establishment of a ferry service by the East Indian Railway reduced the income from the municipal ferry.

Water-rate.

This rate was levied in only nine towns, where water-works have been installed. The income of Rs. 2,35,982 shows a small increase of Rs. 9,072, which was shared by six towns, and mainly by Bhagalpur (Rs. 4,680), Berhampore (Rs. 4,436), and Howrah (Rs. 3,390). The income fell at Arrah, Cossipore-Chitpur, and Burdwan, and in the place last named the decline amounted to Rs. 3,169. At Howrah the increase was due to an extension of the water-supply and to better collections. At Berhampore the tax was levied in the previous year for three quarters only, and the additional income for the fourth quarter accounts for the increase. Better collections contributed to the increase at Bhagalpur. An outbreak of plague accounts for the decline of revenue at Arrah. No explanation has been given of the decline at Burdwan and Cossipore-Chitpur. No rate is levied in Dacca on account of the water-works in that town.

Lighting rate.

This is levied only in the towns of Howrah and Darjeeling, where the income rose by Rs. 625 and Rs. 9,492, respectively. The large increase at Darjeeling was due to better supervision of collections and to the receipts on account of house-connections with the electric light installation in that town. In Howrah the installation is of gas with Welsbach burners and incandescent mantles.

Conservancy, including scavenging and latrine-rates.

The revenue under this head was Rs. 6,70,774, which shows an increase of Rs. 29,264 over the previous year's income. This increase was shared largely by the Municipalities of Howrah (Rs. 2,867), Kamarhati (Rs. 3,500), Garden Reach (Rs. 6,585), Bhatpara (Rs. 4,262), Dacca (Rs. 2,706), Bihar (Rs. 2,938), Bhagalpur (Rs. 2,292), and Hazaribagh (Rs. 3,635). There was, on the other hand, a marked decline of revenue in the Municipalities of Burdwan (Rs. 2,734), Hooghly and Chinsura (Rs. 2,159), Baranagar (Rs. 4,755), and Purulia (Rs. 2,479). The enforcement of Part IX of the Municipal Act in portions of the Bhatpara Municipality accounts for the increase in that place. At Bhagalpur the increase was due to a more efficient administration. The decrease in Burdwan was due to the objections against revision of assessment not having been disposed of during the year, and in Hooghly and Chinsura to a change in the executive and to heavy arrears hampering collections. At Purulia want of proper supervision over the Collection Branch was responsible for the short collection. Several Municipalities continued their efforts towards making trenching-grounds a source of income; but, as in the previous year, the income from this source was trifling.

Tax on persons according to their circumstances and property.

The total revenue, which amounted to Rs. 5,62,415, shows a decline of Rs. 4,284 as compared with the previous year. This is, however, more than accounted for by the nominal decline of Rs. 14,627 in the Chota Nagpur Division, where the tax on houses and lands in the Ranchi and Chaibassa Municipalities was substituted for the tax on persons, which was in force in those towns in the previous year. There was a marked decline of income in the Municipalities of Arrah, Darbhanga, and Balasore. The appearance of plague and a smaller collection of arrears account for the decrease in Arrah and Darbhanga. The largest increases of revenue occurred in the Dinajpur Municipality, in Bhatpara, Bihar, and Cuttack.

Grants from Provincial and Local Funds and contributions by private individuals.

The total receipts rose from Rs. 2,47,292 to Rs. 2,95,643. The contributions were—for medical purposes, Rs. 1,69,919, for education Rs. 4,293, and for general purposes Rs. 1,21,431.

EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure in the Municipalities in the Province (excluding Calcutta) amounted during the year to Rs. 43,72,575, against Rs. 40,83,170 in 1899-1900, being an increase of Rs. 2,89,405. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 6,05,075, against Rs. 6,01,419 in the preceding year. The percentages which the expenditure under each of the principal heads bore to the total outlay (excluding debt and suspense heads) in each of the past five years are as follow:—

YEAR.	General establishment.	Lighting.	Water-supply.	Drainage.	Conservancy.	Medical.	Vaccination.	Public works.	Education.
1896-97 ...	9·8	4·7	15·5	3·4	26·6	9·5	·56	16·1	3·8
1897-98 ...	10·4	7·2	7·4	3·2	30·3	9·7	·57	17·1	3·7
1898-99 ...	10·6	4·4	5·9	3·4	31·7	10·5	·5	16·3	3·4
1899-1900 ...	10·4	5·8	6·5	3·5	29·5	10·5	·5	16·3	3·4
1900-1901 ...	11·4	5·7	6·7	5·2	31·1	11·5	·53	15·04	3·3

These percentages, however, do not show the exact state of affairs, as any heavy expenditure on a single item, whether met from loan funds or otherwise, is liable to cause a material alteration in the year's percentage.

The following statement shows the expenditure of 1900-1901 under the main heads, and also shows how the totals varied from those of the previous year:—

Heads of Expenditure.	Total expenditure in 1900-1901.	Comparison with 1899-1900.		
		Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of variation.
1. General Administration—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
(a) Office establishment, etc. ...	2,10,227	9,236	...	+ 4·5
(b) Collection of taxes, etc. ...	1,79,740	7,083	...	+ 4·1
(c) „ of tolls ...	926	242	...	+ 35·4
(d) Survey of land ...	9,657	132	...	+ 1·4
(e) Refunds	2,179	302	...	+ 16·1
(f) Pensions and gratuities ...	780	67	...	+ 9·4
2. Public Safety—				
(a) Fire (establishment, etc.) ...	24,117	3,135	...	+ 14·9
(b) Lighting	2,20,292	6,681	...	+ 3·1
(c) Police	17,171	13,404	...	+ 355·8
(d) Rewards for destruction of wild animals	2,062	...	199	− 8·8
3. Public Health and Convenience—				
(a) Water-supply	2,60,262	19,755	...	+ 8·2
(b) Drainage	2,03,519	72,227	...	+ 55·0
(c) Conservancy (including road-cleaning and watering) and latrines	12,08,614	1,21,823	...	+ 11·2
(d) Hospitals and dispensaries ...	4,45,642	56,470	...	+ 14·5
(e) Vaccination	20,774	224	...	+ 1·1
(f) Markets and slaughter-houses ...	22,903	...	1,291	− 5·3
(g) Pounds ...	5,810	...	671	− 10·3
(h) Dâk bungalows and *serais* ...	679	...	3,236	− 82·6
(i) Arboriculture, etc.	12,007	...	930	− 7·2
(j) Public works—				
(i) Establishment ...	83,014	1,540	...	+ 1·8
(ii) Buildings	40,784	...	13,341	− 24·6
(iii) Roads	4,55,098	...	78,119	− 14·6
(iv) Stores	4,278	...	753	− 14·9
4. Public instruction	1,26,923	440	...	+ ·35
5. Contribution for general purposes ...	4,928	1,877	...	+ 61·5
6. Miscellaneous	3,15,259	...	19,182	− 5·7
7. Extraordinary and Debt—				
(a) Investments (Government securities and Savings Banks) ...	1,43,002	1,40,802	...	+ 6400·1
(b) Payment to sinking funds ...	10,500	...	242	− 2·25
(c) Provident Fund withdrawals ...	...	...	...	...
(d) Repayment of loans ...	1,04,648	...	29,035	− 21·7
(e) Advances	1,79,913	...	2,295	− 1·26
(f) Deposits	56,867	...	16,741	− 22·7
Total ...	43,72,575	4,55,440	1,66,035	...
Net increase ...	...	2,89,405	...	+ 7·08

The total expenditure on office establishment and that on collection establishment show increases representing in all 8·6 per cent. of the expenditure in the previous year. The expenditure under this head is steadily growing, but it is evident from the reports submitted by the Commissioners that, in passing the annual estimates of Municipalities, this item is carefully scrutinised.

Office and collection establishment.

The expenditure under this head shows an increase of Rs. 3,135. As in previous years, almost the entire amount of the charge was incurred in the Municipalities which are served by the Metropolitan Fire-brigade and contribute to its cost, viz., Howrah, Cossipore-Chitpur, Maniktala, and Garden Reach.

Prevention of fire.

The expenditure rose from Rs. 2,13,611 to Rs. 2,20,292—an increase of 3 per cent. The increase was largest in the Orissa Division (Rs. 2,245), and was incurred mainly by the Cuttack Municipality. Thirteen Municipalities incurred no expenditure on this service, as against 16 Municipalities in the previous year.

Street lighting.

The expenditure under this head (Rs. 2,60,262) shows an increase of 8 per cent. over the expenditure in the previous year. The increase was considerable in Burdwan (Rs. 9,869), the Presidency Division (Rs. 5,803), Bhagalpur (Rs. 3,644), and Chota Nagpur (Rs. 2,984). At Howrah an increased cost of Rs. 4,095 was incurred on the maintenance of the water-works. The schemes for the extension of the filtered water-supply from the Calcutta mains to the South Suburban and Garden Reach Municipalities have not yet been carried out. The supply of filtered water from the Calcutta mains was extended to the South Dum-Dum Municipality through the local Cantonment pipes. The Darjeeling Municipality obtained a loan of Rs. 1,65,000 from Government for the improvement and extension of the water-supply in that town, and it is estimated that the new works will raise the supply to 270,000 gallons in 24 hours. The Pasteur-Chamberlain filter, which was constructed in the town, was removed by the contractors, as it failed to work properly. In Dacca 2,042 feet of additional piping were laid, and two new hydrants were put up by the Municipality. The question of water supply in that town has been much complicated by the shifting of the stream of the river and the formation of a big *char* in front of the water-works suction pipe. It is in contemplation to sink a series of wells in the *char* near the intake for the supply of good water. One such well was sunk during the year and, as the conditions of the soil and rainfall are different from those at Bhagalpur, it is hoped that the experiment will be more satisfactory than the one mentioned below. As regards the Municipalities in the Patna Division, the Commissioner reports that on the whole the supply of water was adequate and good, and no scarcity of drinking-water was felt. At Bhagalpur very great difficulty was felt in bringing water to the intake, owing to the river having receded. To meet the difficulty, an experimental percolation well, lined with bricks loosely packed together, was sunk in the sands just below the water-works. The idea was to make a series of such wells connected with each other, from which a plentiful supply of ready filtered water could be drawn. Experience, however, showed that the percolation well yielded very little water and that it silted up during the rains. The Commissioners also made experimental borings in the sand to a depth of 50 feet, but did not find the water-bearing strata. Having regard, therefore, to a probable improvement in the river in the immediate future, the Commissioners have decided to postpone further expense on both wells and borings, although in the cold weather, as usual, there was considerable scarcity.

Water-supply.

The total expenditure rose to Rs. 2,03,519, showing an increase of 55 per cent. over the expenditure of the previous year. This increase occurred under both capital outlay (Rs. 38,483) and maintenance charges (Rs. 33,741). The increase was shared by all the Divisions, and was largest in the Patna Division (Rs. 28,647), Presidency (Rs. 16,457), Bhagalpur (Rs. 13,355), and Rajshahi (Rs. 7,526). The Municipality of Patna contributed largely to the increase in the Patna Division. There the expenditure shows an increase under capital expenditure of Rs. 19,367, and under maintenance charges of Rs. 2,402. In addition to other works, new

Drainage.

masonry drains, over a mile and-a-half in length, were constructed and linked up with the flushing scheme.

In the Presidency Division the Krishnagar Municipality expended Rs. 13,472 on the excavation of the Anjona channel in that Municipality. In the Bhagalpur Division the largest increase was in the Monghyr Municipality (Rs. 10,641), where the new roadside drains in the Chowkbazar, for which the Municipality borrowed a sum of Rs. 10,000 from Government, were taken in hand and completed during the year. The late Chairman also raised a sum of Rs. 18,280 by subscriptions to enable the Municipality to take in hand the road-side drains at Baribazar and their outfalls and beds, and the work has been begun. The Commissioner notices with approval the commencement made in improving the drainage of the town of Purnea. In the Rajshahi Division the Municipalities of Rangpur and Dinajpur show the largest increases of Rs. 4,383 and Rs. 2,328, respectively.

Conservancy (including road-cleaning, road-watering, and latrines).

The expenditure of Rs. 12,08,614 shows a large increase of Rs. 1,21,823 as compared with the previous year. The increase was shared by all the Divisions except the Presidency Division. The largest increase occurred in the Divisions of Patna (Rs. 66,282), Burdwan (Rs. 21,369), and Dacca (Rs. 20,029). In the Patna Division the increase was most marked in the Municipalities of Bihar (Rs. 23,805), Patna (Rs. 18,526), Chapra (Rs. 9,389), and Gaya (Rs. 8,229). In Patna arrangements have been made to clean the principal roads a second time each day. In Chapra measures for the prevention of plague account for the increase.

In the Burdwan Division the increase was contributed mainly by the Howrah Municipality, which enlarged its working staff and purchased a large number of animals. The rise in the Dacca Division was greatest in the Dacca and Naraingani Municipalities. In Monghyr the expenditure rose by Rs. 5,263 from measures taken to protect the town against plague.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

The expenditure under this head rose from Rs. 3,89,172 to Rs. 4,45,642 —an increase of 14·5 per cent. In the Presidency and Chittagong Divisions the expenditure declined by Rs. 12,930 and Rs. 6,796, respectively. The decrease in the former was mainly in the Municipalities in the 24-Parganas (Rs. 6,673) and in the Khulna Municipality, where the expenditure of the previous year was abnormal, owing to the construction of buildings for a hospital and outdoor dispensary. The decline in the Chittagong Division was due in part to large capital expenditure in the previous year. In the Patna Division a large increase of expenditure is returned by the Municipalities of Gaya (Rs. 27,112), Dinapore (Rs. 3,823), Chapra (Rs. 2,142), and Patna (Rs. 2,118). In Gaya quarters were constructed for the Assistant Surgeon and the female Hospital Assistant, and a new operating room was added to the Pilgrim Hospital. At Puri a ward was built for moribund cases, and at Purulia an addition made to the dispensary building of a ward for females. Five Municipalities incurred *no* expenditure on this account during the year under review.

Vaccination.

The total expenditure under this head (Rs. 20,774) shows a slight increase of Rs. 1,165.

Public Works.

The expenditure under this head declined from Rs. 6,73,847 to Rs. 5,83,174, the decrease occurring under "Buildings," "Roads," and "Stores," and being largest under "Roads" (Rs. 78,119).

Public Instruction.

The expenditure under this head, amounting to Rs. 1,26,923, was practically the same as in the previous year. The expenditure on primary schools diminished from Rs. 68,388 to Rs. 66,881.

Loans.

The Darjeeling Municipality drew during the year Rs. 1,50,000, being the balance of a loan of two lakhs for water-supply and repairs to the electric light installation, which was damaged by the cyclone of the previous year. The Chittagong Municipality obtained a loan of Rs. 7,000 for the purchase of a steam-roller. A loan of Rs. 50,000 was obtained by the Patna Municipality for carrying out a scheme for the flushing of the drains in an important ward of the Municipality.

All the Municipalities indebted to Government paid the interest and instalments on their loans in full, and no instance of default was brought to the notice of Government. In a few Municipalities the ordinary expenditure exceeded the ordinary revenue of the year, but the funds available (inclusive of the opening balance) enabled the Commissioners to duly meet their loan liabilities in addition to the regular charges of administration. It does not appear from the accounts that there is any danger that any of the Municipalities will, in the ordinary course, be unable to meet their liabilities in future.

Financial condition of Municipalities in debt to Government.

A considerable number of cases of embezzlement came again to notice during the year under review, most of them being facilitated by laxity of supervision over the collection establishment. The defalcations occurred in the Municipalities of Kharar, Bhatpara, Barnipur, Krishnagar, Maniktala, Kishanganj, and Ranchi.

Audit of accounts and embezzlements.

The Act, V (B.C.) of 1883, is in force only in the Darjeeling Municipality. The total number of porters and *dandiwallas* registered during the year was 775, against 653 in the previous year. There were 23 prosecutions under the Act, against 25 in 1899-1900, and the amount of fines realised was Rs. 40. One license was cancelled during the year. The law continued to be carefully worked.

Working of the Porters' and Dandiwallas' Act.

WORKING OF DISTRICT AND LOCAL BOARDS.

In consequence of the extension, from the beginning of the year, of the provisions of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act to all the districts in the Chota Nagpur Division except Singhbhum, the number of District Boards in Bengal rose from 38 to 42. The area under the jurisdiction of the 38 District Boards which have been in existence since 1885-86 remained unchanged.

The total number of members of the 42 District Boards was 844, as compared with 796, the number of members of the 38 District Boards in the previous year. The variations in the proportions of official, nominated, and elected members, and in the proportions of European, Eurasian, and native members were insignificant. The largest number of meetings was held by the District Board of Saran (27); Puri comes next with 22, and Monghyr and Purnea follow with 21 meetings each, while the District Boards of Rangpur and Pabna met only 11 times each during the year, the District Board of Murshidabad only seven times, and the new District Board of Hazaribagh only six times. In the cases of Murshidabad and Pabna it is explained that there was not sufficient business to justify the call of more meetings. No explanation has been rendered in the case of Rangpur. Excluding the new District Boards, the total number of meetings that had to be adjourned and of those that proved abortive for want of a quorum was 49 against 45 in 1899-1900. These failures were 4 or more in the case of each of the Boards of Saran, Monghyr, Jalpaiguri, and Faridpur. In Monghyr the failures are said to have been due to the existence of plague, but no reasons have been assigned in the cases of Saran, Jalpaiguri, and Faridpur. The extension of the Local Self-Government Act to Chota Nagpur is said to have strengthened the hands of the District Officers and to give every promise of being an undoubted success.

Constitution of District Boards.

The Local Board at Alipur Duars, sanction to the formation of which was accorded in January 1900, did not commence work during the year 1900-1901. The number of Local Boards, therefore, remained at 105 as in the previous year. In the composition of the members of the several Local Boards there was also no material change, but the number of meetings fell from 1,218 to 1,181. No less than 54 Local Boards failed to meet once a month, the most irregular among them being the Murshidabad, Jangipur, Bagerhat, Thakurgaon, Kurigram, and Dinapore Local Boards, which met only five times during the year, and the Howrah, Rampur Boalia, Naugaon, Rangpur, Samastipur, and Puri Local Boards, which met six times during the year.

Constitution of Local Boards.

General elections of members of Local Boards were held during the year in the Ghatal and Sadar subdivisions of the Midnapore district, in all the five subdivisions of the district of

Elections.

Mymensingh, and in two subdivisions of the district of Backergunge, and except in the case of a few isolated thanas the prescribed proportion of voters attended the elections.

Powers of Local Boards.

The changes made by District Boards during the year in respect of the powers of Local Boards were (1) the retransfer to the charge of the Local Boards of Berhampore and Kandi of the management of village roads; (2) the transfer of the management and supervision of all new masonry works on village roads from the Local Boards in Gaya to the District Engineer; (3) the withdrawal from the Local Boards in Monghyr of the power of paying rewards to primary schools; (4) the withdrawal from the Araria Local Board (in Purnea) of the management of the dispensary at the head-quarters of the subdivision; and (5) the transfer of the management of village road works and stipendiary schools to the Balasore Local Board, and of pounds and ferries to the Bhadrak Local Board.

Union Committees.

The number of unions remained the same, viz., 56, but there was a fall in the number of meetings from 292 to 255. The aggregate income of the unions increased from Rs. 18,527 to Rs. 19,891, but their expenditure declined from Rs. 20,644 to Rs. 18,247. Thirty-three out of the 56 unions expended the whole or nearly the whole of the amounts allotted to them, while nine Union Committees, viz., Memari, Mankar, Panchthupi, Gorapata, Benodpur, Laksham, Jellasore, Berhampore, and Bhadrak, incurred no expenditure during the year. As usual, the opinions expressed by the different local officers and Commissioners regarding the working of Union Committees vary considerably, but it would be unreasonable to expect any great amount of zeal or enthusiasm from local bodies which have such small responsibilities and such very small incomes as it has, up to now, been found possible to assign to unions. At present Union Committees are no real help to the administration; but in some districts, and specially in Midnapore, Hooghly, Howrah, Jessore, and Noakhali, they are reported to have done some useful work within the narrow limits of their powers and resources.

Financial results.

The aggregate income of the District Boards during the year under review was Rs. 73,98,167, as compared with Rs. 72,79,076 in the previous year, and their expenditure was Rs. 73,71,070, against Rs. 69,86,056 in 1899-1900. If, however, the District Boards in the Chota Nagpur Division are excluded, so as to admit of a comparison between the same 38 Boards in the two years, there was a fall of Rs. 2,28,880 in the receipts, and a rise of Rs. 83,495 in expenditure. The more important heads of income and expenditure are shown in the following statements:—

INCOME.

	1899-1900. (38 District Boards.)	1900-1901. (42 District Boards.)	1900-1901. (38 District Boards as in column 2, for comparison.)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial rates	41,34,925	42,35,060	40,56,419
Interest	50,039	47,139	45,775
Police (including pounds)	4,52,028	4,73,430	4,58,959
Education	66,074	66,374	63,946
Medical	35,312	34,585	34,585
Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	7,753	10,802	10,802
Miscellaneous	2,10,836	1,85,366	1,81,211
Railways	31,932	27,841	27,841
Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation ...	14,952	15,145	15,145
Civil Works (including ferries) ...	12,30,288	12,88,441	12,58,691
Contributions	5,25,628	6,26,318	5,28,616
Deposits and advances	3,38,653	3,87,010	3,67,545
Total under above and all other heads ...	72,79,076	73,98,167	70,50,196

EXPENDITURE.

	1899-1900. (38 District Boards.)	1900-1901. (42 District Boards.)	1900-1901. (38 District Boards as in column 2, for comparison.)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Administration	2,80,355	2,80,259	2,72,061
Police (pounds)	21,749	21,829	21,248
Marine	4,654	10,362	10,362
Education	12,25,700	12,91,247	12,05,928
Medical	3,86,357	4,59,422	4,51,355
Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	21,445	25,765	25,765
Miscellaneous	45,915	55,585	54,718
Famine Relief	2,728	6,032	4,600
Civil Works	42,91,725	45,36,741	43,66,689
Contributions	1,81,464	1,22,048	1,19,555
Debt	4,39,831	4,37,113	4,14,288
Interest on Debt	29,075	24,310	24,310
Total under above and all other heads ...	69,86,056	73,71,070	70,69,551

Such variations as call for notice in the income and expenditure of the 38 District Boards which were in existence before the extension of the Local Self-Government Act to Chota Nagpur, are dealt with in detail in the subsequent paragraphs.

INCOME.

Provincial rates (total net collections, Rs. 42,85,060).

The decrease of Rs 78,406 which occurred during the year in this item—the principal one—in the income of the District Fund, namely, the receipts from the Road Cess after deducting the cost of collection and of periodical revaluations, is shared by no less than 24 out of the 38 District Boards. In the Bihar districts the decline is ascribed generally to the spread of plague and the failure of harvests: in other districts it is explained by the cost of revaluation and the reduction of arrears or greater difficulty in their collection.

Interest.

The falling off of income under this head amounted to Rs. 4,264, and is due to similar causes.

Police (total, Rs. 4,73,430)

The transactions represent the receipts on account of cattle pounds managed by District Boards. Excluding the Chota Nagpur Division, the total number of pounds increased during the year from 4,012 to 4,107, and the income derived from them rose from Rs. 4,52,028 to Rs. 4,58,959. The increase in receipts occurred chiefly in the districts of the Presidency Division, and is attributed not only to the establishment of new pounds but also to improved collections. The decrease was largest in the Monghyr and Champaran districts.

Education (total, Rs. 66 374).

The income under this head in the 38 districts declined by Rs. 2,128, the decrease occurring chiefly in the Dacca Division and in Tippera, owing to the closing of the Kashi Kishore Technical School at Mymensingh and the absence of any large donation to balance the gift of the Maharaja of Hill Tippera to the Tippera Artisan School in the previous year.

Medical (total, Rs. 34,688).

A slight decrease of Rs. 727 occurred, chiefly in Midnapore.

Scientific and other Minor Departments (total, Rs. 10,802).

The income under this head increased by Rs. 3,049. The increase occurred chiefly in the 24-Parganas, Chittagong, Gaya, Saran, Champaran, and Muzaffarpur districts, and was mainly due to higher contributions made towards the cost of sanitary and conservancy arrangements at fairs.

Miscellaneous (total, Rs. 1,86,966).

The falling off of revenue under this head, which amounted to Rs. 29,625, occurred chiefly in the Dacca, Patna, and Bhagalpur Divisions.

Railways (Rs. 27,241).

There was a decrease of Rs. 4,091 during the year in the receipts of the District Board of Howrah from the Howrah-Amta Railway, the only item under this head. The decrease is merely an ordinary fluctuation, and the Magistrate remarks that the addition to the Board's income derived from this railway has enabled it to take up many works which had long been wanted and to put its other works into better order.

Civil Works (total, Rs. 12,38,441).

Of the several items which make up the total under this head, receipts from ferries (Rs. 4,86,727) and contributions for specified works (Rs. 7,54,582) are alone of sufficient importance to call for notice. The income from ferries increased by Rs. 21,880, a result due to better settlements, better realisation of arrear rents, and an increase in the number of ferries. The ferries were, as in previous years, inspected from time to time by District Engineers and their subordinates, as well as by Government officers, and the irregularities which were brought to notice were duly enquired into. The ferry-boats and the approaches to the ferries are reported generally to have been kept in good order, but those in Darbhanga appear to have been an exception to the general rule and to require stricter supervision. Contributions made by Government and by private individuals for the execution of particular works decreased by Rs. 8,484, although during the year under review a sum of Rs. 13,000 was given to the Gaya District Board by the trustees of the Mohabodhi Society at Mandalay as a contribution towards the cost of building a suitable rest-house at Bodh Gaya for Buddhist pilgrims.

Contributions (total, Rs. 6,26,313).

The contributions from Provincial Revenues to maintain equilibrium between the receipts and charges of the several District Boards increased by Rs. 1,100, of which Rs. 800 was allotted to Bogra and Rs. 300 to Chittagong.

Deposits and Advances.

The receipts under this head, which represent sums deposited as security by ferry-farmers, contractors, and others, and also recoveries and adjustments on account of advances made from District Funds, increased by Rs. 28,892. The variations under this head are of no special importance.

EXPENDITURE.

Administration (total, Rs. 2,80,259).

The cost of general administration decreased by Rs. 8,294, chiefly in the Patna Division.

Marine (total, Rs. 10,332)

The increase of Rs. 5,708 in the expenditure under this head occurred in all the four districts in which steamer services are subsidised by District Boards, viz., Pabna, Tippera, Noakhali, and Malda, and was mainly due to the plying, throughout the year, of steamer services which were started in the latter part of the previous year.

Education (total, Rs. 12,91,247).

The educational expenditure of the District Boards during the year fell short of the expenditure in the previous year by Rs. 19,772. This decrease was chiefly under the heads of "Inspection," "Training and Special Schools," "Grants-in-aid," and "Scholarships." It is, however, satisfactory to note that the expenditure on middle schools and primary schools increased during the year by Rs. 29,497.

The following table compares the number of girls' schools aided by District Boards and the number of pupils attending them during the past two years :—

	1899-1900. (38 District Boards.)		1900-1901. (42 District Boards.)		1900-1901. (38 District Boards as in 1899-1900, for comparison.)	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Upper Primary ...	53	1,170	55	1,326	52	1,156
Lower ,, ...	1,618	27,153	1,621	28,126	1,558	26,905
Total ,,	1,671	28,323	1,676	29,452	1,610	28,061

All the District Boards are reported to have acted generally harmoniously with the education Department. The Deputy Inspector continued to be an *ex-officio* member of the District Board, and his suggestions and advice in educational matters always received proper consideration.

The Local Boards, in the great majority of districts, were entrusted with the power of passing stipend and reward bills, although the fixing of the rates remained in the hands of the District Boards. In some districts, notably the 24-Parganas and the four districts of Chota Nagpur in which the Local Self-Government Act has been lately introduced, the Local Boards had no educational powers.

The claims of Muhammadans to employment as Sub-Inspectors of Schools were duly considered whenever vacancies occurred, and the result was a slight increase in the number of Muhammadan Sub-Inspectors.

Special Schools.

The Technical schools at Burdwan, Midnapore, Pabna, Rangpur, and Barisal (Backergunge), the Sericultural School at Rampur-Boalia (Rajshahi), and the Elliott Artisan School in Tippera continued to be maintained by the respective District Boards. The District Boards of Howrah, Noakhali, Chittagong, Mymensingh, Backergunge, Shahabad, Saran, and Cuttack provided for the training of students in the Sibpur Engineering College by giving them stipends. The Noakhali District Board also gave a scholarship to a student to help him in prosecuting his studies at the Calcutta Art School, and the District Board of Shahabad to a student in the Bankipore Temple School. All the District Boards in the Dacca Division, as well as the District Board of Gaya, sent up students with scholarships to the Veterinary College at Belgachia, and all the Boards in the Patna Division, as well as the District Boards of Monghyr and Malda, sent students to the Bihar School of Engineering. A sum of Rs. 256 was spent by the District Board of Champaran on account of stipends of primary school *gurus* sent to the Motihari Training School. The District Boards of Faridpur and Backergunge respectively granted aids to 2 and 15 Sanskrit *tols* during the year, and the District Board of Gaya to a Sanskrit School at Aurangabad. The District Board of Dacca continued its grant to a Madrassa in the interior of the district.

Female medical education received about the same measure of support as in the previous year, and scholarships were given by certain District Boards to female students in the various medical schools.

Medical (total, Rs. 4,59,422).

The total outlay under this head shows an increase of Rs. 61,998, chiefly under the heads "Miscellaneous," "Ordinary Expenditure of Hospitals," "Vaccination Establishment and Charges," and "Female medical treatment." The expenditure incurred by some of the District Boards, notably those of Patna and Gaya, in adopting measures to check the progress of plague, accounts for the large increase of nearly Rs. 50,000 under the sub-head "Miscellaneous." The total number of dispensaries maintained by District Boards increased by 4, and the expenditure upon them by Rs. 8,446. The District Board of Backergunge, as usual, maintained the largest number of dispensaries, 33; Tippera comes next with 11, and Mymensingh and Monghyr follow with 10 dispensaries each. There was also an increase of 19 in the number of dispensaries aided by District Boards.

Special expenditure was incurred by several District Boards for providing the inhabitants of cholera-stricken and malarious localities with medicines and gratuitous medical attendance; and, since the close of the year, contributions have been made in several instances towards the maintenance of the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli.

Sanitation (total, Rs. 31,149).

The total outlay on sanitation, a sub-head of *Medical*, decreased by Rs. 6,260. The decrease is accounted for by the absence of any expenditure in the district of Tippera, where the expenditure for the previous year was Rs. 11,269. The chief works undertaken were the improvement of village sites, conservancy of towns and villages, and sanitation at fairs. The Patna and Dinapore Local Boards inaugurated a regular system for cleansing villages and rural towns, which mainly consisted of the removal of filth and rank vegetation, the filling up of ditches, and works of a like nature.

The increase is due to the opening of new veterinary institutions in two districts and to the extension of the operations of the institutions in those districts where they already existed. More Veterinary Assistants were also employed during the year, and the results reported are, on the whole, satisfactory. The District Boards of Hooghly, Rangpur, Patna, Darbhanga, and Cuttack granted scholarships to students studying in the Belgachia College, and the District Board of Dacca continued its annual contribution of Rs. 250 to the local veterinary hospital.

Veterinary charges (total Rs. 9,824) increased by Rs. 3,965.

The improvement of the breed of cattle was, as usual, encouraged by certain District Boards, and with this object contributions were also made in some instances towards the support of local cattle shows. The expenditure on these accounts falls under sub-heads distinct from veterinary charges and amounted in all to Rs. 4,460.

The total outlay under this head increased by Rs. 74,964. The increase occurred chiefly under the heads "Buildings," "Communications," and "Staging Bungalows," and is in those cases explained by the transfer of Imperial and Provincial works to District Boards In Hooghly the large increase is attributed mainly to works undertaken to repair the damages caused by the floods of September 1900. Among the more important works undertaken by District Boards were the improvement of the platform of the Phalgu bridge at Gaya at a cost of Rs. 27,133, the metalling of the Gaya-Sherghatty road at a cost of Rs. 10,426, the raising of the road from Nowada to Pakribarwan at a cost of Rs. 15,490, the erection of quarters for the District Engineer of Darbhanga at a cost of Rs. 17,299, the construction of a masonry bridge on the Dhanauti river in Champaran at a cost Rs. 10,049, and the extension of the Magistrate's Court building at Monghyr at a cost of Rs. 16,090.

Civil Works (total, Rs. 45,36,741).

The expenditure on water-supply and water-works increased by Rs. 2,887, the total outlay being Rs 30,899. The chief works undertaken under this head were the excavation of new tanks, the sinking of wells, and the improvement of existing sources of water-supply. The District Board of Shahabad contributed Rs. 4,000 towards the maintenance of the Arrah water-works, and in Muzaffarpur 49 wells on the sides of district roads were taken over under section 76 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act and thoroughly improved.

Drainage works were undertaken during the year by the District Boards of the 24-Parganas, Murshidabad, Jessore, Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Rangpur, and Noakhali, but the works were all of a petty character, and the total expenditure on original works was only Rs 1,473. The preliminaries for the drainage of the Chalan *bil* in the districts of Rajshahi and Pabna and the Cheroil *bil* in Pabna are not yet complete.

Of the expenditure on Civil Works nearly three-fourths is spent on roads, of which there are 8,199 under District Boards with a total length of 41,608 miles. Of these roads, 2,886, with an aggregate length of 25,996 miles, are district roads. The amount spent upon roads in the year under review was Rs. 30,01,378. Excluding the Chota Nagpur Division, there was an increase over the previous year, of 686 roads—31 metalled district roads, 111 unmetalled district roads, and 544 village roads. The total mileage according to the reports was, however, less than in 1899-1900 by 58 miles of district roads and 1,404 miles of village roads. The District Boards of Muzaffarpur, Rajshahi, Mymensingh, Noakhali, and Shahabad, with an increase in the number of roads, show a mileage either the same as or less than in 1899-1900. The total expenditure incurred on metalled district roads increased by Rs. 76,398, and that on unmetalled district roads decreased by Rs. 1,18,736. The largest expenditure on metalled roads during the year was incurred by the District Board of Gaya, viz., Rs. 1,25,912, Midnapore coming next with Rs. 97,462, and Ranchi last, with Rs. 294 The outlay on unmetalled roads was highest in Rangpur, viz., Rs. 1,01,140, and least in Puri, Rs. 3,310. The cost per mile of district metalled roads was highest in Rangpur, Rs. 1,499, and lowest in Puri, Rs. 66; that of unmetalled district roads was highest in Backergunge, Rs. 326, and lowest in Bankura, Rs 21. The cost per mile of village roads ranged from Rs. 136 in Backergunge to about Rs. 7 in Purnea. These variations depend as

Roads.

much upon the mileage of the different classes of roads as upon the available resources of the several District Boards.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

In almost every district attention was paid during the year to arboriculture and money was spent in planting or maintaining trees on the sides of district roads. The only exceptions were Midnapore, Chittagong, Puri, and Muzaffarpur. As difficulties have hitherto been experienced in judging whether proper progress is being made on arboricultural operations, District Boards have been called on to prepare roadside arboricultural working plans for the guidance of their District Engineers and to submit them to the Commissioner of the Division for approval, each plan being for a period of five years. The Chairmen of District Boards have also been asked to state in their annual reports the extent to which the programme for the year has been carried out and to explain any falling off.

Railway Feeder Roads.

New roads as feeders to railways were constructed by the District Boards of Howrah, Rajshahi, Rangpur, Jalpaiguri, Dinajpur, Bogra, Pabna, Cuttack, and Balasore during the year. Existing feeder roads and those taken in hand during the previous year were maintained, improved, and completed by the District Boards of the 24-Parganas, Nadia, Khulna, Dacca, Faridpur, Patna, Gaya, Muzaffarpur, Monghyr, and Bhagalpur. Contributions, amounting respectively to Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 60,000, were made by Government during the year for the construction of feeder roads in the districts of Rangpur and Bogra, and in both the districts the works were in progress at the close of the year.

Railways and Tramways.

Of the six projects for the construction of tramways mentioned in last year's Report as having been under the consideration of District Boards during the year 1899-1900, four were abandoned during the year, viz., those from Bagh Bazar to Titaghar, Cossipore to Bhangore, Kidderpore to Amtala, and Magra Hât to Bistupur. The two remaining projects are still under consideration. The proposal for the construction of a steam tramway from Memari Railway Station to Chakdigi has been accepted by the District Board of Burdwan. The scheme for the construction of the Barasat-Bashirhat Tramway has again been revived, and the promoters, Messrs. Martin and Company, have been allowed to proceed with it, with a view to securing the formal sanction of Government. There has been a steady improvement of traffic on the Ranaghat-Krishnagar Light Railway, and a proposal for the erection of a temporary wooden pile bridge over the Churni is under consideration. The scheme for a Light Railway from Barisal to Faridpur *vid* Madaripur, referred to last year, has been kept in abeyance. The Government of India have sanctioned the construction of a steam tramway on the Bihar-Buktiarpur road. Proposals for the construction of steam tramways between Siswan Ghat and Mirganj and also between Maharajganj and Daronda railway station, in the district of Saran, have been accepted by the District Board and are now before Government. Negotiations are also being carried on by the District Board of Saran for the construction of tramways on the Chapra to Sattarghat road and on the road between Sattarghat and Mirganj.

Contributions.

The expenditure under this head decreased by Rs. 61,909. It represents contributions made by District Boards towards the cost of the police force employed at plague camps, refunds of the unexpended balances of Government grants for special works, payments on account of establishments in the offices of account and control, and contributions made by District Boards to Union Committees.

Closing balances.

The actual closing balance of the 38 original District Boards, excluding those in Chota Nagpur, increased by Rs. 10,052. It amounted to more than half of the year's income in Dinajpur, Rangpur, Bogra, and Faridpur, and to more than one-third in Burdwan, Hooghly, Howrah, Bankura, Dacca, Mymensingh, Tippera, Noakhali, Darbhanga, and Puri.

PURI LODGING HOUSE ACT.

Working of the Act.

The Puri Lodging-house Act, Bengal IV of 1871, as amended by Bengal Acts II of 1879 and I of 1884, was in force during the year in the same towns and areas as in the

preceding year, with the exception of Gewankhali in the Burdwan Division, which had been withdrawn from the operations of the Act. The Act has worked satisfactorily in all places in which it was in force.

Licensed Lodging-houses.

In 1899-1900 there was an increase of over a thousand in the number of licensed lodging-houses, the increase being almost exclusively in the town and district of Puri and explained by the abnormal rush of pilgrims to the Car festival in that year. In the year now under review the total number fell by nearly seven hundred, but the figure, 1,997, was still considerably above the average of recent years. The only district in which a decided rise occurred is Gaya, where a large influx of pilgrims during the last Pitarpakh season necessitated an increase in the number of lodging-houses from 310 to 533.

Public health.

The health of the places where the Act was in force is reported to have been generally good, and the number of deaths among pilgrims fell from 1,320 in the preceding year to 730. In the Orissa Division there was no epidemic of any kind; the number of deaths fell from 1,151 to 421, and a fair standard of health is reported from each centre. Gaya was the only exception to the general good health. In this town 123 deaths from all causes occurred among pilgrims against 78 in the preceding year, and 99 of the cases were from cholera. Taking the increased number of pilgrims into consideration, the rate of mortality among them does not appear to have been higher than in the previous year. Plague was prevalent in Gaya from the middle of October 1900, and it is remarkable that not a single pilgrim died of the disease in that town. This immunity may possibly be attributed to the periodic and thorough disinfection of all the lodging-houses with a solution of perchloride of mercury.

Water-supply.

The water-supply in the past year was the subject of no complaint. The water of the chief tanks in Sitakund was condemned by the Chemical Examiner as impure, but as this is at present the only water available, the tanks were cleaned and reserved exclusively for drinking and culinary purposes.

Income and Expenditure.

The total income of the year was Rs 62,561, a slight increase on that of 1899-1900. The total expenditure was Rs. 80,077, against Rs. 43,186 in 1899-1900. The Puri Lodging-house Committee made a contribution of Rs. 16,000 towards the cost of erecting iron sheds on approved sanitary principles for the accommodation of pilgrims who cannot find room in the licensed houses, and a sum of Rs. 6,000 was also paid by the Committee to the Puri Municipality for the extension of a scheme prepared for the cleansing of cess-pits. In Gaya also there was a considerable increase of expenditure, of which the largest item was a contribution of Rs. 4,000 to the Pilgrim Hospital.

Marine.

THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

Pilot Service.

THE year opened with 51 Pilots on the list, but at the close of the year the number stood at 46, or 4 below the sanctioned number of 50. This was due to three Pilots having retired and to the services of two having been dispensed with. It was not possible to fill these vacancies by promotion from the Leadsmen, as none of them were qualified. Owing to the increasing number of vessels visiting the port, it was found that the sanctioned strength of 50 Pilots was not sufficient, and proposals were submitted to the Supreme Government to raise this number to 52. While this was under consideration, it was decided to allow Pilots, who had rendered two years' actual and approved service in the Junior Master's grade, to present themselves for examination for the grade of Branch Pilot. The object of this was to have a number of qualified Pilots for the handling of the large number of vessels of Branch Pilots' tonnage using this port.

Leadsmen.

Five Leadsmen apprentices were appointed by the Secretary of State.

Shipping.

The number of vessels arriving at and leaving the port was 1,412 and 1,403 respectively, showing an increase of 411 in the total. This increase was mainly due to the transports for South Africa and China. The tonnage of the vessels using the port is the largest on record, the average tonnage being 3,247 against 3,099 in the previous year.

Pilotage receipts.

In consequence of the increase in the tonnage, the pilotage receipts amounted to Rs. 10,33,642, against Rs. 9,94,316 in the previous year, or an increase of nearly 20 per cent.

Casualties to vessels.

Although the number of vessels visiting the port increased so largely, the year was one of singularly few collisions; there was indeed only one. This occurred between a seagoing vessel in pilotage charge and an inland flat and was caused by a strong eddy. There were, however, 25 groundings during the year, in nine of which the Pilots were held to blame. The number of accidents is decidedly below the average.

Vessels neaped.

Five vessels were neaped for want of sufficient depth of water over the bars against seven during the previous year. The average detention was 3·2 days. It, however, appears that 41 vessels were detained for want of Pilots. This was partly due to the unusual shortness of Pilots.

Enquiries into casualties.

Thirty-six preliminary enquiries into shipping casualties were held by the Port Officer, of which five were referred to Special Marine Courts. In 17 cases the Pilots were not to blame; in 10 cases the Pilots were held to blame and suitably punished by Government, and in the remaining 9 cases no Pilots were in charge.

Certificates of competency.

127 candidates appeared for Colonial and Home Trade certificates of competency, of whom 81 passed. 316 candidates also appeared for certificates of competency as Masters, Serangs, Engineers and Engine drivers, of whom 98 passed.

Engineers and Shipwright Surveyors.

The working of the Engineers and Shipwright Surveyors Department was satisfactory. The total receipts from surveys of vessels were Rs. 37,177 and the expenditure Rs. 25,513.

CALCUTTA SHIPPING OFFICE.

Seamen shipped and discharged.

The number of seamen shipped and discharged were 37,592 and 32,864, showing an increase of 7,438 and 5,892 respectively as compared with the previous year. This increase is due to the large number of transports manned by Indian crews taken up by Government and whose crews were shipped and discharged at Calcutta. In addition to the above, 16 seamen were shipped and 33 discharged by Consuls.

Financial.

Owing to the large increase in their numbers, the receipts of the Shipping Office amounted to Rs. 67,374, showing an increase of Rs. 11,545 on the figures of the previous year. The chief items of the increase are, as a matter of course, under shipping and discharging fees, but overtime fees also help towards the increase. The cause of the increase under the first two items has already been explained in the preceding paragraph. The expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 28,042, being an increase of about 9 per cent. on the figures of the previous year.

Trust Funds.

The receipts of the Trust Funds administered by the Shipping Office amounted to Rs. 68,470. This is accounted for by the larger number of seamen under European articles who were discharged from vessels commissioned as Government transports, and also by the receipts of heavy remittances from Singapore for crews to be paid off. The disbursements were Rs. 66,031, leaving a sum of Rs. 7,970 yet to be paid.

Deserters.

The number of deserters during the year was 19 only, against 61 during the previous year. There was no variation in the rates of seamen's wages from this port.

Money-orders.

Owing to the increase in the number of discharges of seamen under European articles, the value of seamen's money-orders rose from Rs. 6,012 in 1899-1900 to Rs. 16,634 during the current year.

Relief to seamen.

The Sailors' Home shipped 420 British and 378 Foreign seamen and assisted 33 British and 20 Foreign seamen at a cost of Rs. 1,412 and Rs. 615 respectively. The Workhouse shipped 20 seamen after incurring an expenditure of Rs. 209 in their support for an aggregate of 418 days, while the Almshouse spent Rs. 2,380 in the relief of seamen, and supported throughout the year 8 seamen who are physically unfit to go to sea.

Condition of seamen.

There is no marked change in the condition of European seamen and that of lascars continues satisfactory. A complaint was made by part of the crew of a vessel of the short issue of provisions during the voyage. On enquiry this was found to be correct and the men were accordingly compensated.

HEALTH OF THE PORT.

Inspection.

The total number of inward and outward-bound vessels inspected during the year was 622 inward and 1,430 outward. Vessels arriving from foreign ports were inspected as soon after arrival as possible. Indian coasters were inspected at least four times a year. There was an increase in the number of outward-bound vessels inspected, which was partly due to the number of hired transports conveying troops to South Africa and China.

Sickness and mortality among European seamen.

The number of European seamen who arrived in the port was 21,443, against 19,647 in the previous year. The daily average in port was 989. During the year the death-rate was higher than in the previous fourteen years. The admissions into hospital for all diseases was 959, and as there were 40 deaths, this works out to a rate of 40·44 per mille. The quinquennial death-rate was 25·20. There were 11 deaths out of hospital and 9 from drowning, making the total deaths 60, which gives a death-rate of 60·66 per mille against 50·00, 22·72, and 33·27 during the three previous years. There were 9 deaths from cholera against 12 admissions, 7 deaths from bowel-complaints,

against 44 admissions. Fever accounted for 6 deaths against 231 admissions, small-pox for one death with 3 admissions, and sunstroke one death against 2 admissions. Of the cases of fever 22 were classed as enteric fever, of which 6 proved fatal. Seventeen of these cases occurred on board the S. S. *Fort Salisbury*. On an examination of this vessel, several of the water filters and small tanks were found to be very dirty. These with the water they contained were sent to the Government Bacteriologist for examination, who reported that he found ogranisms resembling those of enteric fever, and in the water from the firemen's quarters an organism was found which appeared to belong to the higher grade of the *coli* group. This vessel carried a batch of mules from one of the South African ports, and for some days she was visited by a plague of flies due to the mules litter being left undisturbed for 19 days. There is, therefore, presumptive evidence that the outbreak of enteric fever on this vessel was due to the contamination of the drinking water by flies.

There were 107 admissions due to venereal diseases, giving a rate of 108·1 per mille.

Twelve deaths occurred at sea against 18 during the previous year; with the exception of five, the deaths were from natural causes. Of the five, three were from drowning, one was missing and one fell into the hold.

Sickness and mortality among native seamen.

The total number of deaths reported during the year was 241, of which 34 died in, and 207 out, of hospital, against 24 and 101 during the previous year. The death-rate was 9·40 per mille, against 4·87 in 1899. Of these deaths, 124 were from cholera, 9 from bowel-complaints, 61 from fevers and 47 from other causes. There were five deaths at sea and in foreign ports.

Pilgrim traffic.

No pilgrim ships sailed from Calcutta during the year under review, as this port has not yet been declared a port of departure under the Act.

The S. S. *Peshawar* arrived from Jeddah with 623 pilgrims on board. There were 17 deaths during the voyage—5 due to old age and debility, 10 due to chronic dysentery, and 2 to small-pox. On arrival two pilgrims were found to be suffering from small-pox, and these were detained in the Infectious ward at Diamond Harbour. Three men who were too weak to proceed were handed over to the Assistant Surgeon till such time as they were in a fit state to travel. The remaining 618 were after disinfection of their clothing by steam despatched by rail, under police escort to their destinations.

Plague.

Four hundred and sixty-two vessels arrived during the year from plague-infected ports. No case of plague was found in any of these vessels, but one vessel was treated as a "suspected ship" and was detained at Mateabrooj until she had been disinfected in accordance with the plague regulations.

No case of plague was detected among the crews or passengers of out-going vessels; but as there are no means of tracing what becomes of rejected persons, it cannot be said whether any of them were cases of plague.

One death from plague occurred among the khalassis attached to the Howrah bridge. Their quarters on the Calcutta side of the river were disinfected.

Food complaints.

Only one complaint was received as to the quality of the provisions supplied to the crews. This was made by the European crew of the Russian S. S. *Rosseja* who complained that the salt beef and pork were stinking and unfit for food. This was found to be the case and the meat was ordered to be thrown over-board.

Conservancy of cargo-boats.

The duty of conducting the prosecutions against manjhis in the Police Court for keeping their boats in a filthy state was performed by the River Police. One hundred and thirty-seven licensed cargo-boats were found dirty, and in the majority of cases the manjhis were prosecuted and fined.

Anti-scorbutics.

The total quantity of lime-juice examined and passed by the Inspector of Anti-scorbutics was 4,063 gallons. This includes 1,063 gallons landed from vessels for his inspection, and of this quantity 271 gallons had to be rectified before issue. The quantity rejected by him as worthless was 258 gallons. Of the total quantity supplied to the shipping, 177 gallons comprised English lime-juice preserved with spirits, the remainder being non-alcoholic lime-juice manufactured in India.

There were no cases of scurvy among European and native seamen brought to the notice of the Shipping Office. Non-alcoholic lime-juice continues to be freely used by the lascars. The quality of both alcoholic and non-alcoholic lime-juice supplied throughout the year was good.

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.

Finance.

The total amount of the loans which have been raised by the Port Commissioners from time to time, including the consolidated loan from the Government of Rs. 6,25,100 and the Dock loan of Rs. 2,87,70,566, amounted to Rs. 5,10,96,265, and the total amount outstanding on these loans on the 31st March 1901 was Rs. 4,46,92,527. The total investments at credit of the Sinking Funds have been raised from Rs. 23,96,600 at the beginning, to Rs. 27,70,600 at the close, of the year. The money is almost entirely invested in the Commissioners' own debentures.

Against this debt (consisting of the unpaid portion of the consolidated loan from the Government, together with the book debt on account of the Port Block transferred by the Government to the Commissioners in 1871, the Dock loan, and the ten debenture loans), amounting in all to Rs. 4,74,63,127, the Commissioners hold block of the nominal value of Rs. 6,28,50,873, including reserve funds amounting to Rs. 33,35,300. They hold in addition the valuable Strand Bank Lands extending from Chandpal Ghat to Ahiretollah Ghat, for which they pay to the Government an annual quit-rent of Rs. 37,292.

The year opened with a revenue balance of Rs 6,32,925, and the income of the year under review, exclusive of outstanding bills, amounted to Rs. 73,66,921.

Revenue receipts and expenditure.

The expenditure, including Sinking Funds, renewals and improvements, amounted to Rs. 70,68,423, leaving a balance on the year's work of Rs. 2,98,493 and increasing the total of the revenue balance in hand exclusive of outstanding bills to Rs. 9,31423 on the 31st March 1901.

The income during the year exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 7,15,806, which was for the most part due to increased receipts from the Kidderpore Docks, but there were also improvements in the receipts from the Jetties, Inland Vessels Wharves, and the Port, and Port Approaches amounting in all to Rs. 1,37,765. On the other hand, the receipts from the Railway, special toll, and Strand Bank lands show a decrease of Rs. 1,20,385, or 7 per cent. on the income of the previous year. In the case of the Strand Bank lands the decrease was due solely to the rents of a large holding having fallen into arrears. The increase at the Docks was as much as Rs. 6,98,426, and is accounted for by the sudden expansion of Bengal coal which was stimulated by the high prices received for English coal, and increased production; by the extended use made of the dry dock, and a fortuitous receipt of Rs. 51,204 for the hire of wagons to one of the railways.

Jetties.

The income under the head "Jetties" amounted to Rs. 17,94,982, or Rs. 42,202 more than that of the previous year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,53,343, being Rs. 54,904 decrease as compared with the same year. The net revenue under this head was Rs. 7,41,639 as compared with Rs. 6,44,533 in the previous year. The increase was mainly due to increased receipts for the handling of imports at the Jetties, and the net income derived from the Petroleum Wharf notwithstanding that the imports were less, also shows an increase of Rs. 15,992 owing to the expenses for handling being reduced consequent on the increased proportion of bulk oil. The net revenue from the Petroleum Wharf was Rs. 3,09,222.

The importation of oil from Russia was 78 per cent. of the total quantity imported in the year under review; 4 per cent. was American oil, and 18 per cent. was from Rangoon. The increase in the imports from Rangoon is noteworthy.

Tea Warehouse.

During the year the total number of packages of tea passed through the Tea Warehouse amounted to 994,500 chests, against 941,523 in 1899-1900. The total receipts, which were Rs. 1,04,509 in the previous year, amounted in the year under

review to Rs. 1,24,348. The introduction of a better method of bulking tea having been suggested as a very desirable improvement, a mechanical tea bulker or blender, the invention of Mr. J. H. Apjohn, which seems to be specially well adapted for this purpose, has been added to the facilities provided at the Tea Warehouse for the trade.

Vessels berthed at the Jetties.

During the year 202 vessels, with a tonnage of 605,171, were berthed at the Jetties, against 204, with a tonnage of 538,847, during 1899-1900. The average number of days each vessel occupied the Jetties was 7·8.

Harbour Master's Department.

The income of the Harbour Master's Department amounted to Rs. 6,16,568, against Rs. 5,72, 539 obtained during the previous year. The increase was owing to the larger number of vessels that entered the Port. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,72,482, against Rs. 6,74,173 in the previous year.

Casualties to shipping.

During the year there were 18 casualties to vessels in charge of Assistant Harbour Masters as compared with 11 in the preceding year, and an average of 15 in the preceding ten years. In ten instances the Assistant Harbour Masters were exonerated, and in eight they were more or less to blame.

Survey of boats.

The work of examining boats plying for hire was regularly attended to by the Surveyors, and during the year 222 passenger boats and 301 cargo boats were called in for survey. Of these, 148 passenger boats were found to have become defective through wear and tear and 74 owing to accidents. Of the cargo boats, 186 had become defective through wear and tear, and 115 from the effects of accidents.

Railway.

The returns of the Port Trust Railway show a decrease of 46,23,000 maunds. The number of wagons which passed over the lines increased by 4 per cent.

Port dues.

The receipts from port dues amounted to Rs. 5,27,171, against Rs. 4,81,793 in 1899-1900. The increase of Rs. 46,378 is, as in the case of the Harbour Master's Department, due to the larger tonnage that entered the Port. The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 5,92,957, against Rs. 5,64,290 in the previous year. Taking the Harbour Master's and the port dues, or Port Approaches Departments together, the deficit was Rs. 1,14,828 as compared with a deficit of Rs. 1,68,934 in 1899-1900. The expenses in the latter department have increased, consequent on the extended surveying operations which are undertaken, so that the information as to navigable channels may be kept up to date and any deterioration immediately detected and notified.

River channels.

During the year 606 river charts, mostly with coloured plans, were issued to the public and five large charts of different sections of the river. There is nothing unusual to record regarding the various bars and channels. The light-houses and light-vessels have been periodically visited, and the report shows that they have all been maintained in an efficient condition. The usual visits have also been paid to the refuge-houses which are provided here and there in the Sunderbands for distressed ship-wrecked mariners.

Special toll.

A sum of Rs. 9,15,748 was obtained from the special toll levied under section 108 of the Calcutta Port Act, 1890, against Rs. 9,68,013 in the previous year.

Working of the Kidderpore Docks.

The result of the working of the Kidderpore Docks was as follows:—

Receipts.

	Rs.
Graving dock ...	2,37,401
Rent and miscellaneous ...	3,92,295
Imports	19,894
Exports	16,96,718
Total ...	23,46,308

Expenditure.

	Rs.
Traffic establishment ...	4,24,112
Working expenses ...	14,74,201
Repairs	55,728
Municipal taxes ...	1,48,990
Interest	13,36,691
Total ...	34,39,722

The receipts show an increase of six lakhs, and the expenditure an increase 5¼ lakhs.

Mechanical loading of coal.

The export trade in coal from the Port of Calcutta having developed very rapidly, it became necessary to provide special facilities for ships engaged in the trade The Port Commissioners of Calcutta had provided four berths with timber jetties in the Kidderpore Docks, and had put in hand the construction of two additional berths with quay walls, but it became evident that with hand-labour alone it would be difficult to load the ships with sufficient despatch.

Mr. Apjohn, the Vice-Chairman of the Commissioners, had, during his deputation to Europe and America for this purpose, examined the different coal-loading systems in use, and was of opinion that the Brown-Hoist system was the one suited to the conditions of the Port of Calcutta, and recommended that this system should be adopted. Mr. Beckett, the Agent, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, proposed a system of his own, which was said to be simpler, less costly, and at the same time quite capable of doing the work required. A Committee, composed of Messrs. E. H. Stone, Chief Engineer, East Indian Railway, T. Lightfoot, Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, and D. B. Horn, Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, was appointed to decide on the merits of the two systems, and subsequently, at the request of the Agent, East Indian Railway, the Committee was asked to consider the Lewis-Hunter system in use at Cardiff.

The Committee, in a valuable and comprehensive report, decided that, under existing conditions and with the rolling-stock now in use, Mr. Beckett's system would do all that was required at a very much smaller cost, and could be put into operation at an earlier date than would be the case with the Brown-Hoist system, and they therefore recommended its adoption. They did not consider the Brown-Hoist system in any way inferior, and, for the larger conditions with which it is designed to deal, the Committee considered it would, beyond question, prove thoroughly efficient and satisfactory. As regards the Lewis-Hunter system, the Committee were of opinion that the system as worked at Cardiff could not be adopted at Kidderpore owing to the different conditions.

The decision of the Committee being made known to the Port Commissioners of Calcutta, arrangements were made to fit one of the permanent berths with Mr. Beckett's system.

Enquiry into the working of the Calcutta Port Trust.

This important subject has already been fully dealt with at page 14 of the Summary and nothing remains to be added to what has already been stated there.

HOWRAH BRIDGE.

The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 1,63,663, showing a decrease of Rs. 11,435 as compared with those of the previous year. The receipts from railway traffic were Rs. 1,35,336, as against Rs. 1,46,695 in 1899-1900.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,66,407, showing a decrease of Rs. 27,268 on that of the previous year. The whole of the superstructure timbers of No. 1 section on the Howrah side were renewed, and several defective timbers in other sections were also renewed. The pontoons were examined and repaired as found necessary. Six pontoons were cemented in both end-compartments up as far as the bilge-plate edge, and the other compartments were thoroughly cleaned and oiled. The fenders and sheathings of the pontoons were changed as found necessary. The draw-bridge tanks were cleaned out and painted and the valves were overhauled. The winches of the opening sections were kept in good working order. Repairs and renewals were carried out to the roadway-wearing surface and all worn-out battens; defective surface planks and beams were renewed, and the gear for opening the bridge was kept in good order.

As in the previous year, in addition to the ordinary receipts, the following amounts, which may be classed as extraordinary, were received:—

	Rs.
Interest on Government securities of Pontoon-renewal Fund	2,336

The corresponding expenditure under the same head was—

Sinking Fund on loans	4,503

The cost of lighting the bridge with electricity was Rs. 11,253, against Rs. 12,258 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,005. The lighting of the bridge by electric light was satisfactory throughout the year, and the installation was maintained in good order.

The bridge was opened for the passage of vessels on 157 occasions, of which 104 were on the ordinary fixed days of the week and 53 were on Sundays on special application. On two occasions, which were notified for the opening of the bridge, it could not be opened owing to the tide being too strong. One hundred and forty-one sea-going vessels, 1,150 inland steamers and flats, 972 steam tugs and steam-launches, 143 Port Commissioners' vessels, and 11 Government steamers and flats passed through the bridge when it was opened.

No sea-going vessels collided with the bridge during the year, but there was an increase in the total number of accidents, viz., 233, as compared with 165, 169, and 129, respectively, in the three preceding years.

The accidents to cargo and passenger boats, etc., were 195, against 186 in 1899-1900. In eight of the former the boats were sunk and four lives were lost.

THE PORT OF CHITTAGONG.

Financial.

The Chittagong Port Fund opened with a credit balance of Rs. 19,330, and the receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 64,419. The expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 67,600, leaving a balance at the credit of the fund of Rs. 16,149.

The receipts fell short of those of the previous year by Rs. 16,086, the fall being under Port dues and earnings of the steam-tug *Gekko*. This is due to a smaller number of vessels having entered the port.

Shipping.

The trade of the port showed a heavy decline. Under *Foreign* trade only seven vessels aggregating 14,041 tons entered the port, against 12 vessels aggregating 19,341 tons in the previous year, while the vessels which cleared were 15 with an aggregate tonnage of 27,921, against 18 vessels aggregating 28,576 tons during the previous year.

Under coasting trade 446 vessels with a tonnage of 201,152 entered the port, against 487 vessels in the previous year. There were 450 vessels which cleared for home ports, against 499 vessels during the previous year. The trade, however, shows signs of recovery.

Trade.

The principal articles of export are grain, jute and tea, and of imports mineral oil and salt. With the exception of tea and jute there has been a decline under all these staples. Tea shows a small increase due to a larger shipment to the United Kingdom. The increase in the exportation of jute is due to a smaller shipment in the previous year.

The following are the figures of these staples showing quantity and value:—

		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Exports.			Rs.		Rs.
Grain	... Tons	63,471	44,43,193	47,987	41,82,551
Jute	... „	23,696	41,98,672	27,609	48,43,530
Tea	... lbs.	1,082,014	5,28,643	1,153,086	5,60,160
Imports.					
Mineral oil	... Gals.	17,22,626	8,59,966	1,644,144	8,22,477
Salt	... Tons	8,836	1,66,324	6,029	1,64,168

Jetty.

The new jetty constructed at the double moorings was brought into use about the middle of 1899. Five vessels were placed alongside during the year against one in 1899-1900. The jetty is worked by the Assam-Bengal Railway, and although the receipts were only Rs. 3,545 against an expenditure of Rs. 4,238, there is every reason to believe that the jetty will be a source of revenue. One jetty is, however, considered insufficient, as it has been arranged for a service of steamers to ply between Chittagong and London fortnightly during eight months of the year.

Improvements to the Port.

At the suggestion of the Sylhet Tea Association the Government obtained the services of Mr. J. H. Apjohn to inspect the port of Chittagong and report what steps could be taken to improve the entrances of the river to enable large vessels to enter at all times of the year. Mr. Apjohn from his long experience as Engineer and Vice-Chairman of the Calcutta Port Trust was essentially qualified as an expert to give an opinion on this matter, and he submitted a comprehensive and valuable report. He, however, estimated that the necessary dredging and training works would require an outlay of Rs. 10,00,000, besides entailing an annual expenditure of about Rs. 75,000 on the Port Trust. This report was very disappointing, as the Government were anxious to do everything it could to open out the port. It was impossible for the Port Trust to launch out into this heavy outlay and the Provincial finances were not in a position to help the Trust, so the matter was dropped. As an outcome of this enquiry the Government of India have agreed to make a full and complete survey of the port. This will enable the Port authorities to say definitely what class of vessels may safely enter the port at the different seasons.

Shipping Office.

The number of seamen shipped and discharged were 45 and 43 respectively. Owing to the decrease under the number discharged, the receipts of the office fell from Rs. 117 to Rs. 78. Similarly there was a decrease from Rs. 3,892 to Rs. 1,284 in the receipts from Trust Funds.

Pilotage fund.

The Pilotage fund opened with a balance of Rs. 40,658, and the receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 14,421. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 11,436, leaving a balance of Rs. 43,643 at the credit of the fund. The working of the service was very satisfactory. One hundred and sixty-five vessels were piloted without any accident.

THE PORTS OF ORISSA.

Financial.

The receipts including the contributions from Government amounted to Rs. 18,769, and the expenditure to Rs. 18,727. Under expenditure there is a large decrease which is mainly due to the abolition of the establishment for Shortt's Island lighthouse.

Owing to the keen competition by the railway, the sea-trade of these ports has fallen off considerably, and it became necessary to reduce the establishment to keep the expenditure within moderate limits. The main feature of the reduction is the amalgamation of these ports under one Port Officer. This will effect a material and permanent saving, but it remains to be seen whether these measures will restore the Port Funds, which have been in a chronic state of deficit, to a solvent condition.

Trade.

The trade of the ports declined in value from Rs. 1,20,75,438 in 1899-1900 to Rs. 87,98,466 during the current year. This was entirely due to the competition by the railway. The passenger traffic also shows a falling off. The better advantages offered by the railway are diverting the pilgrim traffic, but a considerable body of residents of places near Chandballi find the sea route more convenient.

Lighthouse.

The Shortt's Island lighthouse was found to be in an unsafe condition owing to the erosion of the sea. After consulting the Public Works Department authorities, it was decided to close it. The lantern was accordingly removed and the establishment discharged. But in order that there should be some beacon for the use of the vessels visiting Chandballi, a 6th order light removed from Chandipore

has been hoisted. The lamp is said to give a good light, and in clear weather is seen from a distance of 14 miles, as it is kept on the top of the tower.

Health of the port.

All passengers coming by steamers to Chandballi are examined by the Health Officer. Two cases of plague were landed and taken to the pilgrim hospital where both proved fatal. The health of the port of Balasore was, on the whole, good. Towards the end of the year the ship *Glendoon* arrived from Calcutta with four cases of small-pox on board. The seamen were removed to hospital where two of them died.

WORKING OF THE NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS ACT.

The following figures show the total number of passengers carried on both long and short voyages as compared with the two previous years:—

	No. of long voyages.	No. of passengers.	No. of short voyages.	No. of passengers.
1898-1899 ...	229	5,487	1,240	267,417
1899-1900 ...	224	6,805	1,081	189,601
1900-1901 ...	230	8,721	886	178,612

This shows that while there has been an increase since 1898-99 in the number of long voyages and passengers carried, there has been a greater decrease in the number of short voyages and in the number of passengers carried on them.

The working of the Act appears to have been satisfactory during the year and no complaints were made.

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Meteorology.*

THE meteorological conditions of the year in Bengal are here considered, as in former years, under four periods—(1) the cold weather season, or the months of January and February; (2) the hot weather period, including the months of March, April and May; (3) the south-west monsoon season extending from the beginning of June to the middle of October; and (4) the north-east monsoon months, November and December.

Cold weather period—January and February.

Atmospheric conditions were exceptional during January in several important respects. In ordinary years it is a month of almost unbroken fine weather, the only variation arising from the shallow depressions which cross the Province from the west and probably cause during their passage moderate variations in temperature and light rainfall. The average rainfall is very uniform for the different divisions, and, though somewhat more in amount in the west than in other parts of the Province, differs by only small amounts in any part from half an inch.

The more exceptional features at the beginning of the past year were almost continuous high temperature in most districts, and the relatively heavy rainfall in Chota Nagpur and Bihar. Average temperature was more than 3° above the normal in Orissa, between 2°·5 and 3° above in Lower Bengal and Chota Nagpur and more than 1° above in Assam and North Bengal. Rainfall, though not altogether absent in other divisions, was largely confined to Chota Nagpur and Bihar, which received 2·3 and 2·2 inches, respectively, the corresponding normal amounts being ·6 and ·5 inch.

The explanation of the above peculiarities, viz., continued high temperature in the east and south of the Province, and the heavy rainfall in the western districts, appears to be in the check which the shallow depressions, causing the unsettled weather, received while over Chota Nagpur and Bihar. This check was due to a brisk rise of pressure in the east. The depressions filled up over the west of the Province, and as there was in consequence more irregularity in the wind system, local disturbances with general rainfall and in some cases hail occurred in these western districts. The high temperature which precedes cold weather depressions usually gives way when the dry westerly winds begin in the rear of the disturbance. But as neither of the two depressions in January reached Bengal Proper, the after-effects also failed, and the high temperature continued.

Unsettled weather continued more frequent than usual during February. There were four occasions of disturbed conditions, and rainfall in moderate quantity occurred on each occasion in different parts of the Province, but temperature changes were not so marked as usual, especially the fall which follows the passage of the shallow depression to which the disturbance is due. The fall was usually slow, and the mean temperature was rarely below the normal for the season of the year.

The first disturbance in February was similar to those in January, breaking up over the western districts, and giving general rainfall in Bihar, in the early days of the month. In the subsequent disturbances the rainfall distribution was reversed. Rainfall was general in Bengal Proper, and though not altogether absent in Bihar and Chota Nagpur, much less general and heavy than in January.

* See also maps Nos. 4 and 5 at the end of the volume.

Usually when weather is disturbed in Bengal during the passage of these cold season disturbances, the sky is cloudy for a day or two and showers fall without the accompaniment of thunder, which is a feature of disturbances in March and April. In the past year thunderstorms of the nor'-wester type were of frequent occurrence in February, with, however, two peculiarities. The storms approached from the south-west and the rainfall was generally light.

The first of the three depressions causing local storms of the kind referred to in the previous paragraph occurred about the 12th, the second about the 18th, and the third on the 25th and 26th. The heaviest rainfall as compared with the normal occurred in Lower Bengal; there was a small excess in North Bengal, while in the western districts there was a small defect, greatest in Chota Nagpur, where it was about half the normal fall.

Hot weather period—March to May.

Generally during the hot season there was very little to note as exceptional in the atmospheric conditions. The thunder-storms, which were of much more frequent occurrence than usual in February, continued during March, especially in the south-western districts, and heavy rainfall was recorded in Assam during March and April. No cyclonic storm developed over the Bay, except a slight disturbance in the Andaman sea early in May, and the high pressure which was such a marked feature in North Bengal and Assam towards the end of the monsoon season had begun to develop during May.

During the early part of March fine settled weather generally prevailed over the Province and the Bay with winds variable in direction and below normal strength. For a few days the cold season distribution of pressure with westerly or north-westerly winds was restored, and temperature was in consequence below the normal by several degrees at that time. Owing to the variable conditions accompanying the change from southerly to northerly winds a few local showers with light scattered rainfall occurred in the south-western districts, mostly in Orissa and the south of Chota Nagpur, but the falls were in all cases so light that they scarcely influenced the total fall for the month.

During the latter half of the month weather underwent a marked change and became unsettled to an exceptional degree. This exceptional character was not so much in the severity of the disturbance as in the fact that it continued with but little intermission till the end of the month. Very little rain fell in Bihar or Chota Nagpur. Towards the east, however, rainfall increased in amount, and though practically normal in East Bengal, it was heavy in Assam, especially in the south. Silchar received more than 12, Dhubri more than 4, while the average fall in East Bengal was 2·5 inches. The only other division which received an average fall of more than 1 inch was Orissa with 1·42 inches.

While pressure remained low over the Province during the latter half of March, the gradient was steep over the Bay, and strong winds prevailed in the north-west angle. Temperature was generally above the normal, so that, though there was a relatively cool period earlier in the month, the mean temperature for the whole of March was above the normal in all divisions. Excess in Orissa was about 1°, in Bengal Proper and Bihar between 1° 5 and 2°, and in Chota Nagpur more than 3°. In Assam, where rainfall was more heavy, there was cool weather with an average defect of 1°.

Weather during April was not remarkable in any respect, except in Assam, where the rainfall was excessive, if the records of the three scattered stations may be taken as giving a fair indication of what happened over the Province as a whole. In Bengal there was the usual hot weather, with no exceptionally high temperatures, though at times mean excess was, for several days together, as much as 5° or 6° above the normal. On the other hand, disturbances due to passing depressions occurred, at fairly regular intervals of about a week on an average, and during these periods of disturbance local storms were fairly general. The latter half of the month was more showery than the early part, and, compared with the normal, the heaviest rainfall was in the south-western districts. But the total fall at Silchar was out of all comparison, heavier than in any part of East Bengal, and was nearly double what fell in the same month last year, which, it may be remembered, was an exceptionally favourable year for rainfall in the east throughout the season.

The depressions which affected weather in Bengal were four in number, and, as usual in the hot season, were very shallow, and at times difficult to locate, except by the variation from the normal. They, however, showed different features. Two crossed the north of the Province, and, instead of causing rainfall, were attended by hot westerly winds. The other two were farther south, and most of the rainfall of the month occurred during their passage. In the case of these last two the puzzling increase of pressure in North-East Bengal and Assam, frequently noticed before, and generally with the same result, forced these depressions southward, over Orissa, the north of the Bay, and the south of Burma, and probably was the cause of the heavier rainfall than usual in the south-western districts of the Province.

In Chota Nagpur the average excess was 1·73 inches, in South-West Bengal 1·05, and in Orissa ·62 inch, while in Bihar and East and North Bengal, there was a deficiency varying from a quarter of an inch in the first to rather more than 1 inch in the last.

Temperature was at times several degrees above the normal, chiefly when west winds were blowing, and after the occurrence of thunderstorms about the same number of degrees below, so that the mean for the whole month differs very little from the normal. The greatest difference is excess of 1° in East and North Bengal and Bihar. In South-West Bengal and Assam there was a defect of half a degree.

The chief features of the weather in Bengal during May were—

(1) the almost continual high pressure over the northern districts, and to a smaller extent over Lower Bengal;

(2) the frequent occurrence of showery weather in all parts of the Province, with the exception of Bihar, where it was less frequent;

(3) the relatively low temperature due to the frequent occurrence of local storms—a peculiarity which was most noticeable in the south-western districts, where, in May, it is usually dry, with high temperature.

Any divergence from normal conditions in May is usually due, as in the earlier months of the hot season, to shallow depressions, which move slowly over the Province either from west to east, or the reverse. In the early months of the year such depressions invariably move from west to east, and are no doubt connected with the prevailing westerly air current; but towards the south-west monsoon season it becomes more common for such depressions to move from east to west, accompanied or followed by the showery weather, which by that time has become a permanent feature in the eastern districts.

Occasionally as in May 1899 cyclonic storms commence over the Bay, and, moving northwards over the Province, cause for several days at a time south-west monsoon weather, or, as more frequently happens, cyclonic storms of small extent originate in the Andaman Sea and move north-eastward into Burma. Of the former class there was no case in May of the past year; and of the latter only a very small disturbance, which moved from the Andaman Sea into the Gulf of Martaban on the 5th, and thence into Burma, where it caused general rain. As will be seen later, it was probably the cause of disturbed weather accompanying a shallow depression which entered the Province from Assam about the 7th and 8th and followed the usual westerly course over the Province.

The numerous showers were, no doubt, due to the frequent oscillations of pressure, and it may be noticed that they were most frequent when pressure was above the normal; whereas the period when rainfall was least common was on the only occasion when pressure was low over the Province, and a steeper pressure gradient than usual obtained over the Bay. A possible explanation of this peculiarity may be that the high pressure in the north caused a displacement of the air more towards the west than usual, and the rainfall which would otherwise have occurred in the eastern districts was diffused over the central and western districts. This contention receives support from the peculiar distribution of the rainfall for the month as a whole. It was deficient in both the eastern and western districts, and in fact over almost the whole Province, but over a comparatively narrow belt running north and south

from the north-west angle of the Bay towards North Bengal it was considerably in excess, as if the heavier rainfall of May in the eastern districts had been displaced westward to the loss of those eastern districts.

Though rainfall was of so frequent occurrence throughout the month, and the number of rainy days was in excess of the average, the circumstance that the total rainfall for the month was below the normal is accounted for by the fact that no cyclonic storm visited Bengal—not an uncommon occurrence towards the end of the month in other years. At such times heavy continuous rain falls, it may be, for several days at a time; and the normal falls for May are thereby largely increased above what they would be if, as in the past year, only thunder showers fell.

Of the shallow depressions which can be traced in the somewhat confusing and frequent pressure oscillations, two appeared to pass westward—one at the end of the first week, the other towards the end of the month; and a third from west to east about the middle of the month. The local storms with rain at other times were probably due to the moderately large pressure oscillations and the shifting winds which accompanied them.

South-west monsoon period—June to October.

The monsoon season commenced with conditions not unlike those which had been such a marked feature of the previous monsoon season. The tendency was for the cyclonic disturbances which developed over the Bay to move in a northerly direction instead of towards the west or north-west as usual. The rainfall was in consequence heavier than usual in the north and east of the Province and deficient in the south-western districts. Towards the end of July the behaviour of these cyclonic storms and the course of the monsoon current became more normal; but with the difference that throughout August and September very deficient rainfall occurred in the north and east and exceptionally heavy falls in the south-western districts.

Weather during June was of a more broken character than is usual in that month, in the early part of which hot weather conditions still prevail, and in the latter half the south-west monsoon has become established. There was no want of rain over a great part of Bengal Proper, and even in the western districts the fall for the month was in many places above the average. But the rainfall was caused by depressions which moving in a northerly direction were followed by exceptional conditions. The more noticeable of these were high temperature and absence of rain in the western and central districts and continued heavy rainfall in the east.

Three periods of disturbed weather occurred during the month, the first of which was of the kind usual in the hot weather months, causing a considerable amount of rainfall over the Province and very low temperature for several days at the beginning of the month The depression to which this unsettled weather was due appeared to begin in Assam, and moved slowly westward, the advance being shown more by the fall and recovery of temperature than by the pressure changes which were more rapid and simultaneous.

The second disturbance was a cyclonic storm of moderate severity. which began in the south or south-east of the Bay about the beginning of the second week, and moving north-westward crossed the Orissa coast on the 12th. The centre passed the coast near False Point, and continued to move in a north-westerly direction during the day. But when in the east of the Central Provinces it recurved, and on the 14th was in Chota Nagpur, moving in an east-north-east direction. Two very marked results of this change of motion appeared. The first was in the strong winds with an exceptionally rough sea, which, owing to the continued steep pressure gradient, developed over the north of the Bay; the second was the general heavy rainfall, which began over Bengal simultaneously with the change of motion, and which was most noticeable in the northern districts. As the depression moved into Assam and broke up about the 16th, westerly winds became general over the west of the Province with high temperature, but not with the usual cloudless skies and with a large excess of humidity. At the same time the monsoon current which followed the disturbance was confined to the eastern districts owing to the continued low pressure in that area.

By the end of the third week the pressure distribution had become very nearly normal over the Province; and as there was a considerable defect over the south o the Bay, conditions were less favourable for the continuance of

rainfall. On the 21st the variation from the normal ranged from excess of ·1 inch in North Bengal to defect of ·05 inch in the south-east of the Bay. The low pressure over the Bay concentrated into a slight depression, which was in the north-west angle on the 23rd, and which caused the third disturbance of the month. The depression attained to no great depth, but moving north-north-eastward it remained over Bengal Proper for some days, causing unsettled weather in the eastern districts with heavy continuous rainfall, and dry hot weather in the west with westerly winds and high temperature towards the end of the month.

The rainfall being largely due to these depressions has been more irregular than in ordinary years when the usual monsoon conditions have become established during the second or third week. In the districts over which the central area of the cyclonic storm of the middle of the month passed, excess rainfall was general. These form a curved tract of country extending westwards across Orissa, northwards over Chota Nagpur, and then eastward towards the Assam hills. The second depression from the Bay in its early stage probably caused the heavy rainfall in the west of Bihar on the 23rd and 24th; and more certainly was the cause of the heavy rainfall in the eastern districts during the last week by checking the westward movement of the monsoon winds usual at that time of the year.

The parts of the Province where rainfall was most noticeably in defect are the greater part of Orissa and South-West Bengal, the northern part of North Bengal, with the exception of the Darjeeling hills, and the extreme west of Bihar.

During July the monsoon current continued to be diverted north-eastward, but towards the end of the month conditions were becoming more normal, and the variation of the total rainfall for the month from the normal was not large, except in Chota Nagpur, which was 40 per cent. in defect. In North Bengal the average excess was about 4, and in East Bengal about 2 inches.

The first sign of the return to more normal conditions was seen in the direction of motion of the two small cyclonic storms which occurred during that month. In the early weeks of the season as throughout the monsoon season of the previous year, such disturbances had either moved directly northwards, or, after moving for a short time in a north-westerly direction, had recurved towards Bengal. The first disturbance during July was practically neutral as an indication in this respect. It did not move northwards, nor did it move in a north-westerly direction. It filled up over the north-west of the Bay and the adjoining country.

But the second disturbance developed more rapidly and at once began moving towards the north-west with a velocity considerably above the average rate. Its direction remained unchanged until it had reached the extreme north-west of India, and it was followed by ordinary monsoon weather during the third week of the month over the whole Province.

Pressure rose considerably over Northern India after the passage of the above disturbance, the distribution became more uniform, and as usual was accompanied by a partial break in the rains. Another depression however was forming in the north-west of the Bay, and before the end of July had developed into one of some depth. The storm passed inland on the 1st of August and moved north-westward causing only comparatively light rainfall to the south-western districts over which it passed.

An unusual number of depressions formed during August at the head of the Bay. Three of these crossed the Orissa coast in the neighbourhood of Balasore, while the fourth passed inland somewhat further south near False Point. In no case were they accompanied by very heavy rain during their passage inland, while during their development, which was in almost every case slow, the rainfall was naturally diverted from the greater part of the Province. Orissa, which was not only near the seat of formation, but also in the direct track of the storms, received rain in large excess, while Chota Nagpur and South-West Bengal, though affected directly, did not receive their normal amount. In the northern and eastern districts rainfall was much below the normal. North Bengal received less than half the normal amount, Bihar about 60 and East Bengal 73 per cent. of the normal.

The change which had begun in July, whereby the monsoon current was being diverted into the usual channel north-westward, became fully developed

in August, and the high pressure in the north-east of the Province, to which the scanty rainfall in that quarter was no doubt due, became a conspicuous feature of the weather conditions throughout the subsequent part of the monsoon season.

The main features of the weather during September were—

(1) the comparative absence of cyclonic storms over the north of the Bay;
(2) the relatively high pressure in the east and north of the Province, and the continued absence of rainfall in North and East Bengal and Assam;
(3) the period of disturbed weather which ended in the exceptionally heavy rainfall in Lower Bengal and the heavy falls in Chota Nagpur and Orissa.

During the early days of the month winds were much more easterly than usual over the Province, an arrangement which was unfavourable for rainfall in the northern districts, and continued till the end of the first week. As a depression which had, during these early days, been moving westward through the Central Provinces turned northwards and broke up on reaching the Himalayas, the distribution of pressure in Bengal became more favourable, and ordinary monsoon conditions were general for some days, *i.e.*, up till about the 9th.

The changes of pressure during the few days subsequent to the 10th were nowhere large, but a shallow depression over the Bay was becoming more definite and was drifting northwards. Light northerly winds prevailed in Bengal, and weather was in all respects such as usually obtains during the early stage of a cyclonic disturbance over the Bay.

About the 15th general and fairly heavy rainfall began in East Bengal and Orissa, and on that date a widespread depression lay over the Province with a moderately steep gradient over the Bay. The pressure arrangement was such as usually occurs when a diffused depression has moved northwards from the Bay. It is always accompanied by general monsoon weather, but not always by heavy rainfall. Between the 15th and 16th the depression concentrated off the Orissa Coast, and a shallow low pressure area with a well defined cyclonic circulation of winds moved westward across Orissa.

Following this westward movement of the depression, the usual change would have been a rise of pressure in Bengal, but a brisk fall occurred on the 17th in the south-western districts, and a new centre of disturbance was shown near Saugor Island, where pressure was ·2 inch below the normal. This also appeared to move westward, and at 8 A.M. on the 19th pressure was rising rapidly in Assam and briskly in Bengal Proper.

By the morning of the 19th the heavy rainfall had begun, as Saugor Island reported 5 inches during the 24 hours previous to 8 A.M. of that date. What appears to be the most significent fact towards explaining the heavy rainfall of the two succeeding days is the south-westerly wind at Saugor Island, a direction which is almost diametrically opposite to what might be expected from the pressure distribution prevailing at that time. This peculiarity in the wind at Saugor Island was very persistent till the 21st, and became even more marked before it disappeared on the 22nd, when with a similar pressure distribution the direction was east-south-east.

If the wind had been light and variable on those days, this discrepancy in direction, as compared with neighbouring stations in Bengal, might be overlooked, but velocity was steadily increasing, and on the 20th averaged 36 miles an hour. What may be a possible explanation is that the area of low pressure which was near Saugor Island on the 18th did not pass westward, that it ceased to be felt at the ground level, but continued to exist in the upper region of the atmosphere over south-west and part of East Bengal. This would account for the south-westerly direction of the wind at Saugor Island, the centre of disturbance having been in that case transferred north-eastward. It would also account for the cyclonic circulation of winds in South-West Bengal on the 20th, and for the great amount of ascensional motion of the air which alone could produce the fall of 20 to 30 inches in two days over an area, including the greater part of the 24-Parganas, the Sunderbans, Howrah, and Khulna. But as the pressure changes at the ground level gave no indication of the existence of deficient pressure over Lower Bengal at that time, its existence can be only a matter of speculation. On the 20th the difference from normal pressure at Calcutta was only ·04 inch, and on the 21st it was ·05 inch, in both cases

defect. The rainfall diminished in amount rather quickly towards the west and north, and less quickly towards the east. For the week ending at 8 A.M. on the 22nd September a fall of more than 40 inches was recorded at Kaliganj, more than 30 over a tract of country about 30 miles in breadth extending northwards from the sea coast to a little north of Calcutta, and from there eastward as far as Khulna. Falls of more than 15 inches occurred over the greater part of the Sunderbans, Backergunge, Khulna, 24-Parganas, Jessore, and Burdwan.

The rising pressure in the east continued during these days, and the pressure gradient became gradually steeper over the greater part of the Province and the Bay, but on the 22nd the rise became general over the Province, the low pressure area moved westward, and rainfall to a large extent ceased in Lower Bengal. There were still falls of 2 to 4 inches, but these were mostly in the south-western districts. The rise of pressure moved westward, and readings were in excess over the whole area from the 23rd onwards till the 27th, when the depression having recurved and moved northwards affected weather and caused heavy rainfall in the west of Bihar. On the 28th the disturbance ceased to exist, the depression having broken up on reaching the Himalayas.

While the heavy rain was falling in the south of the Province, very little fell in North Bengal and Bihar, but temperature was unusually low over almost the whole area. Defect was greatest in the region of heavy cloud and rain, and was for several days on an average little short of 10° below the normal. In the Central and Northern districts defect varied from 5° to 8°. This defect slowly disappeared, and it was not till the 27th that mean temperature was approximately normal over the greater part of the Province.

At the end of the month after the depression finally disappeared, the pressure distribution rapidly changed. Pressure fell over the Bay and rose inland, so that readings became highest in the northern districts and lowest in the south, the first indication of the approaching change of season. Light northerly winds prevailed with comparatively low temperature, except in the extreme east, cloudless skies and only a few scattered showers.

The cold season pressure conditions having appeared earlier than usual, October was drier than in average years. Two disturbances occurred during the month,—the first of these moved north-westward into the north-west angle of the Bay, and, after crossing Orissa, recurved and caused cloudy showery weather in the western districts between the 6th and 12th. While the central area was approaching and passing over Orissa, heavy rain fell in that area, and it was owing to these heavy falls that Orissa was the only division which received more than the usual amount of rainfall during October.

The second depression entered the Bay from the east about the 20th and developed into one of considerable depth while crossing the south of the Bay towards the Madras coast, which it crossed on the 24th. The influence of this disturbance was much less marked over the Province, but it caused fairly general rainfall in Orissa and Lower Bengal in the early part of the fourth week. The rain which then fell was most general in East Bengal with the exception of the Dacca and Mymensingh districts, which were almost rainless.

The total rainfall for October was below the normal in all divisions, except Orissa, where there was excess of about one inch. The deficiency was small in Bihar, but increased towards the east, Bengal Proper receiving only 40 per cent. of the usual amount. In Assam also rainfall was much below the normal.

At other times, that is, with the exception of the two periods of disturbed weather referred to above, the pressure distribution was of the cold season type over the Province and the north of the Bay, being lower than usual in the east of the Bay. In consequence of that arrangement westerly or north-westerly winds with little or no cloud and comparatively low temperature prevailed. This low temperature was more marked in the western districts, as in East and North Bengal and Assam day readings were considerably above the normal probably owing to the absence of cloud in the early part of the month.

North-east monsoon period—November and December.

Weather during November was fine and settled with little or no interruption over both the province and the Bay. Even in the extreme south where monsoon conditions still prevail in ordinary years, there was no cyclonic disturbance, and the only appearance of a depression was in the early days of

the month, when pressure fell briskly on the Madras coast. The depression, which must have formed over the central parts of the south of the Bay, became diffused on approaching the Madras coast, and caused cloudy weather with a few light showers over a wide area. The rainfall area extended slowly north-wards, and the only rainfall recorded in the province during the month occurred in the early days, and appears to have been caused by the above disturbance.

The showers in Orissa and South-West Bengal were barely measurable, but in East Bengal nearly a quarter of the normal amount for the month was received. Chota Nagpur, Bihar, and North Bengal were entirely rainless.

With the unbroken cloudless weather which became established after the first week and continued throughout the month, day temperature was steadily above the normal, and on an average for the whole month was in excess by considerable amounts. The greatest excess was 3° at Burdwan, Calcutta, Noakhali, and Chittagong. Owing probably to the westerly winds being more persistent than usual towards Burma, low night readings were most frequent at eastern stations and in the north of the Bay, the greatest defect being 2° to 4° in Arakan. Mean excess was 1° in Bihar, Chota Nagpur, and Assam, and about half a degree in Bengal Proper and Orissa.

The settled weather continued in the south of the Bay throughout December. No cyclonic disturbance occurred, but strong winds generally prevailed on the Madras coast, and there was a considerable increase of strength on the coast of the Circars about the middle of the month followed by heavier rainfall in the south. North-east monsoon conditions were less marked, the withdrawal of the monsoon from the Bay area being earlier than usual.

Accompanying this relatively settled state of the weather in the south of the Bay, fine weather was uninterrupted over the Province and the north of the Bay during the greater part of the month. Temperature was generally higher than usual, but otherwise nothing exceptional was observed, pressure undergoing the usual oscillations, sometimes moderate in amount, and winds being northerly or north-westerly, except in Bihar and North Bengal, where greater irregularity occurred. These conditions prevailed till the end of the third week, when the first cold season disturbance began to affect weather over the Province. From about the 25th till the end of the month showers, more or less general and at times heavy, were falling in places, the larger proportion occurring in the Western districts, where considerably more than the normal amount for the season was received. The fall in Bihar and Chota Nagpur was four times the usual amount. In other divisions, with the exception of South-West Bengal, where the fall was about normal, very little rain fell.

The cause of the rainfall towards the end of the month was probably the usual shallow depression moving from the west, but the changes of pressure differed from those characteristic of settled weather, only in being somewhat more irregular, and the variation from the normal was very small throughout the period of disturbance. The changes of temperature following the disturbance began in North Bengal, where rain first fell, and from there extended westward and southward, showing that, as is not unusual, a change began in the north-east, which checked the advancing disturbance, so that the heaviest rainfall was in the Western districts.

The following Table gives the variation from the normal of actual pressure recorded, in each of the six meteorological divisions, month by month, throughout the year:—

Variation of pressure from the normal in each month of 1900 (variation given in decimals of an inch).

Meteorological Division.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
South-West Bengal	— ·007	— ·017	— ·003	+ ·019	+ ·025	— ·016	+ ·029	— ·047	+ ·025	+ ·033	— ·010	+ ·014	+ ·007
North Bengal ...	0	— ·012	+ ·003	+ ·013	+ ·054	— ·023	+ ·021	— ·030	+ ·052	+ ·041	— ·004	+ ·016	+ ·010
East Bengal ...	— ·002	— ·018	— ·004	+ ·018	+ ·039	— ·018	+ ·029	— ·039	+ ·033	+ ·037	+ ·004	+ ·024	+ ·010
Bihar	0	— ·017	— ·005	+ ·023	+ ·074	+ ·004	+ ·038	— ·024	+ ·036	+ ·046	— ·010	+ ·019	+ ·014
Orissa	— ·012	— ·023	+ ·003	+ ·028	+ ·076	— ·016	+ ·031	— ·047	+ ·018	+ ·024	+ ·007	+ ·017	+ ·009
Chota Nagpur...	— ·036	— ·050	+ ·010	+ ·024	+ ·094	+ ·001	+ ·015	— ·057	+ ·029	+ ·046	+ ·002	+ ·028	+ ·011
Assam	— ·008	— ·008	+ ·010	+ ·020	+ ·058	— ·013	+ ·016	— ·028	+ ·000	+ ·026	— ·007	+ ·013	+ ·013

Pressure.

Following a series of years during which pressure was more frequently below than above the normal, the pressures in the early months of 1900 were considerably below the normal, more especially in the south-west of the Province. In January defect was greatest in Chota Nagpur and in February in Orissa; but in the latter month the defect was more general, and was considerable in all parts of Bengal Proper. In March the distribution was practically normal in Bihar, Orissa, and Bengal Proper, while there was a small excess in Chota Nagpur and Assam.

The excess which then began to develop was a marked feature in April and May, and was very large in May: the largest amount being ·08 inch in some of the western districts. It continued to be a noticeable feature, with occasional interruptions, throughout the year; and during the latter part of the Monsoon season was large in Assam, and North and East Bengal.

To the continued high pressure there was a slight interruption in June, a more decided break in August, owing to the numerous shallow depressions which formed over the north of the Bay in that month; and there was again a slight defect in November. At the close of the year there was again general moderate excess.

Owing to the continued high pressure in April and May, and from September onwards, the mean pressure for the year is above the normal for all divisions, and by fairly uniform amounts. The largest variation is ·013 inch in Bihar and Assam, and it is ·01 inch in other divisions except South-west Bengal, where it is somewhat less.

The variation of the mean monthly and annual temperature from the normal, in each of the meteorological divisions of the Province, is shown in the following Table, where the variation is given month by month, and for the whole year: —

Variation of the temperature from the normal in each month of 1900 (variation given in degrees, Fahrenheit).

Meteorological Divisions.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
South-West Bengal	+ 2·5	+ 3·4	+ 1·7	− 0·2	− 0·8	− 0·5	+ 0·9	+ 1·0	− 0·9	− 0·1	+ 0·7	+ 2·3	+ 0·9
North Bengal...	+ 1·6	+ 2·2	+ 1·5	+ 1·5	+ 0·6	+ 0·3	− 0·3	+ 2·4	− 0·5	+ 0·3	+ 0·4	+ 1·1	+ 0·9
East Bengal ...	+ 2·9	+ 3·6	+ 1·4	+ 0·9	+ 0·3	+ 0·3	+ 0·1	+ 1·7	+ 0·1	+ 0·5	+ 0·5	+ 1·3	+ 1·2
Bihar	+ 0·3	+ 1·2	+ 1·5	+ 0·3	− 0·2	− 0·2	+ 0·1	+ 1·2	− 1·5	− 1·1	+ 1·0	+ 1·3	+ 0·5
Orissa	+ 2·3	+ 4·3	+ 1·4	− 0·3	− 0·3	+ 0·3	+ 1·2	+ 0·3	− 0·4	− 0·2	+ 0·4	+ 2·6	+ 1·2
Chota Nagpur...	+ 2·7	+ 5·3	+ 3·4	+ 0·4	− 1·1	+ 0·2	+ 1·7	+ 0·4	− 1·9	− 1·0	+ 1·1	+ 2·6	+ 1·2
Assam	+ 1·2	+ 1·9	− 0·7	− 0·5	+ 0·1	+ 0·6	− 1·3	+ 1·8	+ 0·4	+ 0·8	+ 1·0	+ 1·4	+ 0·5

Temperature.

The alternation between high and low temperature, as compared with the normal, has been less marked than usual during the past year. The variations show a decided preponderance on the side of excess, especially in the early months, and again at the end of the year.

In January, February, and March mean temperature was above the normal, by rather large amounts, over the whole Province; there was a moderate excess in July and August, and an increasing excess in November and December. From April to June the variation from the normal was small, and defect was most common in September and October, especially in the latter month, owing to the early commencement of cold season conditions, with northerly winds.

Means for the whole year are considerably above the normal over the whole area: excess being more than 1° in East Bengal, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur; about 1° in South-West and North Bengal, and about half a degree in Bihar and Assam.

The following tables give the variations from the normal humidity and cloud proportion recorded at 8 A.M., on each day, month by month, and for the year:—

Variation of humidity from the normal in each month of 1900 (Variation given in percentage amount of saturation of the air).

Meteorological Divisions.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
South-West Bengal	+ 3	+ 1	— 2	— 8	+ 1	+ 2	+ 1	+ 1	+ 3	— 1	+ 1	+ 2	+ 1
North Bengal	+ 8	+ 12	— 3	— 3	— 3	0	+ 5	+ 2	— 2	+ 3	+ 4	+ 5	+ 4
East Bengal	+ 3	0	— 9	— 8	— 4	— 1	0	— 3	— 2	— 3	0	+ 3	— 1
Bihar	+ 10	+ 15	+ 2	+ 11	+ 1	+ 4	+ 5	+ 3	+ 3	+ 2	+ 7	+ 2	+ 7
Orissa	+ 5	+ 1	— 2	+ 1	— 1	+ 1	+ 2	+ 2	+ 3		+ 6	+ 10	+ 3
Chota Nagpur	+ 7	+ 12	+ 7	+ 3	+ 5	+ 1	— 4	0	+ 3	— 4		+ 3	+ 3
Assam	+ 1	+ 3	+ 3	+ 3	0	+ 4	— 3	— 3	0	— 5	+ 1	+ 3	+ 1

Variation of cloud proportion from the normal in each month of 1900 (overcast sky = 10 and cloudless sky = 0, and variation given in accordance with this standard).

Meteorological Divisions.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
South-West Bengal ...	+ 1·8	+ 1·3	— 0·7	+ 1·3	— 1·3	— 1·1	— 0·3	— 0·4	— 0·4	— 0·3	— 1·6	— 0·5	— 0·3
North Bengal ...	+ 0·4	— 1·3	— 2·6	— 2·6	— 1·2	— 1·2	0	0·9	— 2·1	— 2·9	— 1·4	0	— 1·4
East Bengal ...	+ 2·5	+ 1·4	— 1·9	+ 1·3	— 1·1	— 0·2	+ 0·5	— 0·2	+ 0·2	— 0·7	— 1·1	+ 0·1	+ 0·1
Bihar	+ 2·3	— 0·3	— 0·7	+ 1·6	+ 0·5	— 0·4	+ 0·1	— 0·4	0	— 1·1	— 0·6	+ 0·6	+ 0·1
Orissa	+ 1·2	+ 2·3	+ 2·4	+ 2·3	+ 0·6	+ 0·3	+ 0·6	+ 0·7	+ 0·7	+ 0·7	— 0·2	— 0·2	+ 1·1
Chota Nagpur ...	+ 2·9	+ 1·1	— 0·3	+ 2·5	— 0·4	+ 1·0	+ 0·8	+ 0·6	+ 1·0	— 0·9	— 0·7	+ 1·4	+ 1·1
Assam	+ 2·0	+ 2·0	+ 0·9	+ 2·1	— 0·6	— 0·3	+ 1·1	— 0·2	— 0·4	— 0·7	— 0·3	— 0·4	+ 0·3

Humidity and cloud proportion.

The excess of moisture in the atmosphere, as shown by the variation of humidity from the normal, which has been a conspicuous feature of the two years previous to 1900, was again marked in the early months of 1900, more especially in the north of the Province. Excess in Bihar and North Bengal was from 10 to 15 per cent. From April till the end of the Monsoon season, humidity differed by very small amounts from the normal, and the Eastern Districts where rainfall was deficient, there was a small defect in August, September and October. In November and December, there was again a moderate excess over the whole area. For the year, as a whole, average humidity was in excess, except in East Bengal, by amounts varying from 1 per cent. in South-West Bengal to 7 per cent. in Bihar.

The most noticeable features in connection with cloud proportion is the deficiency throughout the year in North Bengal and Bihar, the continued excess in Orissa up to the end of the Monsoon season, and the frequent excess in Chota Nagpur. After the early months, there was generally less cloud than usual in South-West and East Bengal. In January cloud proportion was excessive over the whole Province, and in February, in all divisions except Bihar and North Bengal. March was a comparatively cloudless month, but in April there was again heavier cloud than usual except in North Bengal. From May onwards, there was a small to moderate defect, most marked in October and November, owing to the early withdrawal of the South-west Monsoon, and the absence of cyclonic storms in the north of the Bay. The variation from the normal for the year is small, except in North Bengal, where there was a large defect, and in Orissa and Chota Nagpur a large excess.

Winds.

Winds were more variable than usual in both direction and strength, and their variations from the normal were at times maintained for considerable periods. In the early months of the year, directions were more easterly than usual over the north of the Bay and in Lower Bengal, while south-westerly, instead of north-westerly, winds were most prevalent in Bihar and the north of Chota Nagpur. During those months velocity was higher than usual, except in South-West Bengal and Orissa. During the hot season winds were fairly normal in direction and strength. They were more westerly in the western districts, and more easterly than usual in the east, and were weak at times, more especially in May, when comparatively calm weather prevailed over the whole Province.

During the South-west Monsoon season, there were no storms of more than average severity. Wind directions were about normal, except in the north. Velocity was low in June, but after that time there was a steady increase till September, during which month, owing to the unsettled weather then prevailing, average velocity was above the normal at all except a few stations in the north. Owing to the high pressure over North Bengal and Assam during the latter part of the Monsoon season, winds in that area were more easterly than usual, and at Darjeeling, in August and September, they were frequently from the north. After the unsettled weather ceased in September, pressure rose in the north, and fell over the Bay, and Cold-season conditions were established, with northerly winds, earlier than usual. The usual light, north-westerly winds prevailed during November and December.

Rainfall—Pre-Monsoon period.

The following table shows the distribution of rainfall in Bengal during the first four months of the year. The rainfall of these months includes what is caused by the cold season storms of January and February, and that which accompanies local thunder-storms in the early months of the hot season. The rainfall in May in East and North Bengal is much heavier than in the previous months, and being connected with the South-west-Monsoon rainfall in Burma, which begins early in May, the rainfall for that month, over the whole Province, is included in that of the South-west-Monsoon period.

The distribution of rainfall was exceptional in January, and was more irregular than usual throughout the early part of the year. In January heavy rain fell in Chota Nagpur and Bihar, and comparatively light falls occurred in the other divisions, especially in East Bengal and Orissa, where the amount was almost *nil*. In February, Bengal Proper received rainfall in small excess, while in the western districts it was deficient. In March it was considerably below the normal, except in East Bengal and Orissa, and during April there was a marked contrast between the south-west and north-east of the Province: the former receiving rainfall in considerable excess. On an average for these four months the difference from the normal varied from excess of 2·5 inches in Chota Nagpur to defect of 2·6 inches in North Bengal:—

Actual rainfall in inches.

Meteorological Divisions.	January.	February.	March.	April.	Season, January to April 1900.
South-West Bengal ...	0·24	1·54	0·35	2·90	5·03
North Bengal	0·34	0·76	0·74	2·04	3·88
East Bengal	0·04	1·82	2·53	3·62	8·01
Bihar	2·23	0·49	0·02	0·28	3·02
Orissa	0·02	0·68	1·42	1·72	3·84
Chota Nagpur	2·34	0·49	0·20	2·33	5·36

Variation of actual rainfall from the normal in inches.

South-West Bengal ...	— 0·16	+ 0·44	— 1·02	+ 1·05	+ 0·31
North Bengal	— 0·13	+ 0·11	— 0·47	— 1·14	— 1·63
East Bengal	— 0·40	+ 0·83	— 0·06	— 0·71	— 0·34
Bihar	+ 1·57	— 0·07	— 0·46	— 0·29	+ 0·75
Orissa	— 0·23	— 0·15	+ 0·21	+ 0·62	+ 0·35
Chota Nagpur	+ 1·79	— 0·33	— 0·75	+ 1·73	+ 2·44

Variation expressed as a percentage of the normal fall.

Meteorological Divisions.	January.	February.	March.	April.	Season, January to April 1900.
South-West Bengal ...	— 40	+40	—74	+ 56	+ 7
North Bengal	— 28	+17	—39	— 36	+30
East Bengal	— 91	+84	— 2	— 16	— 4
Bihar	+238	—12	—96	— 51	+33
Orissa	— 94	—18	+17	+ 57	+10
Chota Nagpur	+326	— 40	—79	+288	+86

Rainfall—Monsoon period.

The general rainfall for the Province, for the Monsoon period from May to October, is given in the following three Tables, which have been prepared in the same way as those for the previous four months. The first Table gives the average rainfall in inches for each division, the second the variation from the normal in inches, and the third the same variation expressed as a percentage of the normal:—

Actual rainfall in inches during 1900.

Meteorological Divisions.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Monsoon season, 1900.
South-West Bengal ...	5·02	8·82	9·60	10·79	24·13	1·62	59·98
North Bengal ...	7·20	18·23	20·46	6 87	10·22	1·52	64·50
East Bengal ...	6·31	19·51	19·75	11·47	9·84	2·18	69·06
Bihar ...	2·17	10·23	12·41	7·39	10·94	2·31	45·45
Orissa ...	3·99	7·66	11·61	20·83	17·68	6·80	68·57
Chota Nagpur ...	2·27	7·42	8·49	13·24	15·73	1·82	48·97

Variation of actual rainfall from the normal in inches.

South-West Bengal ...	—0·70	—1·64	—2·53	—1·11	+15·51	—2·38	+7·15
North Bengal ...	—2·05	+0·95	+3·72	—7·66	—3·19	—2·76	—10·99
East Bengal ...	—3·85	+2·82	+2·19	—4·29	—0·85	—3·27	—7·25
Bihar ...	—0·55	+2·37	—0·61	—4·09	+2·35	—0·53	—1·06
Orissa ...	—0 47	—1·54	—0·06	+8·85	+6·96	+0·95	+14·69
Chota Nagpur ...	—0·51	—0·66	—5·34	—0·11	+7·61	—1·12	—0·13

Variation expressed as a percentage of the normal fall.

South-West Bengal ...	—12	—16	—21	— 9	+180	—60	+14
North Bengal ...	—22	+ 5	+22	—53	— 24	—64	—15
East Bengal ...	—38	+17	+12	—27	— 8	—60	—10
Bihar ...	—20	+30	— 5	—31	+ 27	—19	— 4
Orissa ...	—11	—17	— 1	+74	+ 65	+16	+27
Chota Nagpur ...	—18	— 8	—39	— 1	+ 94	—38	0

The chief features of the rainfall distribution during the Monsoon period were the comparatively heavy falls in the north and east of the Province in

June and July, and the deficiency in the south-western districts, especially in July. The average defect during July in Chota Nagpur was 5·34 inches, or 39 per cent. of the normal, and in South-West Bengal 2·53 inches, or 21 per cent. of the normal. After July a reversal took place, and during the remaining months of the Monsoon season heavy rain fell in the south-west and light rain in the north and east, more especially in August, when the deficiency in North Bengal was 7·66 inches and in East Bengal and Bihar 4 to 5 inches. During September exceptionally heavy rain fell over the south-west of the Province: South-West Bengal receiving on an average for the month 15·5 inches more than the normal, Chota Nagpur 7·6, and Orissa about 7. Owing to the heavy rain in that month the fall for the whole season was 14 per cent. in excess in South-West Bengal, while in Orissa the excess falls of August and September caused an excess of 27 per cent. for the season.

In the following table the average district rainfall is given, as deduced from the records of all the rainfall-stations in each district, for which the registration has been continued over a sufficiently long period to give reliable data. The numbers given in columns 4 to 9, inclusive, show the variation of the monthly rainfall in each district, expressed as a percentage of the normal fall. Column 10 gives the normal fall in the Monsoon season in inches in each district of the Province, and column 11 the corresponding actual falls. The last column gives the variation from the normal, expressed as a percentage of the normal.

Variation of rainfall in the districts of Bengal for the Monsoon season, May to October 1900.

(The variation is expressed as a percentage amount of the normal fall.)

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Normal district rainfall of the season May to October.	Actual district rainfall of the season May to October, 1900.	Percentage variation (+ or −) of actual from normal for the season, May to October 1900.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan	+ 23	− 17	− 41	− 3	+ 147	− 81	48·94	51·34	+ 5
		Birbhum	+ 13	− 38	− 26	− 28	+ 107	− 76	42·93	51·10	+ 5
		Bankura	− 8	− 43	− 66	− 23	+ 132	− 75	51·76	43·77	− 15
		Midnapore	+ 96	− 23	− 24	+ 3	+ 106	− 57	54·16	62·91	+ 16
		Hooghly	− 10	− 11	− 44	+ 12	+ 287	− 53	51·81	66·97	+ 29
		Howrah	− 24	− 3	− 59	+ 23	+ 334	− 17	61·77	72·31	+ 20
	Presidency	24-Parganas	− 6	+ 4	− 3	+ 35	+ 378	− 37	56·19	57·04	+ 35
		Calcutta	− 35	− 5	− 20	+ 28	+ 381	− 51	56·30	55·05	+ 55
		Nadia	− 5	− 9	− 26	− 30	+ 171	− 70	50·24	53·78	+ 7
		Murshidabad	− 60	− 3	+ 23	− 21	+ 90	− 70	48·81	49·94	+ 2
		Jessore	− 11	+ 3	+ 13	− 11	+ 220	− 25	51·68	67·31	+ 30
		Khulna	+ 21	+ 4	+ 17	− 14	+ 253	− 46	57·35	60·15	+ 33
North Bengal	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	− 63	+ 19	+ 10	− 28	0	− 69	51·96	46·90	− 10
		Dinajpore	+ 5	+ 47	+ 56	− 25	+ 7	− 68	52·19	60·13	+ 15
		Jalpaiguri	− 10	− 22	− 1	− 52	− 42	− 76	112·80	79·90	− 29
		Darjeeling	− 36	− 16	+ 4	− 22	+ 54	− 79	157·74	109·23	− 31
		Cooch Behar	− 15	− 20	+ 12	− 28	+ 52	− 57	114·72	79·25	− 31
		Rangpur	− 10	+ 16	+ 53	− 38	+ 33	− 57	75·89	71·92	− 5
		Bogra	− 42	+ 61	+ 53	− 47	+ 38	− 55	59·27	59·30	+ 0
		Pabna	− 53	+ 91	+ 51	− 24	+ 77	− 54	54·38	53·17	− 2
East Bengal	Dacca	Dacca	− 44	− 7	− 3	− 25	+ 53	− 78	61·38	46·64	− 24
		Mymensingh	− 30	+ 25	+ 46	− 26	+ 53	− 68	57·40	54·64	− 7
		Faridpur	− 26	− 34	− 63	− 32	+ 58	− 68	48·41	42·19	− 13
		Backergunge	− 38	+ 7	+ 19	− 1	+ 137	− 60	74·78	88·63	+ 18
	Chittagong	Tipperah	− 61	+ 19	+ 54	− 34	+ 37	− 69	64·11	57·46	− 10
		Noakhali	− 60	+ 44	+ 4	− 31	+ 91	− 60	108·14	97·11	− 10
		Chittagong	− 36	+ 24	+ 29	− 33	+ 88	− 61	101·99	78·94	− 23
		Chittagong Hill tracts.	− 11	− 11	− 36	− 35	+ 68	− 60	83·90	56·79	− 30
Bihar	Patna	Patna	− 33	+ 39	− 27	− 34	+ 12	− 59	48·26	36·46	− 24
		Gaya	− 59	+ 37	− 42	− 40	+ 35	+ 3	39·76	33·48	− 16
		Shahabad	− 7	− 27	− 24	− 28	+ 53	− 60	49·15	52·05	+ 6
		Saran	− 24	− 27	− 15	− 49	+ 15	− 60	45·83	35·15	− 23
		Champaran	− 17	− 22	− 18	− 43	+ 58	+ 7	52·00	44·55	− 16
		Muzaffarpur	− 43	+ 24	+ 1	− 47	+ 53	− 62	45·43	39·85	− 11
		Darbhanga	− 59	+ 44	+ 3	− 57	+ 17	− 40	47·33	48·74	+ 10
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr	− 46	+ 71	+ 3	− 17	− 6	+ 15	44·96	43·94	+ 4
		Bhagalpur	− 1	+ 84	+ 29	− 27	+ 18	+ 14	49·85	60·94	+ 21
		Purnea	+ 15	+ 36	+ 49	− 54	+ 52	− 12	68·24	73·95	+ 8
		Malda	− 28	+ 55	+ 9	− 34	+ 36	− 37	63·96	57·96	+ 6
		Santhal Parganas.	− 19	+ 11	+ 1	− 28	+ 46	− 23	49·70	50·61	+ 2
Orissa	Orissa	Cuttack	− 36	− 32	+ 8	+ 73	+ 86	+ 26	54·71	70·31	+ 28
		Balasore	+ 13	− 7	− 9	+ 75	+ 77	− 12	53·99	71·98	+ 33
		Puri	− 8	− 7	− 29	+ 74	+ 15	+ 40	52·38	61·97	+ 18
Chota Nagpur	Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	− 51	+ 18	− 42	− 31	+ 29	− 29	59·05	42·37	− 13
		Ranchi	− 25	+ 2	− 34	+ 1	+ 116	− 26	46·46	53·77	+ 9
		Palamau	− 53	− 15	− 39	− 3	+ 83	− 40	40·46	44·42	+ 4
		Manbhum	− 20	− 18	− 46	− 19	+ 126	− 46	40·09	47·03	+ 3
		Singhbhum	+ 19	− 36	− 26	+ 24	+ 134	− 60	48·08	53·67	+ 12

Rainfall—North-east Monsoon period.

The following three Tables give, in the same form as above, the rainfall for November and December. In the former month very little rain fell, except in East Bengal, which received a third of an inch. North Bengal, Bihar, and Chota Nagpur were entirely rainless. The Cold season disturbances began somewhat earlier than usual. A depression entered the Province from the west towards the end of December, causing general cloud and rainfall, which was light except in the western districts. The average fall in Chota Nagpur was ·85 inch, and in Bihar ·48 inch, both amounts being considerably in excess of what is usual in that month.

Actual rainfall in inches.

Meteorological Division.	November.	December.	Season, November and December 1900.
South-West Bengal ...	0·01	0·11	0·12
North Bengal	Nil	0·02	0 02
East Bengal	0·31	0·01	0 32
Bihar	Nil	0·48	0·48
Orissa	0·06	0·01	0 07
Chota Nagpur	Nil	0·85	0·85

Variation of actual rainfall from the normal in inches.

South-West Bengal	— 0·78	— 0 04	— 0·82
North Bengal	— 0·30	— 0·08	— 0·38
East Bengal	— 1·01	— 0·26	— 1·27
Bihar	— 0·20	+ 0·36	+ 0·16
Orissa	— 2 03	— 0·30	— 2·33
Chota Nagpur	— 0·46	+ 0·64	+ 0·18

Variation expressed as a percentage of the normal fall.

South-West Bengal ...	— 99	— 27	— 87
North Bengal	— 100	— 80	— 95
East Bengal	— 77	— 96	- 80
Bihar	— 100	+ 300	+ 46
Orissa	— 97	— 97	— 97
Chota Nagpur	— 100	+ 305	+ 27

In the accompanying maps the total rainfall for the year and the difference from the normal are shown by the variation and density of the shading.

The area of greatest deficiency in the past year was in the eastern districts, more especially the Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, and Cooch Bihar districts in North Bengal, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts in East Bengal. In the west of the Province light rain fell, notably in the early months of the Monsoon season, and the heavy falls in August and September in Orissa and South-West Bengal have caused a large excess in these divisions. In other parts of the Province the variation from the normal for the year, as a whole, was not large, but the rainfall occurred with less regularity than usual.

Weather, Crops and Prices of Food-grains, during 1900-1901.

Bhadoi or autumn crops.

THE season was, on the whole, unfavourable for the autumn crops. The exceptionally heavy rainfall of September damaged the crops in the Burdwan, Presidency and Orissa Divisions and the abrupt cessation of the rains in October affected the crops more or less all over the Province. Both in area and outturn these crops were an improvement on those of the previous years. The total area cultivated with all description of *bhadoi* crops (both food and non-food) was 15,850,000 acres as compared with 15,617,200 acres of the preceding year and a normal area of 16,558,300 acres. The area under *bhadoi* food-crops was 12,620,400 acres, against 12,478,100 acres in 1899-1900 and 13,019,600 acres the normal area, and the area under non-food crops also increased from 3,139,100 acres in 1899-1900 to 3,229,600 acres, though still showing a deficiency as compared with the normal area of 3,538,700 acres. The outturn of the *bhadoi* crops as a whole for the Province amounted to 89 per cent. of a normal crop, as compared with 70 per cent. estimated in the previous year.

Winter rice.

Owing to the capricious and unevenly distributed rainfall of the year and to the serious flood occasioned by the September rains in the Burdwan, Presidency and Orissa Divisions, the winter rice crop was a comparatively poor one. The area cultivated with this crop was estimated at 28,949,400 acres, against 31,239,300 acres in 1899-1900 and a normal area of 31,530,000 acres. The outturn was finally estimated at 85 per cent. of a normal crop.

Rabi crops.

There was very little rain in October and November, and consequently the season was unfavourable to the *rabi* crops. The total area cultivated in all the *rabi* crops (both food and non-food including sugarcane and tobacco) was returned as 15,225,900 acres, against 15,262,200 acres as finally estimated in 1899-1900, the normal area being returned at 15,908,300 acres. The area under *rabi* food-crops fell from 10,168,900 acres in 1899-1900 to 10,108,800 acres in the year under report, the normal being 10,355,700 acres. There was a small increase of 23,800 acres in the area under the *rabi* non-food crops, due probably to the contraction of the area planted with the food-crops. The outturn for the Province as a whole, of these crops averaged 81 per cent. in the past year as compared with an outturn of 87 per cent. of a normal crop in 1899-1900.

Burdwan Division.

The rainfall in the Burdwan Division during the last five years is shown in the following table:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
Burdwan	49·11	60·33	65 45	60·14	58·43
Birbhum	42·21	49·89	70 00	57·44	58·23
Bankura	48 35	57·45	60·39	55·96	52·40
Midnapore	58·27	49·89	55·48	73 27	67·76
Hooghly	52·73	56·03	54 65	70·62	·70·82
Howrah	52·45	52·37	50·88	71 36	77 69
Divisional average ...	50·52	54·32	59·47	64·79	64·23

The rainfall, though heavy, was capricious and badly distributed. The early monsoon months were comparatively dry and, although there was fair rain in July and August, the flood caused by the exceptionally heavy fall of September, followed as it was by drought in October and November, damaged the rice crop which yielded only 76 per cent. of a normal crop for the Division as a whole. The drought in the autumn months and the unseasonable rain and wind in February also seriously affected the *rabi* crops. Large profits were,

however, realised by the cultivators, as prices generally ruled high in consequence of famine in other Provinces of India. The rise in prices, however, did not appreciably affect the labour market anywhere. There was a small rise in the wages of skilled labour in Bankura and Midnapore, due to the construction of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway and the Jharria Branch. There was an improvement in the material condition of the people of Birbhum and Midnapore, but the other districts suffered more or less from the partial failure of crops.

Presidency Division.

The following statement compares the rainfall in the several districts of the Presidency Division for the last five years:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
24-Parganas	55·72	59·83	56·72	72·10	91·33
Nadia	42·59	58·60	58·85	59·93	60·84
Murshidabad	40·01	51·10	72·53	62·00	56·45
Jessore	46·26	62·83	65·17	69·82	71·64
Khulna	47·27	75·05	73·31	83·99	87·93
Divisional average ...	46·37	61·48	65·31	69·57	73·64

Though the rains were unprecedentedly heavy in the 24-Parganas and copious and general elsewhere, they were, as remarked above, very badly distributed and in consequence the crops suffered severely. Winter rice yielded only 71 per cent. crop for the Division, wheat and oil-seeds 58 per cent., and the *bhadoi* and *rabi* food-crops produced 72 per cent., and 56 per cent. only. The partial failure of the winter rice crop and the high prices caused hardship in the areas damaged by the September floods. Wages were not perceptibly affected by the rise in the price of food-grains.

Rajshahi Division.

The following table shows the rainfall in the Rajshahi Division during the last five years:—

District.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
Rajshahi	45·59	51·93	71·48	67·94	48·85
Dinajpur	52·63	61·04	67·27	91·55	63·76
Jalpaiguri	106·96	134·27	130·44	142·24	97·62
Darjeeling	107·99	117·00	138·07	143·30	113·47
Rangpur	70·91	86·51	87·71	89·77	83·77
Bogra	58·37	55·05	81·34	77·41	63·19
Pabna	49·78	54·81	62·81	64·72	54·76
Divisional average ...	70·32	80·09	91·30	96·70	74·92

The rainfall was not only in defect everywhere, but was also capricious. The winter rice crop was a very poor one, the divisional outturn being finally estimated at 76 per cent. of the normal. Oilseeds also yielded a similar outturn and wheat was returned at 88 per cent. of a normal crop. The outturn of the *bhadoi* and *rabi* food-crops was estimated at about 84 per cent., while jute, which is a staple crop here, produced only an 87 per cent. crop. Owing to the deficient harvests and to the famine in other parts of India, prices ruled high, and this caused hardship to the middle classes, who live on fixed incomes, and to the labouring classes.

Dacca Division.

The following table compares the rainfall in the Dacca Division during the past five years:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
Dacca	60·01	67·57	75·55	75·00	50·57
Mymensingh	72·28	84·88	88·77	102·93	81·51
Faridpur	43·31	57·49	74·83	79·08	56·70
Backergunge	63·42	78·02	96·19	101·47	93·20
Divisional average ...	59·95	71·99	83·83	89·77	70·49

The rainfall was everywhere below the average, except in Backergunge, where a bumper winter rice-crop estimated at 104 per cent. was reaped. The divisional outturn of this crop was, however, only 87 per cent. The *bhadoi* and *rabi* food-crops yielded 79 and 74 per cent., respectively, while oilseeds produced only a 59 per cent. crop. Jute yielded 97 per cent. of the normal outturn. The prices of the food-grains ruled high as in the other parts of the Province, owing to famine in the north and west of India, but wages were not sensibly affected anywhere by the fluctuations in prices.

Chittagong Division.

The average rainfall in the districts of the Chittagong Division during the past five years is shown in the following statement:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
Tippera ...	53·17	75·15	78·33	85·53	64·39
Noakhali ...	89·51	95·26	126·49	140·26	103·40
Chittagong ...	74·13	102·15	124·09	139·89	86·11
Divisional average	72·27	90·85	109·30	121·89	84·63

The rainfall was scanty all over the Division and consequently the crops were generally poor. The outturns of winter rice and oilseeds were 82 and 79 per cent., respectively, of a normal crop, and those of the *bhadoi* and *rabi* food-crops were 84 and 79 per cent. respectively. Jute, however, yielded a normal harvest. The outturn of betelnuts was exceptionally good.

Patna Division.

The following statement shows the average rainfall in the districts of the Patna Division during the past five years:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
Patna	32·82	54·26	61·55	56·29	39·93
Gaya	36·26	51·19	52·52	50·41	41·21
Shahabad	30·50	49·77	54·08	59·09	41·93
Saran	28·51	45·74	53·55	65·45	39·28
Champaran	30·58	57·95	59·12	70·22	48·72
Muzaffarpur	37·82	49·46	60·99	76·50	45·25
Darbhanga	36·82	44·99	55·69	69·63	45·96
Divisional average ...	33·34	50·48	56·78	63·94	43·18

The rainfall was both inadequate and unseasonable. The outturns of winter rice and wheat were 83 and 71 per cent. respectively, and those for *bhadoi* and *rabi* food-crops and oilseeds were 91, 84 and 78 per cent. respectively of a normal crop. Owing to the unsatisfactory crops and exportation of food-grains to the famine districts in other provinces, the prices, especially of wheat, rose considerably. In some districts of the Patna Division, however, there was a fall in the price of maize. The condition of the people in the South Gangetic districts of this Division was less satisfactory than in the preceding year. In Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga, however, the rainfall was good and harvests better. Plague appeared this year again in Monghyr and elsewhere in the Division.

Bhagalpur Division.

The subjoined table shows the rainfall in the Bhagalpur Division during the past five years:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
Monghyr ...	41·80	51·74	54·41	62·94	50·29
Bhagalpur ...	39·53	49·78	60·61	71·91	60·95
Purnea ...	52·93	72·59	72·37	98·83	80·91
Malda ...	44·81	54·17	57·07	67·74	50·36
Santhal Parganas ...	45·53	54·52	57·02	63·71	54·34
Divisional average	44·92	56·56	60·29	73·02	59·37

The rainfall was below the average everywhere and was also badly distributed. The rice crop was deficient, except in Bhagalpur and the Sonthal Parganas, where it was excellent. The average outturn for the Division was 97 per cent. of a normal crop. Wheat yielded a 91 per cent. crop, but oilseeds only 81 per cent. of the normal. The outturns of the *bhadoi* and *rabi* food-crops amounted to 90 and 85 per cent. only. The mulberry crop in Malda was normal, but the mango crop was practically a failure. There was a considerable rise in the price of wheat, due mainly to the heavy exports from the Division during the year. In the Sonthal Parganas the price of rice remained the same as in the previous year and was lowest in Godda whence export is difficult. The condition of the people in this district was, as a whole, prosperous. Plague appeared again this year in Deoghur, Shahebganj and Bhagalpur.

Orissa Division.

The rainfall in the Orissa Division during the past five years is shown below:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
Cuttack ...	64·88	57·22	59·95	52·80	74·79
Balasore ...	69·13	57·42	58·18	64·34	78·24
Puri ...	58·02	50·02	49·65	42·75	66·11
Divisional average ...	64·01	54·89	55·93	53·30	73·05

There was excessive rain in all the districts of this Division which did much damage to the crops, especially to the winter rice. The outturns of the rice and oilseeds crops amounted to 82 and 68 per cent. of the normal, while the *bhadoi* and *rabi* food-crops yielded 76 per cent. crops. Some parts of the Division suffered from floods, and suspension of rents and loans had to be allowed, but generally speaking the condition of the people was normal. The railway has already had a good effect on the material condition of the Division.

Chota Nagpur Division.

The rainfall in the Chota Nagpur Division for the past five years is shown in the table below:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
Hazaribagh ...	48·75	41·83	58·33	41·14	50·39
Ranchi ...	55·77	46·75	57·59	44·41	65·08
Palamau ...	40·93	47·16	45·23	42·35	52·56
Manbhum ...	30·59	47·83	58·74	48·67	55·94
Singhbhum ...	69·67	45·96	55·53	51·18	72·05
Divisional average ...	49·14	45·91	55·08	45·67	59·20

The monsoon rains, though heavy, were not excessive and were favourable to the autumn and winter rice crops which yielded an average outturn in this Division. The *rabi* crops, however, suffered much from excessive rain in the winter. The outturns of the wheat, oilseeds and other *rabi* food-crops were 61, 85 and 66 per cent., respectively, of a normal crop. Prices ruled high during the early part of the year, but they fell with the harvesting of the *bhadoi* crops and the prospect of good winter crops. The wages of labourers rose in Manbhum, owing to the development of the coal industry, and in Palamau on account of the opening of the Barun-Daltonganj Railway. In consequence of the deficient harvests of the previous year, there was scarcity throughout the early part of 1900 in the districts of Ranchi and Palamau, where relief-works had to be opened and distress was also felt in Hazaribagh and Singhbhum; but with the harvesting of good *bhadoi* (autumn) and winter crops the position improved.

Statement showing monthly variations in the retail prices of Food-grains and Salt in selected districts of Bengal from April 1900 to March 1901.

(Number of seers of 80 tolas' weight purchaseable for a rupee.)

Districts.	1900.									1901.		
	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.
Common Rice.												
Calcutta	S. CH. 11 6	S. CH. 11 6	S. CH. 11 0	S. CH. 10 10	S. CH. 10 10	S. CH. 10 8	S. CH. 10 6	S. CH. 10 6	S. CH. 11 9½	S. CH. 10 0	S. CH. 10 0	S. CH. 9 10
Burdwan	15 0	15 3	13 4	12 0	12 4½	12 6	11 12	12 4	13 12	12 12	12 0	12 0
24-Parganas	13 6	11 12	11 0	11 4	11 2	10 13	10 8½	10 2	10 10	10 4	10 0	10 4
Backergunge ...	15 0	13 13	13 0	13 0	Aman 12 0 / Aus 16 6	Aman 12 0 / Aus 14 8	Aman 12 0 / Aus 13 14	Aman 13 0 / Aus 13 4	Old 12 12 / New 13 8	Old 11 14 / New 11 10	Old 11 4 / New 11 0	10 8
Chittagong	14 7	13 8	13 0	13 12	13 15	12 14	12 15	12 8	13 9	13 12	12 0	13 3
Patna	15 6	14 4	13 12	13 8	14 0	13 0	13 0	12 12	13 0	14 8	14 8	14 8
Darbhanga	13 3	13 3	13 9	13 14	13 11½	14 4	15 8	16 8	15 8	14 15	14 15	13 6
Bhagalpur	13 14	13 9	12 15	12 10	13 15	14 0	14 7	15 6½	16 11	15 3	14 8	13 13
Puri	13 15½	11 15	11 13	11 13	11 15	12 7½	14 7	Old 15 2 / New 15 6½	Old 14 7 / New 15 2	Old 13 6 / New 12 15	Old 13 8 / New 15 2	Old 13 13 / New 13 7
Hazaribagh	11 12	11 0	11 0	11 4	11 4	12 12	15 0	Old 11 0 / New 15 0	Old 13 8 / New 15 0	13 0	13 0	12 12
Wheat.												
Calcutta	S. CH. 10 5	S. CH. 10 5	S. CH. 10 5	S. CH. 10 0	S. CH. 10 0	S. CH. 10 0	S. CH. 10 0	S. CH. 10 0	S. CH. 10 0	S. CH. 11 5½	S. CH. 10 0	S. CH. 8 13
Burdwan	13 10½	14 0	11 13	11 13	11 8	11 8	11 13	13 3	13 8	13 8	12 8	12 8
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna	14 8	13 8	13 8	14 0	14 8	15 0	14 0	14 0	16 8	14 8	10 8	11 0
Darbhanga	14 14	14 5½	13 11½	13 5½	13 9	13 8½	14 6	14 15	15 14	15 8	13 14	13 0
Bhagalpur	13 5	12 10	12 10	12 0	12 10	12 10	12 10	13 0	13 9	12 10	11 8	9 12
Puri	8 4	8 1	8 8	9 0	9 5½	9 8	9 8	9 10	10 0	10 0	10 8	8 10
Hazaribagh	11 2	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 4	10 10	12 0	11 0	9 8	8 12	8 0
Barley.												
Calcutta	S. CH. 15 0	S. CH. 15 0	S. CH. 15 4	S. CH. 15 4	S. CH. 16 0	S. CH. 15 4	S. CH. 14 12	S. CH. 16 0	S. CH. 16 0	S. CH. 18 0	S. CH. 16 0	S. CH. 16 14
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna	20 8	17 8	17 8	17 8	17 8	17 0	18 0	20 8	21 8	20 8	20 0	20 0
Darbhanga	18 14	18 15½	17 9	18 2	18 11	18 11	19 5½	23 14	26 11½	26 5½	25 5½	24 12
Bhagalpur	20 4	18 6	17 12	17 12	18 15	19 0	19 0	16 8	22 12	22 12	20 12	21 6
Puri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hazaribagh	17 4	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 12	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	15 0
Maize or Indian Corn.												
Calcutta	S. CH. ...	S. CH. ...	S. CH. ...	S. CH. ...	S. CH. 19 0	S. CH. 11 13	S. CH. 11 11	S. CH. 18 14	S. CH. 17 8	S. CH. 18 0	S. CH. 16 0	S. CH. 18 14
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna	...	...	...	...	18 0	21 0	22 0	24 0	26 0	28 8	22 8	23 0
Darbhanga	18 4	16 0½	15 3	15 6	17 9	21 10	24 4	26 7	28 12½	24 10	22 10	23 1
Bhagalpur	...	...	...	13 11	16 4	18 6	19 0	20 12	22 12	18 0	17 2	17 0
Puri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hazaribagh	12 12	12 12	12 0	12 10	13 10	22 4	23 4	23 8	31 0	19 0	18 0	18 0
Gram.												
Calcutta	S. CH. 13 0	S. CH. 12 10½	S. CH. 12 5	S. CH. 13 0½	S. CH. 11 13½	S. CH. 11 7	S. CH. 10 5	S. CH. 11 9½	S. CH. 13 2½	S. CH. 11 6	S. CH. 11 6	S. CH. 11 6
Burdwan	14 14	13 4	12 0	11 8	12 0	13 6½	13 6	13 4	13 8	13 8	12 12	12 0
24-Parganas	14 4	13 6	12 12½	11 12	12 1	13 6½	13 6½	12 14	12 12	12 8	12 6	11 8
Backergunge	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 8	10 8	9 4	9 0	9 0	9 0
Chittagong	10 15	10 0	9 8	10 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 11	10 8
Patna	18 8	16 0	15 8	14 8	15 8	15 12	18 0	20 0	21 0	19 8	18 0	16 0
Darbhanga	17 4½	15 15	15 0	14 8	14 6	14 6	16 0	17 6½	16 9½	15 7	14 4½	13 8½
Bhagalpur	16 2	14 9	13 14	13 8	14 8	14 12	14 12	15 2	15 12	15 8	15 4	13 13
Puri	13 8	13 2	13 4	13 2	13 2	13 4½	13 2	13 4½	11 13	10 12	12 0	12 4½
Hazaribagh	13 4	13 8	11 12	12 6	12 2	13 8	13 0	13 8	13 0	12 2	12 8	13 0
Salt.												
Calcutta	S. CH. 11 0	S. CH. 11 0	S. CH. 11 0	S. CH. 11 0	S. CH. 11 0	S. CH. 11 0	S. CH. 11 0	S. CH. 11 0	S. CH. 11 0	S. CH. 11 0	S. CH. 11 0	S. CH. 11 0
Burdwan	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 12½	10 0	11 6½	11 5	11 5	11 3	11 4	11 3	10 0
24-Parganas	10 12½	10 5½	10 9	10 10	10 11	10 9	10 7½	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 9	10 10½
Backergunge	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 6	10 6	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
Chittagong	10 7	10 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 10½
Patna	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 4	10 4
Darbhanga	11 6	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 12	11 4	11 4	11 8	11 0	11 0
Bhagalpur	10 4	10 0	10 10	10 4	10 4	10 4	10 4	9 6	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 0
Puri	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 1	15 4	15 5½	15 7	13 9½	13 6	13 8	13 6
Hazaribagh	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0

Statement showing seasonal rainfall for each

NAMES OF DIVISIONS AND DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF SUBDIVISIONS.	Number of years the total rainfall thereof is taken for the average fall per annum.	REGISTERED RAIN					
			FALL TO END OF APRIL (FOUR MONTHS).		FALL TO END OF JUNE (SIX MONTHS).		FALL TO END OF AUGUST (EIGHT MONTHS).	
			Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1900.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1900.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1900.
BENGAL.								
BURDWAN DIVISION.								
BURDWAN ...	Burdwan	26	4·93	6·81	19·58	20·58	42·66	37·16
	Katwa	26–32	4·44	4·79	19·04	23·32	42·81	41·80
	Kalna	25–34	4·33	3·97	19·37	24·37	41·77	44·71
	Raniganj	26	3·67	6·71	18·62	15·86	40·27	37·80
BIRBHUM ...	Suri	26	3·26	3·01	18·45	14·72	44·86	34·58
	Rampur Hat ...	22–23	3·64	3·46	17·93	19·51	41·51	34·35
BANKURA ...	Bankura ...	23	3·80	6·21	18·17	17·55	43·74	33·26
	Vishnupur ...	16–17	4·30	6·79	20·47	19·46	46·99	35·98
MIDNAPORE ...	Midnapore ...	26	4·61	4·11	19·10	16·11	43·06	46·47
	Contai	19–20	4·67	7·19	20·46	20·84	47·63	38·46
	Tamluk	25–32	4·64	4·94	19·97	22·46	44·65	39·46
	Contai	26	3·98	3·27	18·47	21·15	45·45	49·86
HOOGHLY ...	Hooghly	26	4·07	4·10	19·44	18·17	43·02	38·36
	Serampore ...	24–25	4·98	6·87	18·78	18·81	42·94	48·02
	Jahanabad ...	24–25	4·97	3·74	20·12	17·93	46·68	37·97
HOWRAH ...	Howrah	26	4·86	4·19	20·45	17·04	44·07	40·04
	Uluberia		...	4·30	...	16·15	...	35·50
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.								
24-PARGANAS ...	Alipore (observatory) ...	24–36	5·29	3·62	21·46	17·94	49·87	42·90
	Basirhat	23–36	5·05	3·48	23·06	18·91	46·03	39·57
	Baruasat	25–36	6·17	4·51	20·63	16·13	42·73	33·39
	Diamond Harbour ...	25–36	5·25	3·71	19·95	21·23	49·51	48·25
	Barrackpore ...	26–36	5·04	5·72	20·23	17·85	47·57	47·32
	Dum-Dum	25–26	4·98	6·17	21·25	19·24	44·94	49·07
	Mujilampur ...	26	5·24	5·05	20·53	14·58	44·49	39·06
NADIA ...	Meherpur	26–26	3·60	3·57	19·15	27·02	44·29	49·10
	Chuadanga	25–26	3·96	7·14	17·43	11·69	37·60	26·21
	Kushtia	26–36	6·46	4·17	23·05	21·03	46·21	37·66
	Ranaghat	24–25	4·08	10·10	20·05	24·95	45·38	41·14
	Buchampore ...	26–26	4·11	6·84	19·83	13·35	41·47	34·78
MURSHIDABAD ...	Lalbagh	25–31	3·26	3·26	17·75	11·48	40·36	38·97
	Jangipur	26–35	3·40	3·29	17·07	16·73	39·48	39·41
	Kandi	21–23	4·38	2·85	18·28	13·26	40·92	36·43
	Jeosad	20	7·02	9·36	22·74	20·16	49·30	51·99
	Nawabi	24–25	7·24	7·78	24·69	24·29	54·17	48·67
JESSORE ...	Sharsha	26	5·07	6·54	21·44	21·54	48·98	39·91
	Jhenida	24–26	7·06	5·40	25·45	24·71	47·13	44·44
	Magura	24–25	6·43	7·15	21·75	23·43	47·62	45·70
	Khulna	24–25	6·73	4·04	22·47	25·03	48·47	49·48
KHULNA	Satkhira	23–26	6·70	2·09	21·55	22·68	49·26	45·04
	Bagerhat	24–25	6·45	5·53	27·33	28·98	54·06	53·45
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.								
RAJSHAHI ...	Boalia	26	3·87	2·39	19·13	15·01	41·63	38·34
	Nator	25–26	5·09	5·45	22·21	21·26	47·62	40·63
DINAJPUR ...	Dinajpur	26	3·91	2·26	23·86	34·32	53·93	70·14
	Thakurgaon ...		...	6·71	...	30·43	...	59·40
JALPAIGURI ...	Jalpaiguri ...	24–26	6·33	1·13	44·84	46·38	99·82	86·73
	Alipur Duars ...	9–10	9·93	10·45	53·69	44·43	112·93	98·96
DARJEELING ...	Darjeeling ...	25–26	7·89	6·64	40·67	41·69	98·18	92·45
	Silliguri	12–13	9·67	4·41	48·21	32·75	99·87	79·76
RANGPUR ...	Rangpur	26	5·65	1·25	31·19	34·45	62·81	69·15
	Nilphamari ...	19–21	5·67	2·44	29·23	31·28	73·21	60·71
	Gaibandha ...	25	5·36	2·07	30·77	32·73	54·47	61·23
	Kurigaon	20–21	7·85	2·04	43·17	30·36	76·25	67·69
BOGRA	Bogra	26	4·66	2·41	26·89	28·21	58·06	56·35
PABNA ...	Pabna	26	6·20	6·40	26·23	32·17	58·08	64·52
	Sirajganj	25–26	5·99	3·64	29·06	23·02	47·49	41·12
DACCA DIVISION.								
DACCA	Dacca	26	6·16	6·80	31·05	29·27	56·75	44·16
	Munshiganj ...	22–24	10·66	5·55	54·52	32·27	97·25	49·11
	Manikganj ...	23–24	7·16	7·80	37·11	29·06	66·23	52·44
	Narsingdi ...	12–13	9·34	7·44	49·08	31·49	89·78	48·90
MYMENSINGH ...	Mymensingh ...	26	7·98	10·27	41·91	47·92	81·92	76·34
	Jamalpur	25–26	8·26	10·59	39·76	46·39	57·89	66·73
	Atia	25–26	6·70	6·41	37·21	29·80	49·96	39·76
	Kishoreganj ...	25–26	9·38	14·45	39·83	39·39	67·11	73·94
FARIDPUR ...	Nalchidia	13	9·49	12·57	46·24	51·44	90·79	92·78
	Faridpur	26	8·66	6·41	39·77	35·70	81·74	81·58
	Goalundo	24–25	7·94	5·98	34·77	28·50	70·91	57·56
	Madaripur	25–26	7·59	7·47	29·95	18·95	49·94	40·62
BAKERGUNGE ...	Barisal	26	7·91	4·82	31·15	18·75	52·35	40·56
	Pirojpur	25–26	5·83	3·46	24·62	23·98	59·91	59·97
	Patuakhali ...	25–26	6·68	6·24	30·43	30·63	65·27	56·39
	Bhola	18–19	7·09	4·97	33·39	31·18	69·16	60·86
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.								
TIPPERA ...	Comilla	25–26	10·29	9·46	39·46	35·86	72·13	69·15
	Brahmanbaria ...	24–26	11·76	13·29	39·40	39·90	69·10	71·87
	Chandpur	17–18	9·63	8·36	35·60	34·54	63·20	70·70
NOAKHALI ...	Noakhali	26	9·31	8·95	44·21	46·16	93·84	99·70
	Feni	19–20	10·93	11·41	46·73	40·94	94·82	101·03
CHITTAGONG ...	Chittagong ...	26	7·67	8·74	40·84	40·72	83·60	91·21
	Cox's Bazar ...	25–26	6·16	5·32	48·08	44·51	115·94	99·74
CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.	Rangamati ...	26	9·32	6·91	57·57	32·97	79·18	59·99

subdivision in Bengal for the year 1900.

FALL IN INCHES.

FALL IN SEPTEMBER (ONE MONTH).		FALL TO END OF SEPTEMBER (NINE MONTHS).		FALL IN OCTOBER (ONE MONTH).		FALL TO END OF OCTOBER (TEN MONTHS).		FALL AFTER OCTOBER TO END OF DECEMBER (TWO MONTHS).		TOTAL FALL OF THE YEAR.	
Average of years as per column 2.	Fall in 1900.	Average of years as per column 4.	Fall in 1900.	Average of years as per column 6.	Fall in 1900.	Average of years as per column 8.	Fall in 1900.	Average of years as per column 10.	Fall in 1900.	Average of years as per column 12.	Fall in 1900.
8·84	17·83	59·70	54·71	3·61	0·15	54·31	54·86	0·82	0·29	55·13	55·06
7·92	19·17	46·43	60·97	3·26	0·15	57·10	61·72	0·77	...	57·86	61·72
6·65	16·62	46·47	60·28	3·01	0·53	51·53	63·85	1·13	0·21	52·65	64·06
7·23	16·49	50·40	48·09	3·31	0·79	53·71	48·88	0·80	0·10	54·50	48·98
9·95	19·16	54·81	53·73	3·79	1·77	58·60	54·91	0·57	...	59·17	54·96
10·81	13·81	53·54	53·16	3·75	1·14	56·09	54·30	0·37	...	56·06	54·30
9·03	18·63	54·77	51·99	3·82	0·25	58·49	52·14	0·67	0·17	59·16	52·31
8·05	18·47	54·57	54·45	3·16	0·75	57·73	55·20	0·73	0·45	58·46	55·65
7·66	22·28	50·72	69·75	2·39	1·74	53·02	70·49	0·88	0·61	53·90	71·10
9·23	15·09	56·36	56·54	3·23	0·51	59·49	57·05	0·92	0·72	60·41	57·77
8·42	22·82	53·15	69·84	4·28	3·19	57·44	66·97	0·81	0·94	58·25	68·11
11·09	20·36	54·45	70·66	2·84	3·50	61·23	70·16	1·35	1·33	62·10	71·49
7·33	31·57	40·25	70·95	3·08	1·61	53·33	71·41	1·03	0·46	54·36	71·87
9·66	40·46	53·07	70·18	4·15	1·72	59·45	86·89	2·02	0·78	61·47	87·67
8·79	15·18	54·47	43·15	3·39	0·90	60·36	43·24	0·64	0·31	60·64	43·55
8·67	45·15	52·14	87·21	4·23	0·90	60·36	87·24	0·84	0·11	61·20	87·35
...	27·09	...	63·46	...	3·77	...	67·23	...	0·32	...	67·55
9·33	46·55	56·29	88·45	4·39	0·88	60·69	89·27	0·90	0·05	61·49	89·32
8·53	36·91	50·31	83·20	4·80	1·48	61·12	84·63	0·76	...	61·89	84·68
8·48	40·54	54·21	98·98	4·56	2·15	58·76	103·16	0·98	...	59·74	103·16
10·21	44·28	59·72	92·54	5·03	4·72	64·18	96·93	1·15	...	65·33	96·91
7·74	41·69	61·31	87·96	3·80	2·71	63·21	87·60	1·11	0·26	64·32	87·85
8·09	51·77	53·95	91·34	4·39	1·76	58·53	93·10	0·97	...	59·50	93·10
7·31	29·32	48·90	68·37	4·21	0·70	57·06	69·07	1·02	0·01	54·04	69·08
7·86	19·13	52·15	58·73	4·01	0·96	56·16	61·69	0·75	...	56·91	61·69
8·88	19·85	56·67	62·74	4·19	0·81	57·06	63·37	1·20	...	58·26	63·37
9·44	10·94	56·28	57·67	4·49	1·25	60·65	58·44	0·79	...	61·44	58·44
7·14	20·68	50·52	67·83	3·66	0·05	54·32	67·87	1·13	0·03	55·44	67·85
10·13	21·96	51·46	61·74	3·83	0·49	55·29	62·23	0·68	...	55·97	62·23
9·53	17·07	50·15	55·94	4·19	0·49	54·34	56·31	0·94	...	55·28	56·34
10·04	12·49	49·03	47·90	3·87	1·19	52·90	49·09	0·87	...	53·76	49·09
9·12	29·07	50·04	57·16	3·97	1·56	53·73	58·72	0·97	...	54·70	58·72
8·09	22·10	58·79	73·09	5·55	3·96	62·74	79·05	1·49	0·16	64·24	80·11
9·98	34·43	54·74	72·72	4·38	3·25	58·74	75·94	1·17	...	59·91	75·95
8·16	37·51	52·03	77·46	4·87	3·74	56·90	81·16	0·97	...	57·87	81·16
8·56	29·95	55·71	69·96	4·48	2·27	60·19	67·97	1·16	...	61·35	67·97
7·38	19·31	54·38	62·01	3·83	1·01	58·21	60·72	1·15	...	59·36	60·72
9·24	20·96	57·71	70·13	4·36	0·55	62·07	71·17	1·19	...	63·27	71·17
9·20	37·19	56·76	82·25	4·68	4·79	61·44	86·54	1·03	...	62·47	86·54
9·13	35·56	54·28	94·28	5·37	2·25	60·54	96·53	1·27	0·16	62·81	96·69
10·38	14·70	53·01	62·24	4·11	2·60	56·13	65·44	0·38	...	56·50	65·44
11·14	19·18	58·73	59·99	4·69	0·25	62·95	59·74	0·80	...	63·75	59·74
11·18	13·18	55·19	53·30	4·53	0·54	59·74	53·84	0·16	0·18	59·90	54·02
11·32	16·92	...	61·80	...	1·37	...	73·17	...	...	...	71·17
12·37	16·80	122·19	102·92	7·38	8·23	127·51	103·39	0·23	...	127·76	103·39
10·93	18·19	133·75	101·09	6·13	0·36	137·85	101·55	0·23	...	138·21	101·55
17·31	15·09	127·44	107·74	5·93	0·24	131·27	105·98	0·42	0·34	131·69	106·42
11·90	20·22	117·77	99·98	6·34	1·17	122·91	101·15	0·46	0·04	123·37	101·19
13·72	8·46	109·23	70·93	5·44	1·98	51·97	72·56	0·71	...	52·18	72·56
14·46	15·67	86·67	73·23	4·46	2·02	91·16	75·25	0·19	...	91·35	75·25
13·51	6·93	69·96	61·51	3·86	1·69	73·82	63·20	0·28	...	74·10	63·20
13·15	6·53	53·37	74·47	4·40	2·13	57·77	77·60	0·25	...	58·02	77·60
10·58	6·75	62·95	61·19	3·74	2·76	66·67	63·96	0·74	...	67·41	63·96
9·07	13·31	54·96	70·28	4·05	0·41	59·01	70·35	0·74	...	59·75	70·35
9·19	7·79	56·59	48·92	4·23	1·44	60·82	50·36	0·73	...	61·55	50·36
8·83	6·01	65·58	50·17	4·02	1·01	69·60	51·18	1·19	0·10	70·79	51·28
10·66	9·46	74·11	55·03	3·75	0·46	70·39	55·65	1·57	0·10	80·96	55·75
7·83	8·04	57·49	59·10	3·70	0·76	61·19	59·76	1·99	0·02	63·18	59·78
8·51	5·39	67·99	47·42	3·53	0·53	71·71	48·01	1·99	...	73·70	48·01
12·94	10·28	96·97	106·36	4·76	1·93	101·93	108·13	0·74	...	102·67	108·13
12·85	4·36	70·77	71·01	4·05	0·69	74·73	71·41	0·72	...	76·45	72·41
9·59	9·20	55·46	42·94	4·49	2·13	59·34	46·84	0·66	...	59·99	46·84
13·48	10·94	79·99	84·28	4·91	2·58	84·90	87·26	1·05	0·03	85·95	87·31
15·38	14·78	94·11	102·51	6·18	2·69	100·29	105·91	1·05	...	101·34	105·91
9·70	13·56	63·17	83·26	4·09	4·33	67·25	89·59	1·29	0·39	68·54	89·98
7·64	11·90	57·48	61·93	4·35	2·49	61·74	56·23	1·27	...	63·01	56·23
7·48	12·99	56·97	59·67	4·09	1·71	54·80	51·27	1·18	0·24	55·98	51·51
10·79	15·44	70·78	83·41	5·81	3·57	76·31	88·68	1·83	0·18	77·97	88·75
12·45	20·84	69·30	82·03	5·77	4·45	75·17	86·34	1·53	0·18	76·70	86·49
12·04	29·77	94·82	91·39	6·25	1·89	100·47	92·39	2·46	2·07	102·93	94·46
10·97	18·77	79·13	85·63	6·07	4·68	85·85	90·81	1·97	0·29	87·97	91·79
10·51	8·04	82·69	74·19	5·39	3·09	87·89	77·28	1·60	0·02	89·39	77·30
10·77	6·43	72·57	70·56	4·74	2·65	77·31	72·41	1·66	0·18	78·97	72·59
10·56	11·09	79·05	62·00	6·13	0·64	85·18	63·98	1·47	0·18	86·65	64·16
15·77	11·82	108·94	112·04	7·70	4·81	116·31	117·37	2·41	0·74	118·72	118·11
13·41	7·92	108·23	99·98	6·99	2·99	114·72	101·94	2·28	0·41	116·84	102·69
12·91	5·71	90·71	† 74·94	6·14	1·46	103·95	76·40	2·20	...	105·70	76·40
14·31	14·30	120·25	119·12	7·85	9·70	132·25	118·94	2·53	...	134·78	118·94
14·34	7·33	86·68	63·23	6·64	2·69	96·22	66·61	2·26	0·06	98·48	66·67

Names of Divisions and Districts.	Names of Subdivisions.	Number of years the total rainfall whereof is taken for the average fall per annum.	Registered Rain — Fall to end of April (four months). Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1900.	Fall to end of June (six months). Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1900.	Fall to end of August (eight months). Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1900.
BIHAR.								
Patna Division.								
Patna	Patna	26	1·63	3·74	11·13	13·63	34·18	39·13
	Bihar	25—26	1·98	3·56	10·39	14·30	36·26	38·50
	Barh	25—26	1·63	4·05	9·44	18·53	31·77	29·75
	Dinapore	25—26	1·63	3·07	10·22	10·51	34·14	34·71
	Gaya	26	1·94	2·93	9·35	12·81	32·45	37·16
Gaya	Nawada	25—26	2·00	2·10	10·04	11·44	33·25	30·47
	Aurangabad	25—24	1·69	5·81	8·26	23·35	34·74	51·99
	Jahanabad	23	1·78	3·84	8·88	13·19	30·46	33·00
Shahabad	Arrah	26	1·85	4·70	9·72	9·34	32·34	35·78
	Sasaram	23—24	1·84	3·67	7·79	10·18	31·32	28·47
	Buxar	26	1·79	3·35	7·61	7·73	30·82	23·76
	Bhabhua	25—26	1·95	3·40	8·11	7·92	32·35	24·24
Saran	Chapra	26	1·75	3·88	9·46	12·27	31·50	28·20
	Sewan	25—26	1·83	3·83	10·09	9·77	34·17	32·98
	Goalpara	10—13	1·84	3·70	9·13	9·13	31·37	29·76
Champaran	Motihari	23—24	2·80	3·69	14·20	14·19	39·76	32·45
	Bettiah	24—25	2·15	3·07	12·01	14·01	40·04	36·09
Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	25—26	2·20	1·90	12·20	12·78	34·04	30·24
	Hajipur	24—25	2·01	2·96	10·75	10·48	33·36	25·05
	Sitamarhi	23—26	2·71	3·81	13·03	20·83	36·65	44·30
	Darbhanga	25—26	2·08	1·43	12·26	14·93	37·72	30·98
Darbhanga	Madhubani	25—26	2·00	1·73	13·07	17·03	37·76	31·75
	Samastipur	25—26	1·79	2·99	11·60	13·74	34·52	30·75
Bhagalpur Division.								
Monghyr	Monghyr	24	1·89	3·15	11·17	16·37	32·80	32·90
	Begusarai	24—25	2·13	2·90	10·70	12·20	32·61	45·98
	Jamui	23—26	2·25	2·35	11·89	10·98	36·12	37·77
Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	26	2·40	3·18	12·75	24·81	36·28	54·23
	Sonpur	24—25	2·39	2·86	14·54	19·02	39·40	46·39
	Madhipura	22—26	2·03	1·79	14·96	20·03	40·00	42·00
	Banka	25—26	2·38	2·97	13·00	19·02	37·25	47·72
Purnea	Purnea	24—25	2·91	1·55	18·11	27·55	47·18	54·60
	Kishanganj	24—25	3·09	1·99	24·99	29·74	66·35	61·65
	Araria	24—25	3·15	2·28	21·70	20·13	53·74	49·66
Malda	Malda	26	3·06	2·73	17·47	17·80	39·77	37·61
	Dinajpur	24—25	3·39	2·81	16·01	15·07	42·36	41·56
	Deoghar	26	2·82	2·59	14·09	14·87	40·42	39·14
Monghyr Paragana.	Rajmahal	24—25	2·91	2·25	16·26	17·65	39·49	39·71
	Godda	25—24	2·13	2·68	13·27	13·78	32·23	41·81
	Jasidih	26—23	2·63	2·59	14·45	11·53	37·69	31·44
	Pakour	19—20	2·33	2·20	12·72	14·24	43·80	37·86
ORISSA.								
Orissa Division.								
Cuttack	Cuttack	26	5·31	3·82	19·46	10·10	44·23	39·27
	Jajpur	25—24	4·35	3·12	19·62	13·13	43·88	42·34
	Kendrapara	25—26	3·39	1·94	21·60	10·14	42·16	41·60
	Banki	13	4·87	4·83	16·03	15·52	37·45	38·03
Balasore	Balasore	26	5·43	6·06	19·75	23·14	44·88	53·43
	Bhadrak	25—26	5·07	3·89	20·13	17·36	43·05	43·84
Puri	Puri	26	5·12	1·96	17·20	13·04	39·38	43·27
	Khurda	25—26	3·61	5·12	15·88	19·13	41·25	40·32
CHOTA NAGPUR.								
Chota Nagpur Division.								
Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	25—26	2·54	1·92	12·43	10·08	30·70	37·30
	Parasnaths (Giridih)	25—26	2·64	4·26	14·09	14·40	39·14	37·81
Ranchi	Ranchi	24—26	3·75	6·26	19·18	18·95	43·94	41·84
Palamau	Daltonganj	24—26	2·16	4·60	9·22	19·54	34·61	39·14
Manbhum	Purulia	20—24	3·24	6·87	16·73	19·09	42·96	51·98
	Gobindpur	20—26	3·26	5·50	15·85	17·18	41·79	32·98
Singhbhum	Chaibassa	23—26	3·69	4·45	15·98	13·85	42·50	38·75

FALL IN INCHES.

FALL IN SEPTEMBER (ONE MONTH).		FALL TO END OF SEPTEMBER (NINE MONTHS).		FALL IN OCTOBER (ONE MONTH).		FALL TO END OF OCTOBER (TEN MONTHS).		FALL AFTER OCTOBER TO END OF DECEMBER (TWO MONTHS).		TOTAL FALL OF THE YEAR.	
Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1900.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1900.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1900.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1900.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1900.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1900.
7·49	9·80	41·28	47·03	3·26	1·91	44·54	48·94	6·30	0·24	46·14	48·68
6·47	5·05	41·73	35·36	2·61	1·35	44·34	36·19	6·31	0·11	44·65	35·23
7·35	7·83	39·93	57·98	2·53	1·76	41·97	39·13	6·30	0·35	43·17	39·38
7·25	7·67	41·03	39·74	2·35	0·75	44·72	39·46	6·36	1·69	45·06	41·17
6·80	8·93	43·38	34·69	2·27	1·79	44·59	36·47	6·56	0·12	45·15	37·19
6·45	12·12	39·64	38·74	2·31	3·34	41·92	41·13	6·23	0·87	42·25	41·49
6·80	7·34	41·24	36·43	2·47	4·28	44·01	40·03	6·28	1·26	44·51	44·29
6·87	9·48	39·35	34·48	2·37	1·90	41·82	36·98	6·40	0·50	43·32	38·78
7·19	7·09	40·03	49·27	2·99	1·20	43·02	46·16	6·36	0·81	43·89	45·79
6·70	9·19	37·98	34·96	2·62	2·15	41·08	36·96	6·26	1·27	41·72	42·19
7·17	8·84	37·79	32·62	3·26	1·03	41·05	34·39	6·64	1·07	41·89	35·27
6·71	11·83	39·54	39·96	2·53	7·91	42·07	43·97	6·54	1·51	43·21	45·48
6·04	9·53	38·53	36·26	2·98	9·05	41·51	39·82	6·55	0·53	42·43	39·98
6·87	6·97	42·74	39·25	2·61	3·08	46·15	32·93	6·25	0·35	46·47	33·28
7·08	9·19	41·63	36·47	3·09	2·20	43·65	38·67	6·29	0·50	43·98	39·17
6·45	13·42	40·10	46·35	3·39	2·33	43·71	48·67	6·27	0·51	43·98	49·18
6·58	14·08	40·98	56·72	2·90	7·46	43·92	56·10	6·24	0·32	43·95	55·76
6·96	8·32	43·80	38·40	3·13	1·19	46·97	40·45	6·27	0·17	47·24	40·62
7·48	10·45	40·84	38·45	2·53	0·96	44·37	39·52	6·26	0·15	44·63	39·48
6·97	9·15	40·25	43·46	2·84	3·73	43·45	47·17	6·16	0·15	43·61	47·03
6·94	12·13	45·16	42·30	2·94	0·98	48·80	43·16	6·19	0·13	48·99	43·23
6·62	14·55	47·44	49·31	2·82	2·92	46·82	46·33	6·11	0·24	47·06	46·54
6·10	13·22	45·73	44·07	2·61	9·45	46·34	44·23	6·24	0·07	46·58	44·30
8·25	7·40	45·74	40·40	2·93	3·43	46·70	43·83	6·17	...	46·99	43·83
7·56	3·53	40·49	43·16	2·74	2·20	43·23	51·75	6·31	0·17	43·59	51·92
6·49	8·93	40·79	42·08	2·33	1·74	43·24	47·56	6·16	0·19	43·38	47·75
7·37	9·98	43·45	54·71	2·49	3·28	46·35	62·99	6·28	0·07	46·73	70·06
9·30	11·37	48·90	59·07	2·80	1·89	51·42	60·96	6·13	0·02	51·69	60·98
10·23	15·21	50·23	57·60	3·39	2·37	53·51	59·97	6·12	0·09	53·83	59·96
9·08	10·39	49·58	50·31	3·15	4·39	52·76	54·70	6·26	...	47·02	62·70
13·28	21·46	50·41	76·05	3·07	1·53	53·66	77·58	6·19	0·11	54·17	77·69
14·04	20·89	74·39	94·54	3·36	4·16	77·75	98·44	6·16	...	77·91	98·44
13·45	19·80	67·19	89·34	3·31	2·74	70·50	72·18	6·18	...	70·68	72·18
10·85	13·07	57·02	60·36	4·49	9·01	55·94	51·49	6·35	...	56·37	51·49
9·65	14·74	52·06	67·10	4·23	1·03	57·19	68·32	6·24	...	57·42	68·32
8·23	14·45	48·25	53·59	3·81	3·51	52·06	57·10	6·37	0·08	52·43	57·18
11·13	16·52	50·64	61·29	3·35	2·75	53·99	44·98	6·16	...	54·14	44·98
8·87	10·76	48·10	52·36	3·87	3·55	47·96	56·11	6·40	...	48·36	56·11
7·61	14·41	50·36	46·56	3·97	9·22	46·23	46·22	6·16	0·12	46·39	46·34
13·26	13·00	59·04	60·76	4·09	2·04	60·63	58·90	6·53	...	61·16	58·90
11·07	22·38	55·60	62·35	3·64	8·04	61·44	70·39	1·96	...	63·43	70·39
9·80	18·26	53·08	70·79	3·69	6·84	56·75	77·13	1·76	0·19	58·51	77·32
10·06	10·23	50·23	60·49	4·09	5·79	54·32	66·28	2·42	0·03	56·74	66·31
9·75	24·91	47·57	62·24	4·80	10·76	52·37	72·80	2·35	...	54·72	72·80
12·35	19·36	57·81	74·56	4·74	3·79	62·27	78·35	1·94	...	64·21	78·35
10·44	17·24	53·40	69·35	4·03	6·70	58·41	69·78	1·96	...	60·37	69·78
10·26	14·29	49·36	64·74	3·90	6·80	52·94	62·13	2·25	0·41	55·19	62·16
10·92	13·64	54·17	53·97	4·59	14·93	59·76	68·90	2·46	...	61·22	68·90
8·76	13·62	48·46	49·92	3·41	3·45	51·87	53·37	6·51	1·06	52·38	54·43
8·43	11·37	47·56	44·88	3·25	2·65	50·81	46·93	6·36	0·55	51·17	47·61
9·02	17·16	49·96	59·04	3·16	0·76	51·82	59·76	6·64	0·38	52·47	60·14
7·79	9·20	45·40	34·39	2·70	1·54	48·90	39·85	6·58	1·76	45·48	41·44
8·04	15·97	51·42	47·05	2·93	1·01	53·46	48·59	6·50	0·27	53·35	48·86
7·42	14·25	49·41	47·76	3·18	2·31	52·93	49·07	6·48	0·12	53·90	49·19
8·05	13·13	50·55	50·87	2·73	1·07	53·17	50·64	6·73	0·26	54·09	50·89

Famine and Floods.

In consequence of the failure of the crops of 1899-1900, it was found necessary to undertake relief operations in the districts of Ranchi and Palamau, as well as in Angul and the Khondmals. In Ranchi famine was declared in June 1900 in nine thanas, but in three more thanas test-works were opened, the total area affected being 3,052 square miles with a population of 492,810 persons. In the district of Palamau, thana Mahuadanr, with an area of 502 square miles and a population of 26,153 persons, was the only thana in which famine was declared (on the 19th of May), but in certain other thanas test-works were conducted and gratuitous relief was given. In both districts the operations consisted of test-works, relief-works, gratuitous relief in kitchens and by grain doles, loans to grain-dealers, and advances to cultivators under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. A good *bhadoi* crop and favourable prospects of the winter rice enabled all relief-works in Palamau to be closed from the 31st August 1900 and kitchens from the 8th September. In Ranchi both works and kitchens were stopped on the 15th September. In both districts valedictory doles were given from the Famine Charitable Relief Fund to the most indigent amongst the persons in attendance at the different kitchens as each was closed.

The average daily numbers relieved in these two districts were—

	Test and relief-works.		Gratuitous relief.	
	Average daily number of persons.	Percentage of population of area affected.	Average daily number of persons.	Percentage of population of area affected.
Ranchi	7,225	1·47	7,378	2·3
Palamau	1,495	·36	2,097	·47

The expenditure incurred on works and gratuitous relief, including establishment, etc., is given below:—

	Total expenditure.	Portion met from— District Boards' Funds.	Portion met from— Government Estates' Improvement Fund.	Balance met from the Government famine allotment.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Ranchi ...	2,02,936 6 6½	721 13 3	3,674 15 3	1,98,589 10 0½
Palamau ...	30,193 2 8	2,000 0 0	10,032 8 10	18,160 9 10
	2,33,179 9 2½	2,721 13 3	13,707 8 1	2,16,750 3 10½

The cost of relief per head per diem was—

	Cost per head per diem.	
	Of wages on works, and doles and rations taken together.	Of wages and doles and rations *plus* establishment, tools and plant, and miscellaneous expenditure.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Ranchi	0 1 3	0 1 11
Palamau	0 1 2	0 1 7

The advances made in Ranchi and Palamau to assist the importation of food-grains aggregated Rs. 8,700 and Rs. 65,000 respectively.

A sum of Rs. 1,11,941-14 was lent to cultivators in the district of Ranchi and Rs. 45,143 8 in Palamau. In making these advances it was found necessary, in view of the urgency of the case and the long distances to be travelled,

to disburse the money to agriculturists at local centres, instead of at the district treasury, as required under the ordinary rules, Deputy Collectors and Sub-Deputy Collectors being deputed to do the work.

There was some distress in Angul and specially in the Khondmals subdivision, though the conditions were not such as to warrant the declaration of famine. Some works were carried on and gratuitous relief was given to starving wanderers and others unable to work. In the Angul subdivision the scarcity lasted till the end of August, but in the Khondmals, owing to delayed transplantation of the winter rice, due to the lateness of the rains, some works had to be carried on till the middle of November and gratuitous relief till the first week of December. The total expenditure from all sources was Rs. 17,036 on works and Rs. 2,875 on gratuitous relief, and a sum of Rs. 22,064 was lent to cultivators under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.

In the second half of September 1900, there was unusually heavy rain, which caused floods in parts of the Orissa, Presidency, and Burdwan Divisions. The following table shows the mean rainfall in that month in the districts concerned in comparison with the normal mean:—

	Actual rainfall. Mean of district.	Normal mean of district.	Variation.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
24-Parganas	81·09	48·39	+ 32·70
Khulna	74·17	49·36	+ 24·81
Jessore	61·53	43·84	+ 17·69
Nadia	50·63	43·24	+ 7·39
Murshidabad	47·50	43·22	+ 4·28
Howrah	66·83	45·28	+ 21·55
Hooghly	63·11	45·03	+ 18·08
Midnapore	58 46	47·54	+ 10·92
Cuttack	61·07	47·61	+ 13·46
Balasore	65·04	47·08	+ 17·96
Puri	49 06	44·58	+ 4·48

Heavy rain appeared first in Orissa, where it commenced to fall on the 15th September and lasted till the 29th idem with breaks on the 21st and 27th. The highest recorded fall on any one day was 10·50 inches at Banki, in the district of Cuttack, on the 24th September. In the districts of the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions mentioned above, the heaviest falls, as noted below for some of the recording stations, occurred on the 20th and 21st:—

District.	Station.	Rainfall on 20th.	Rainfall on 21st.
		Inches.	Inches.
24-Parganas ...	Diamond Harbour ...	16·73	7·85
	Alipore	14·53	10·83
	Basirhat	12·89	9·82
Khulna ...	Satkhira	11·00	7·38
Jessore ...	Bongaon	17·27	7·40
Murshidabad ...	Berhampore ...	7·20	4·90
Nadia ...	Krishnaghar ...	11·57	7·69
	Ranaghat	10·00	8·10
Howrah ...	Howrah	14·05	10·13
Hooghly ...	Serampore	12·31	10·05
Midnapore ...	Kukrahaty	10·82	4·45

The people of the flooded tracts in Orissa are accustomed to such calamities, and in many parts the floods left a rich deposit of silt behind, which was beneficial to the *rabi* crops. Although, therefore, some damage was caused to the winter rice crop, the people were not much in need of assistance, this being borne out by the fact that although a grant of Rs. 18,250 was sanctioned by Government for agricultural loans in the three districts, only a sum of Rs. 4,565 was actually borrowed in Cuttack, and nothing in Puri or Balasore. In the district of Midnapore five men were reported to have been killed by the collapse of houses or drowned and some cattle lost; but, as in Orissa, the people are

accustomed to floods, the heavy rainfall was, in the opinion of the local officers, beneficial to the district, inasmuch as the crops would otherwise in many parts have suffered from drought. In Murshidabad the Kandi subdivision was the only portion of the district that was seriously affected: one person was drowned; a number of cattle, probably 50 in all, were swept away, and about 500 or 600 houses were destroyed. In other parts of the district the flood did more good than harm, as the crops were in some places suffering for want of water. In Jessore, some damage was done in parts of the Sadar and Bongaon subdivisions, where the winter rice was submerged too long. In Khulna all the lowland villages in the Satkhira subdivision were under water. A number of *kutcha* and dilapidated houses collapsed, but with no loss of human life. The number of cattle lost was considerable, but not accurately known. In Nadia the rainfall was heaviest in the south and west of the district, and considerable damage was caused in some of the large municipalities. In Krishnaghar many *kutcha* habitations collapsed, and one child was killed by the fall of a wall. In Ranaghat also *kutcha* houses fell in numbers, and the water was drained off with difficulty. In Santipur two lives were lost. In the rural tracts nearly 3,000 *kutcha* and 1,000 *pucka* houses collapsed, and the number of lives lost brought to notice was seven. The district which suffered most was the 24-Parganas. An area of about 400 square miles, to the south and east of Calcutta, was submerged, a large number of cattle were drowned, and about 5 per cent. of the houses outside the municipal areas were totally destroyed, a large proportion of the remainder being more or less damaged. The winter rice was totally destroyed in the lowlands and damaged elsewhere; the outturn for the district as a whole, which was estimated before the floods at 120 per cent., turned out to be only about 50 per cent. The districts of Howrah and Hooghly (specially the Serampore subdivision) also suffered severely. In Howrah eleven lives were lost and in Hooghly three; a large number of cattle were drowned and hundreds of houses destroyed. For the two districts together the outturn of winter rice was only 61 per cent. In Howrah the crop on an area of about 150 square miles, which contains all the best rice-lands, was totally destroyed.

In all the tracts affected considerable inconvenience and discomfort were caused at the time; but no distress requiring Government relief came to notice anywhere, such temporary assistance as was required being rendered by local funds or private subscriptions.

Loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act were offered, but were not largely taken, except in the 24-Parganas, where a sum of Rs. 20,979 was given out.

Land Records, Agriculture and Horticulture.

Registration of mutations under the Land Records Maintenance Act III (B.C.) of 1895.

THE three offices at Bettiah in Champaran, and at Hajipur and Mahnar in Muzaffarpur remained open during the year, but the voluntary registrations of successions and minor transfers only numbered 1,093, and it has been decided that it would be useless to open any more offices.

Scientific and national enquiry.

Various crops and the diseases affecting them were examined during the year. With a view to ascertain what were the prospects in favour of sugar-growing and production in Bihar, a committee was lately appointed by Government to enquire into the conditions under which the industry was best calculated to prove remunerative. Their report has been published, and has already led to the employment of a large amount of private capital in the industry.

Experimental farms.

Besides the Burdwan, Dumraon and the Sibpur Farms, which have been in existence for some years, three new farms were opened during the year, namely, one at Tikari (maintained by the Tikari Ward's Estate in Gaya), one at Siripur (maintained by the Hutwa Ward's Estate in Saran), and one at Chittagong (maintained by Government). The opening of a fourth in the Pusa Government Estate in Darbhanga is under the contemplation of Government.

No important or new experiments with manures or in different methods of cultivation were conducted on any of these farms, but long, continued and patient experiment is needed in these matters, and on the Chittagong and Burdwan Farms in particular, exact and minute interest has been given to the conduct of them. The Burdwan and the Dumraon Farms worked at losses of Rs. 455 and Rs. 1,566, respectively, the former on account of the large expenditure incurred on sugarcane experiments, and the latter on account of the unseasonable character of the weather and the severe storms in September and October 1900. The Sibpur Farm is no longer used as an experimental farm, but as a demonstration farm for the training of the students of the agricultural classes of the Engineering College there.

Sericulture.

The popularity of Pasteur's system of rearing silkworms, which is being taught under the auspices of the Bengal Silk Committee, is continually increasing in the silk-producing districts in Bengal, and a definite improvement has already been noticed both in the quality and outturn of the recent cocoon crops. The operations were extended to a new district, Bogra, during the year. The receipts and expenditure of the Committee were Rs. 10,344 and Rs. 7,201, respectively, during the year.

The progress of the Rajshahi Diamond Jubilee Industrial School was seriously interfered with by an outbreak of cholera among the students. Great zeal and energy have been displayed by the Managing Committee of the School and the Honorary Secretary, in improving its condition and enlarging its scope since its first establishment in January 1898, and it is hoped that the want now felt of a sufficient area of good mulberry land, to afford food for large crops of worms reared in connection with the sericultural training imparted in the school, will be supplied by the Committee at an early date.

Agricultural Education.

The most notable point under this head is the abolition of the lower of the two agricultural classes in the Sibpur Civil Engineering College which had failed to attract students and the extension of the course of the higher class from 14 months to two years.

Fairs and Exhibitions.

Eleven agricultural exhibitions at various places in the Province were held during the year. Eight received grants from Government aggregating Rs. 1,625.

Cost of Agricultural experiments.

The cost to Government of agricultural experiments and miscellaneous enquiries conducted under the direct supervision of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture during the year was Rs. 5,379, against Rs. 6,577 expended in the preceding year.

Botanical Gardens.

The excessive rainfall of 40½ inches, which occurred in Calcutta between 19th and 25th September, flooded the Royal Botanic Garden, and did much damage specially to the species which were strangers to the Gangetic Delta, and which it will be difficult to replace. During the year special attention was given to plants of economic importance, and in particular to fibre-yielding species, indigo plants, and yams. Distribution from the herbarium has gone on, and the collections contributed to it have been of much interest and value, the largest being received from the Royal Herbarium, Berlin, and the Botanic Garden at Singapore, which sent 1,056 and 885 specimens, respectively. In the course of the year, 14,454 plants and 1,618 packets of seed were received, and 39,300 plants and 5,670 packets distributed. The Lloyd Garden at Darjeeling suffered from two hailstorms, one being of exceptional severity: much of the damage done, however, was only of a temporary nature. The gardens were visited by several distinguished strangers during the year.

VETERINARY.

The Veterinary College.

The number of new students admitted in the Bengal Veterinary College during the year was 20; of these, 14 continued their studies in the institution throughout the year. In addition there were in each of the two higher classes, B and C, thirteen students.

The results of the examinations held were creditable to the students and their instructors in all three classes, especially in the Diploma examination, in which all the candidates were successful. Most of the students held stipends awarded by Government, District Boards, or private individuals, and several prizes were presented for competition by gentlemen interested in the welfare of the College.

The Veterinary Infirmary.

Two thousand one hundred and three cases, against 1,591 in 1899-1900, were treated during the year. There was a small increase in the death-rate due to the admission of a large number of rinderpest cases. Under the Act for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the hospital has now been declared to be an infirmary, and as such has been much utilised. The transfer of the Glanders Hospital from Entally to Belgachia has been sanctioned. The total fees for the year amounted to Rs. 10,870, but the cost of feeding the animals treated rose in consequence of the increase in the number treated and the unusually high price of fodder to Rs. 8,715.

Veterinary Assistants.

The demand for veterinary assistants still continues unabated. The new graduates have already got appointments, and the demand will continue to increase now that the scheme for the graduate establishment, as funds permit, of veterinary dispensaries throughout the Province, has received sanction.

Veterinary *Dispensaries.*

There were altogether 13 veterinary dispensaries at work during the year, as against 11 in the previous year. Proposals for opening five or six others have been sanctioned or are under consideration. Those in existence have worked with more or less success, and under the new scheme these dispensaries generally will be placed on a sounder basis.

Epidemic diseases.

Several cases of glanders were discovered throughout the mufassal, and it is probable that this disease is far more rife than actual statistics show. Cattle disease made its appearance in practically all the districts of Bengal, and in Birbhum rinderpest is reported to have accounted for 15,626 deaths among the cattle of the district.

Experiments.

Interesting experiments were made in preventive inoculation for rinderpest. In view of the natural prejudices of the people and their inability to lay up their cattle for even a short period, what is called the plain serum method, is clearly the most suitable for operations in the Province.

Improvement of stock.

There has been during the year little change to note. It is hoped that the prizes, which will in future be awarded by Government at cattle fairs and shows, will effect material improvement in the local breeds of cattle.

Financial.

The Provincial cost of the Civil Veterinary Department during the year amounted to Rs. 39,059, as against Rs. 36,836 in 1899-1900.

Forests.

Area.

THE only change in the area under forests during the year was the exclusion of 19 square miles from the area under "Protected" Forests.

Settlements.

Some progress has been made in the settlement of the proposed reserves in the Chittagong Division. It has been decided to depute a Forest Officer, during the cold weather to define the limits of these proposed reserves, and the officer selected will be assisted in the work by a kanungo deputed by the Collector.

Surveys.

The operations of the Imperial Forest Survey in Singhbhum were continued during the year. The outturn suffered from the ill-health of the party, but was satisfactory.

Working-plans.

The working-plans for the Puri and Singhbhum Reserved Forests, which were pending at the close of the previous year, could not be finished during the year, as the officers entrusted with their compilation had to proceed on leave out of India. Both the officers have now returned, and have been specially placed in charge of this work, which, it is hoped, will be speedily completed. This most important branch of the forest work is now receiving the earnest attention of the Conservator of Forests, who has been asked to push on with it, with the utmost speed, until plans for all the forests are complete.

Communications and Buildings.

The total expenditure under these heads amounted to Rs. 49,283, or Rs. 2,537 less than in the preceding year. Rupees 29,152 were spent on buildings. New works cost Rs. 17,336, and repairs accounted for the balance. On roads the total expenditure was Rs. 19,485, of which Rs. 11,901 were spent on new roads and Rs. 7,600 on repairs. Fifty-six miles of new roads and paths were constructed, while 833 miles were repaired. The wire-rope way over the Setikola slip in the Darjeeling Division—1,223 feet in length—the first of its kind in this circle, was successfully erected, as was also, though after the close of the year, the Mahaldaran wire rope. Nothing was done as regards the wire-rope way in the Tista Division.

Breaches of forest law.

There were 301 cases taken into court—a decrease of 54 on the previous year's figures. The percentage of convictions (86) was somewhat smaller than that of the preceding two years, but the average was brought down by low percentages in the Direction, Palamau, and Angul Divisions, where the number of cases decided was small.

Forest fires.

Of the entire protected area, only 2 per cent. was burnt, as against 9 per cent. in 1899-1900 and 2 per cent. in 1898-99. The forests have thus enjoyed comparative immunity from fires for three successive years. Nearly two-thirds of the entire area burnt were in the Duars Forests. The punitive measures enforced in the Saitba block in Singhbhum during the year under report have been highly successful, only 128 acres in that block having been burnt as against 3,396 acres last year. Under instructions from Government, the Superintendent, Tributary Mahals, Orissa, and the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur have lately called the attention of the Chiefs of the Native States in those divisions to the fires which have occurred during the last five years in their territories and spread thence into Government forests. They have been warned that Government must insist on better care being taken in future to prevent these fires spreading. Thirty-eight prosecutions for offences by fire were instituted, convictions being obtained in 33, or 94 per cent. For the most part, the offences were not of a very serious nature, and in one instance only was any large area involved.

Grazing.

During the year under report the value of grazing fees in the Palamau Protected Forests was, for the first time, entered in the accounts. The receipts of the Department under this head in the Sonthal Parganas diminished considerably in consequence of the transfer of the Saoria tract to the Civil Department, the net result being that the total revenue of the protected forests from grazing decreased by Rs. 5,778 to Rs. 79,163.

Improvement of forest growth.

The year was a favourable one for seed generally, and self-established seedlings have, on the whole, done well. Various experiments were made chiefly in connection with rubber-producing trees, with varying results.

Yield and outturn of forest produce.

The total outturns of *timber* and *fuel* decreased by 39,865 cubic feet and 723,041 cubic feet, respectively, as compared with the previous year. The decrease in the outturn of timber was due to smaller removals, chiefly in the Sunderbans and Darjeeling Divisions, the shortage in the latter division being occasioned by the reduction of the conversion factor for poles of under one foot in girth; and the falling off in the total yield of *fuel* was the result of the transfer of the Saoria tract of the Sonthal Parganas Protected Forests.

The collection of India-rubber, myrabolams, and nux vomica, and the cultivation of lac by the Department were continued during the year under report; the deal in *sabai* grass in the Singhbhum Division was again successful, and largely contributed to the marked rise in the year's revenue under the head *minor produce;* and there was an improvement in rents for mica mines in Hazaribagh. The revision of the Mica-Mining Rules is still under the consideration of Government.

Financial results.

The receipts for the year were Rs. 12,33,339 and the charges, Rs. 5,77,710, leaving a surplus of Rs. 6,55,629, which has only been exceeded once during the past five years—in 1896-97. The net income was 52·64 per cent. and the expenditure, 47·35 per cent. of the gross revenue. The net revenue per square mile rose from Rs. 44-9-2 to Rs. 47-9-8. The estimated value of produce granted free or removed at reduced rates amounted to Rs. 2,25,959.

All the divisions, except two (Palamau and Angul), return a profit, the highest surplus being shown by the Sunderbans (Rs. 5,29,253), a long way behind coming Chittagong (Rs. 61,755), Singhbhum (Rs. 21,352), and Hazaribagh (Rs. 20,592).

The following table shows the results of the last two years division by division:—

Division.	Receipts.		Charges.		Surplus.		Deficit.		Results of the year 1900-1901, compared with those of 1899-1900.	
	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	In favour of the year.	Against the year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	3,519	3,200	44,464	48,771	...	...	40,947	45,571	...	3,624
Darjeeling	78,767	77,621	71,019	74,106	7,069	3,515	...	...	...	3,444
Tista	30,966	44,398	33,381	39,254	...	5,234	2,076	...	25,010	...
Kurseong	44,369	46,837	32,288	32,438	12,073	13,495	...	...	1,368	...
Jalpaiguri	26,749	25,246	24,278	27,101	23,493	18,145	...	...	...	4,156
Buxa	39,825	43,226	35,685	37,135	...	6,091	4,627	...	10,950	...
Sonthal Parganas	49,746	62,753	25,222	36,589	24,524	26,167	...	...	...	1,639
Hazaribagh	18,055	38,844	3,092	4,902	15,163	33,942	...	...	6,469	...
Palamau	2,374	4,280	12,469	13,388	...	...	10,196	9,085	1,091	...
Singhbhum	97,169	1,07,790	74,069	86,378	...	21,352	6,900	...	27,452	...
Angul	5,270	7,854	13,028	13,828	...	...	7,340	5,688	1,651	...
Puri	31,371	25,748	26,924	26,993	6,647	5,833	...	...	...	654
Sunderbans	5,51,644	6,20,908	86,901	1,01,655	5,30,943	5,29,253	...	...	...	9,990
Chittagong	1,70,120	1,14,311	55,056	59,456	64,194	61,755	...	...	7,851	...
Total ...	11,61,175	12,27,077	5,57,604	5,81,003	6,79,246	7,05,153	74,255	60,144	83,977	23,679
Net surplus ...	...	...	...	...	6,05,711	6,46,009	...	...	40,298	...

N.B.—The figures are for the Forest year, 1st July to 30th June.

Factories.

Number of factories and system of work.

THE total number of factories actually at work at the close of the year 1900 was 217, excluding 5 factories, which remained closed throughout the year, viz., 3 in Howrah, 1 in the 24-Parganas, and 1 in Jessore. Fifty-eight factories were brought under the operation of the Act during the year under report, viz., 16 in Howrah, 2 in Hooghly, 5 in the 24-Parganas, 31 in Dacca, 1 in Shahabad, 1 in Patna, 1 in Muzaffarpur, and 1 in Purnea. But at the same time 37 factories were removed from the list. In 97 factories work was carried on by shifts and sets; in 100 by midday stoppages; in 5 by shifts and midday stoppages; and in 15 by other means. Thirty-nine factories were exempted from the rule requiring a Sunday or weekly holiday as against 36 in the previous year. The average daily number of operatives in the mills aggregated, men, women and children, 183,192, as compared with 173,487 in 1899.

Inspections.

Thirteen factories were inspected once, 32 twice, 58 three times, and 114 more than three times. The results of inspections were generally satisfactory, and the suggestions made by the inspecting officers for improvement in matters of sanitation, ventilation, drinking water, conservancy, fencing of machinery, and employment of women and children received prompt attention from the Managers.

Sanitary arrangements and ventilation.

The sanitary condition of the factories was good. They were kept clean and well ventilated. The supply of drinking water was sufficient; latrine and urinal arrangements were satisfactory.

Quarters for operatives.

Matters remain much as they were last year. There was little or no improvement in the *bustees* outside the mill compounds, in which most of the operatives live. It is only for a small number of operatives that accommodation in the coolie lines constructed by the mill-owners is provided, but the sanitary condition of these is all that can be desired. In the *bustees* the huts are often ill-drained places, built close together, and overcrowded. Local officials have lately been instructed by the Municipal Department of this Government to see that the provisions of the Municipal Act are rigidly enforced in selected *bustees*, and it is hoped that by the object-lesson so taught owners and builders of neighbouring *bustees*, a material improvement in the operatives' quarters, will be by degrees effected.

Vaccination of operatives.

As a rule no one is admitted into a factory unless he has been vaccinated or is protected by a previous attack of small-pox.

Water-supply.

The water-supply in most factories was, as in previous years, generally satisfactory.

General health of operatives.

The general health of the operatives was fair during the year. Sporadic cases of cholera occurred in some of the factories in the Presidency and Dacca Divisions, and the disease broke out in a serious type among the work-people in Howrah, but the loss of lives was not heavy. In some of the factories there are dispensaries, which supply medicines free of cost to the labourers in mills, as also to outsiders.

Wages and general condition of operatives.

There was no change in the rates of wages paid to the labourers in mills.

Employment of women and children.

The rules regarding the employment of women and children were duly observed. The Special Inspector of Factories, while inspecting the Ghoosery Cotton Mill in March 1900, found, however, that the mill worked from 8 A.M. to 7 P.M. without any shift of hands, in contravention of sections 5A and 6 (3) of the Factories Act. The irregularity was removed on the attention of the Manager being drawn to it.

Fencing of machinery.

The machinery in all the factories was properly fenced. No accidents were reported as due to defective fencing.

Accidents.

Four hundred and sixty-two accidents occurred during the year, as compared with 535 and 553 during the two preceding years. Of these, 184 were of a serious and 253 of a slight nature, and 25 proved fatal. It is noticeable that the number of accidents is steadily decreasing. Almost all the accidents were due to carelessness, negligence or disobedience on the part of the persons injured.

Prosecutions.

There was no prosecution during the year under report.

Manufactures, Mines and other Industries.

Indigo.

THE following statement, prepared from Messrs. Moran and Company's final estimates, shows the estimated outturn of the crop of 1900-1901 as compared with the crop of 1899-1900 :—

	Crop of 1899-1900.		Estimated crop of 1900-1901.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Lower Bengal—				
Jessore	1,050		Nil	
Krishnagar... ...	713		1,950	
Malda	451		850	
Murshidabad ...	907		3,000	
Bhagalpur	1,322		1,450	
Purnea	1,195		3,950	
Rangpur and Native ...	353		500	
		5,991		11,700
Bihar—				
Monghyr	2,550		1,900	
Tirhut	29,679		27,350	
Champaran	19,850		19,150	
Chapra	10,657		8,200	
		62,736		56,600

The large increase in outturn anticipated in Lower Bengal is due to the favourable conditions which prevailed.

The quantity of indigo exported to foreign countries rose from 59,078 cwt. in 1899-1900 to 71,195 cwt. in 1900-1901, or by 21·2 per cent.

Tea.

In consequence of a large number of amalgamations, the number of tea-gardens in the Province decreased from 514 in 1899-1900 to 464 in the year under report. The following table gives, as compared with the preceding year, the area under cultivation, the outturn and the amount of labour employed :—

	1899.	1900.
	Acres.	Acres.
Area under cultivation ...	132,923	134,572
	lbs.	lbs.
Quantity manufactured ...	44,910,432	46,533,255
	No.	No.
Persons employed—		
Permanently	70,477	126,573
Temporarily	45,610	49,896

A statement illustrative of the state of tea cultivation in Bengal during the calendar year 1900 is given below:—

District.	Number of gardens or plantations on the 31st December.	Total number of persons employed during the year.		Area in acres.			Area taken up by planters, but not planted.	Quantity in pounds of uncured leaf plucked.	Quantity in pounds of tea manufactured, whether grown in the garden or not.
		Actual number permanently employed throughout the year.	Average daily number temporarily employed during the year.	Under mature plants.	Under immature plants.	Total area under tea.			
Darjeeling	170	21,333	18,822	47,168	3,603	50,769	34,641	44,065,691	13,156,899
Jalpaiguri	248	47,258	29,391	65,541	10,737	76,278	156,602	120,310,149	31,693,729
Chittagong	20	57,243	598	3,709	437	4,146	11,923	5,140,690	1,252,429
Chittagong Hill Tracts	1	87	12	90	5	95	...	97,232	24,308
Hazaribagh	4	102	58	845	...	845	2,000	42,400	11,300
Ranchi	21	550	1,015	2,431	8	2,439	801	1,373,558	394,590
Total ...	464	126,573	49,896	119,788	14,790	134,572	205,967	170,929,720	46,533,265

The usual summary of the reports received from the several tea-growing districts is given below.

Rajshahi Division.

In the Darjeeling district the fluctuations are small and do not call for any remarks. The quantity of tea manufactured is 13,156,899 lbs. as against 13,112,172 lbs. in the past year. In Jalpaiguri there was a decrease of 51 gardens, which is chiefly due to amalgamation. The quantity, however, of tea manufactured showed an increase, viz., 31,693,729 lbs. as against 30,156,645 lbs. in the year 1899.

Chittagong Division.

The total quantity of tea manufactured in Chittagong during the year under report is 1,252,429 lbs. as against 1,199,896 lbs. in the previous year. The increase is due to the favourable season of the past year. In the Chittagong Hill Tracts there is only one garden. The outturn of tea was 24,308 lbs. as against 20,190 lbs. in the preceding year. The increase is due to a good season.

Chota Nagpur Division.

There was a decrease of one garden in the Hazaribagh district. In consequence of this, and as no work was done in two more gardens during the year, the outturn in this district during the year under report was 11,300 lbs. as against 45,330 lbs. in 1899. In Ranchi the total outturn was 18,391 lbs. in excess of that of the previous year.

Coffee.

There were only 4 lbs. of coffee produced in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The statement from the Hazaribagh district is blank.

Cinchona.

The weather conditions during the year under review have been normal. The recorded rainfall amounted to 126·23 inches as against an average for the preceding 26 years of 122·89 inches. The heaviest rainfall in one day, 11·31 inches, occurred on 7th September 1900, but no landslips took place on the plantation, nor was any particular damage done to the roads by this heavy fall. The season has not, on the whole, been unfavourable to the growth of cinchona, but the damage done by the long period of wet and cloudy weather which characterised the season 1899-1900 is still manifest in the unsatisfactory condition of the extentions put out during the season.

The number of trees uprooted at the plantation for their bark was 280,214 as against 196,860 in the previous year. The result of the year's operations was, that at the close of the year the total number of living cinchona plants at the Government plantations was 2,383,528.

The crop of the year amounted to 198,023 lbs. of dry bark. In addition to this quantity, 132,476 lbs. of bark were purchased at a total cost of Rs. 29,981. Except for 54 lbs. of bark issued to the Government Medical Depôt at Calcutta and 768 lbs. sold to Government officers and the public, the whole of the bark obtained during the year was taken into store at Mungpoo on behalf of the Government Quinologist to be used in the factory.

The issues of quinine during the year amounted to 11,007 lbs. as against 7,725¾ lbs. issued during 1899-1900 and 8,766½ lbs. issued during 1898-99, and slightly exceeded the issues of the year 1897-98, which reached 10,939 lbs.

The increase is chiefly accounted for by greater demands on the part of the Government Medical Depôts, that at Calcutta having taken 1,269 lbs. and that of Mian Mir having taken 565 lbs. in excess of the requirements of the previous year. At the same time a very substantial increase of 900 lbs. took place in the requirements of the Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal, for conversion into 5-grain packets under the pice-packet system, and a smaller increase of 533 lbs. occurred in the demands of Government officers. The issues of cinchona febrifuge also exceeded those of 1899-1900 by 1,049 lbs. Of this increase, 800 lbs. is due to increased demands on the part of the Medical Depôts. Neither the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals nor the Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal, has this year required any cinchona febrifuge for district Medical Officers or for jails and lock-ups in Bengal, but the demand on the part of the general public for this article has risen from 2,524 lbs. to 2,803 lbs.—an increase of 279 lbs.

The following statement compares the receipts from the sale of sulphate of quinine, cinchona febrifuge, cinchona bark, and other products of the plantation during the last two years:—

	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
	Rs.	Rs.
By—		
Sale for cash	63,031	77,959
Credit from the medical depôts ...	54,883	99,828
Credit from the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.	300	...
Credit from the Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal—		
For pice-packets	36,250	49,300
Total ...	1,54,464	2,27,087

The expenditure on the plantation amounted to Rs. 69,193 as against Rs. 62,804 in the previous year. The amount spent on account of the factory was Rs. 87,368 as against Rs. 92,861 in the previous year.

The surplus on the year's working, after providing for an expenditure of Rs. 11,831 on the newly-opened extension of the plantation at Munsong and an expenditure of Rs. 9,778 on improvements in the factory plant, amounted to Rs. 9,541.

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF MANUFACTURES AND MINES IN THE SEVERAL DIVISIONS.

The most marked feature of the industries of this division during the year has been the large increase in the outturn of coal, which amounted to 3,163,972 tons as against 2,084,668 tons in the previous year. The industry is practically confined to the Burdwan district, Bankura alone of the other districts contributing 8,988 tons, and gave employment to 33,767 persons. The outturn would have been still greater but for the scarcity of labour and shortage of wagons. Of the numerous jute and cotton mills in Hooghly and Howrah, the former report an increased outturn, while the latter show varying results. Cotton cloth is manufactured in all the districts of the division, but it is reported that the locally-made article is gradually giving way to English-made articles, which are preferred for their cheapness and fine texture. The iron works of Howrah and Burdwan show an increased outturn. Little change is noticeable in the silk, *tassar*, and other local industries.

Burdwan Division.

Presidency Division.

While the increase in the manufacture of jute, noticed last year, was maintained during the year, the figures of manufacture of cotton twist and yarn show a great falling off as compared with the previous year. The year commenced with a very serious shortage in the raw cotton-supply owing to partial failure of the crop, and prices ruled very high in consequence. Difficulty in obtaining supplies, and other causes, eventually forced several mills to shut down. There are only two paper mills in the division, one at Tittagar and the other at Kankinara, both of which report an increased outturn. The indigo industry is declining, and is carried on only on a small scale in the districts of Nadia, Murshidabad, and Jessore. Some of the important factories remained closed during the year, and some have permanently given up the industry, owing to the fall in the

prices in Europe on account of the competition of chemical dyes. There was some improvement in the condition of the silk industry in the 24-Parganas as compared with the previous year. But in Murshidabad the industry is gradually declining. There was a perceptible increase in the outturn and value of sugar, as compared with the year 1898-99, in the districts of the 24-Parganas and Jessore, while the figures for Khulna show an increase in value and a decrease in outturn. The imposition of duty on bounty-fed sugar is reported to have given an impetus to local manufacture, and the area under sugarcane and date-tree plantations has increased in the districts of the 24-Parganas and Nadia, respectively.

Rajshahi Division.

The manufacture of tea, which is carried on in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling, continues to be the principal industry of the division. The gross yield during the year was 41,850,628 lbs. as against 43,268,817 lbs. in the previous year. The estimated outturn of silk in the Rajshahi district was 123,360 lbs. as compared with 155,658 lbs. in the previous year; but the former total does not include the figures of the Seroil Factory. The amount of ganja manufactured (7,824 maunds) shows a slight increase over the outturn of 1899-1900. Since the closing of the jute mills at Sirajganj, the manufacture of gunny cloths and bags has wholly ceased at Pabna, and the hand-loom manufacture of various cotton cloths, though still carried on, is gradually decaying, as is also the manufacture of cotton carpets in Rangpur. The brewery at Sanada produced 80,097 gallons of beer, or about 8,000 less than in the preceding year. The Daling Colliery, the only mine in the division, with an outturn of 1,489 tons, also shows a considerable falling off.

Dacca Division.

As reported last year, there are no mines in the Dacca Division, and the manufactures are not of much importance. The two steam oil-mills—one at Dacca and the other at Jhalakati, in Backergunge—worked profitably during the year under report.

Chittagong Division.

The only manufacture of importance in the division is that of tea, which is carried on in Chittagong, and to a small extent in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, the outturn in the former district being 1,252,429 lbs. as against 1,168,473 lbs. in the previous year. There are no mines in the division.

Patna Division.

The quantity of salt and saltpetre manufactured during the year was 12,501 and 2,11,448 maunds, respectively, as against 13,291 maunds of the former and 2,20,023 maunds of the latter in the year 1899-1900. The decrease in the manufacture of saltpetre is attributed to the refineries in the Champaran district having exhausted their stock of crude saltpetre earlier than usual and to the fact that a smaller number of refineries worked in the Muzaffarpur district. Of the two other more important manufactures of the division, indigo has already been dealt with, while opium is treated of in a separate chapter. The value of sugar manufactured in the districts of Champaran, Saran, and Darbhanga rose from Rs. 6,03,371 in 1899 to Rs. 6,46,506 in 1900, the increase being attributed to a rise in price on account of a smaller outturn and the imposition of the countervailing duties. A decrease in the outturn of sugar in Shahabad from 43,115 maunds in 1899 to 15,116 maunds in 1900 is ascribed to the decline of the industry at Nasriganj. The total outturn of the mica mines in Gaya is reported to have been 1,547 maunds as against 6,900 maunds in the preceding year, but the figures are not reliable.

Bhagalpur Division.

Of the two most important manufactures of the division, opium and indigo, the latter has already been dealt with, while the former is treated of in a separate chapter. Guns and pistols are made and repaired at Monghyr, and during the year 528 were exported. The existence of plague in the district interfered with this and other local industries. The manufacture of country cloths by native weavers, though still carried on in many parts of the division, is, on the whole, fast declining, owing to the increased popularity of machine made European piece-goods. The *tasar* and *bafta* cloth industry in Bhagalpur is similarly affected, though the manufacture of silk piece-goods in Malda flourishes. The mica-mining industry in Monghyr is of no importance, and the slate quarries in the same district only produced 622 tons. The five coal mines in the Sonthal Parganas gave the small outturn of 2,668 tons.

Orissa Division.

As pointed out in previous reports, there is no manufacture of any importance in this division. Various articles of local consumption are made on a more or less extensive scale, and there is very little change to note in these industries. There are no mines in the division. Laterite, sandstone, limestone and other building materials are quarried.

Chota Nagpur Division.

Of the *tussar* cloths manufactured in Manbhum, the estimated outturn of the year was 49,344 yards as against 50,409 yards in the preceding year, the decrease being due to the closing of eight looms. The price of the cloth remained stationary at Re. 1 per yard. The industry in lac, which is produced all over the division, is reported to have begun to revive after a long and serious depression. There are 56 factories for the manufacture of shellac in the districts of Ranchi and Manbhum, the outturn of which during the year was 25,575 maunds, valued at Rs. 7,49,750 as against 24,000 maunds, valued at Rs. 6,67,700 in the preceding year. The quantity of tea manufactured was 11,300 lbs. in Hazaribagh and 894,590 lbs. in Ranchi as against 45,330 lbs and 376,199 lbs., respectively, in 1899, and the prospects of the tea industry are poor. Even now the profits are small, and a rise in wages would probably cause the majority of the gardens to close. Nearly 50 new collieries were opened in Manbhum, and the total output of coal in the division, excluding the figures for three collieries which have not been submitted, was 2,671,965 as against 1,908,564 tons in the previous year. The output of mica from the mines in Hazaribagh was 10,201 maunds as against 8,719 in 1899-1900, and of iron ore in Singhbhum, 5,878 tons.

Trade.

FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE.

ALTHOUGH trade conditions were by no means entirely favourable, and though the course of trade in the first half of the year continued to be affected by the influences of the famine which had dominated the preceding period, the aggregate value of the trade during the year was larger than it had been in the three preceding years, indicating an easing off of the strain which had reduced the producing and purchasing capacity of the people. It is true that the greater value of trade was largely the result of a higher level of prices in Europe for cotton goods following on a contraction in the supply of cotton from the United States, and of the sudden increase in the price of coal which enhanced the cost of production of most manufactured articles in which coal is an important factor, such as iron, steel, and other metals. The continuance of the war in South Africa also had a potent effect in maintaining prices at the high level which prevailed until the last quarter of the year, when the downward tendency, which has since continued, set in. In consequence, although there was a sensible increase in the aggregate value of the import and export trade of the Province, the increase is traceable rather to the elevation of prices than to the expansion of quantities. This remark applies more closely to the import than to the export trade, for in the latter some staple articles increased in dimensions, but, on the other hand, some important articles of the export trade declined in volume, and their value, as stated in the accounts, was high because prices rose as the outcome of very poor crops. But although the Indian markets did not purchase goods in enhanced quantities, the fact that they did not appreciably reduce purchases when prices were greatly enhanced indicates a satisfactory return towards normal conditions after a very hard time, and this inference is strengthened by a reference to the accounts of trade which show that there was no inactivity in the trade in various articles generally regarded as fair tests of the purchasing capacity of the people. On the whole therefore, and considering the continued existence of conditions during a part of the year which were not favourable to commercial prosperity, the general results of the year in the trade of Bengal cannot be considered to be unsatisfactory.

Practically it may be said that up to the present the foreign trade of the Province is concentrated in Calcutta. At Chittagong there is a small trade in the importation of salt and kerosene oil, and jute and rice are exported; while at the ports of Orissa there is an insignificant trade in rice; but the extent to which the foreign trade of the Province is centred in Calcutta is apparent from the following figures of the value of the trade in 1900-01 (000's omitted):—

	The Province.	Calcutta.
	Rs.	Rs.
Merchandise—		
Imports	31,86,91	31,79,44
Exports	55,14,44	54,22,40
Treasure—		
Imports	5,74,93	5,74,93
Exports	63,74	62,72

In the paragraphs below, reviewing the course of the trade in each important item, the remarks made will apply to Calcutta, for they will in fact include the Province.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

The 31·79 crores, which represented the value of imported merchandise, were distributed in the main as follows among the principal articles in the import trade (000's omitted):—

			Rs.
Cotton goods, Rs. 14,55,90 }	...	...	15,29,42
„ yarn, „ 73,52 }			
Iron and steel	...	...	2,29,12
Sugar	...	...	1,59,86
Petroleum—			
Kerosene, Rs. 1,34,17 }	...	...	1,57,50
Other sorts, „ 23,33 }			
Machinery and millwork	...	...	1,01,77
Woollen goods	...	...	86,78
Hardware and cutlery ...	...	...	77,39
Railway material ...	...	...	55,07
Liquors	...	...	48,89
Drugs and narcotics ...	...	...	44,73
Apparel	...	...	44,60
Salt	...	...	44,24

Cotton goods and yarns.

Almost half of the aggregate is represented by the vast trade in cotton goods and yarns. The effectiveness of the competition of cottons spun and woven in India with these goods is attested by the relative stagnation of the imports, which do not increase as they might be expected to do with the increase of the population in numbers and the increasing desire to wear more clothing and to change it oftener. The imports of the year were, however, affected by the existence of stocks held over from large imports in the preceding year, and by the general rise of prices, an increase of price almost invariably being accompanied in India by a temporary restriction of consumption. When prices rise dealers abate their orders, because they hope that the rise may cease and a lower level be restored, and because, if their stocks are extensive, they prefer to sell them at the higher prices current before ordering new supplies. The contraction in the imports of these articles may therefore be regarded as merely temporary and indicative more of trade conditions than of the consuming capacity of the people. The contraction was manifest in the imports of yarns, of unbleached piece-goods (which constitute the bulk of the trade), in white and coloured piece-goods, and in most of the relatively trifling descriptions of cotton manufactures imported. But though the quantities imported were materially smaller than in the preceding year, the aggregate value of the trade was slightly larger in consequence of the higher range of prices to which reference has been made.

Metals.

Although the prices of metals ranged high the quantities imported were larger, for the imports of iron and copper had been comparatively low in the two preceding years. The importations of copper, which form a very useful and accurate test of economic conditions, had indeed fallen to a strikingly low level in 1899-1900, and much copper had been gathered together in the Indian markets and exported, both because copper utensils are freely and easily sold by the owners when the stress of agricultural failure overtakes them, and because whenever the price of copper ranges high, as it did for a considerable time under the influence of a combination of owners, all available copper in the Indian market is got ready for sale in other markets if the local market is in poor condition. The restoration of the imports of copper to a level not very materially below the ordinary level may therefore be regarded as a satisfactory feature. The revival of the trade in iron and steel, in machinery and millwork, and in hardware and cutlery, is also satisfactory, although the satisfaction is qualified by the reflection that in each case a considerable fraction of the increase is due to the elevation of prices.

Sugar.

The importation of refined sugar has assumed large dimensions, and if the trade continues to increase as it has done during recent years it will be of great magnitude. It now exceeds in value every other entry in the list of imports, except cotton

and iron and steel. The way in which this trade has increased warrants the presentation here of the actual figures (tons) of the last five years, thus:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
From Austria-Hungary ...	300	1,586	15,159	8,757	10,927
„ Germany ...	9,347	25,576	10,075	1,050	14,457
„ Mauritius ...	8,059	9,987	12,230	9,954	14 498
„ China ...	473	3,628	2,691	6,226	10,451
„ Java ...	4,866	7,024	8,125	9,518	9,936
Total from all countries ...	24,425	53,194	49,496	37,548	67,042

The importations from Continental Europe were no doubt in the first instance stimulated by the scantiness of the cane crops in India during the periods of drought which the country has seen. They fell off after the imposition of the countervailing duties in March 1899, but the decline was probably the result of the sharp and sudden rise of prices in sugar all over the world, which followed a restriction in the beet crop as well as limited sugar harvests in Cuba and Mauritius. The continuance of the importations in 1900-01 and during the present year seems to indicate that a permanent demand has arisen for clean sugar amongst people who formerly were acquainted only with the inferior product put on the market from native refineries, and that the obsolete and expensive methods practised by those refineries preclude competition with the product economically obtained by the application of skill and science to manufacture on a large scale demanding the outlay of considerable capital. With the creation of a market for such sugar, the time seems to have arrived for the local manufacture of clean sugar on an extensive scale for the native consumer, and it is satisfactory to know that a promising beginning has been made to adjust supply to demand in the establishment of a large refinery near Muzaffarpur in Bihar.

Petroleum.

The importations of kerosene oil were on a materially reduced scale. An unimportant decline in Russian oil, following on a year of very heavy imports, was accompanied by such a decline in American oil as to lead to the inference that this relatively expensive class of petroleum is unable to sustain the competition with Russian oil which has been carried on between them for some years. The Russian oil is cheaper in itself, and the freight charges are also much lower, since it is imported in bulk in tank vessels, while American oil has hitherto been imported in tinned-iron cases packed in wood. The importation of oil in bulk has brought with it the introduction of a useful industry in the local manufacture of the cans in which the oil is conveyed inland to the consumers. It should not be supposed that the reduction in the imports of the year is the measure of the reduction in consumption, for foreign petroleum is now subject to effective competition with petroleum from the refineries in Burma, and much of the reduction of the year was set off by increased imports from Rangoon. Petroleum from Assam is also now about to enter the Calcutta market; and it is understood that the Standard Oil Company of New York contemplate attempting the recapture of the trade, which has so rapidly slipped from their grasp by the establishment of installations for oil imported in bulk.

Woollen piece-goods.

In woollen piece-goods the trade was smaller, but there was an extremely large importation of the vividly coloured shawls in which some classes of the townspeople now drape themselves in the cold weather.

Salt.

Salt was imported in smaller quantity. The trade is subject to great fluctuations, but it would seem that the completion of the East Coast Railway to Calcutta has interfered alike with the trade in salt imported by sea for consumption in the region between the Chilka lake and Calcutta and with the salt that used to be manufactured in Orissa.

Import trade of Calcutta with European countries.

The articles enumerated above constitute the bulk of the import trade at Calcutta, and it is unnecessary to notice in detail the other articles which enter into the trade, the items individually being of relatively small value. With few exceptions, and none of any significance, the imports of these articles

all increased. Amongst them must be noted the item of grain and pulse, for the revival of that trade indicates the continuance of a level of high prices for food-grains. About four-fifths of the value of the import trade of Calcutta represent the value of imports from Europe, British trade easily dominating, for to the extent of two-thirds (67 per cent.) the import trade is from the United Kingdom. Russia has the largest trade with Calcutta of countries in Continental Europe, practically all of it being represented by kerosene oil, and Germany last year followed closely behind. Amongst Asiatic countries the largest part of the import trade is conducted with Ceylon, China, the Straits, and Japan. The imports into Calcutta from the United States have dwindled as those from Russia have increased, owing to the ill-success of American petroleum in competition with the Russian oil. Apart from petroleum, the imports from the United States are not important.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

The value of the export trade was materially larger than in the preceding year, in which again there had been a considerable expansion in the value of the trade in contrast with that of the years of depression which it followed. The value in 1900-1901 just exceeded 54 crores, that of 1899-1900 having amounted to 49 crores 38 lakhs.

Long as is the list of articles exported from Calcutta, the greater part of the value of the trade attaches to the few articles enumerated below:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Jute, raw,	10,36,11,653	
„ manufactured,	7,79,03,751	... 18,15,15,404
Tea ...	... ...	... 9,06,83,197
Opium ...	... ...	... 6,12,24,355
Hides and skins	... ...	... 5,55,61,596
Grain and pulse	...	... 4,25,83,611
Oilseeds ...	... ...	... 4,16,98,150
Indigo ...	... ...	... 1,56,89,574

Jute and jute goods.

The value of jute and of the goods manufactured from it (gunny-bag and cloth) represents more than a third of the aggregate value of the foreign trade of Calcutta, and if account is taken of the great quantity of jute manufactures exported from Calcutta by rail and coastwise for the packing of Indian produce and the quantity used on the spot for the same purpose, it is probably no exaggeration to say that quite half of the trade of Calcutta is dependent on the jute-fields of Eastern Bengal and on the jute mills established along the banks of the Hooghly. The maintenance in the most favourable conditions of a trade which is such a dominating factor in the commercial and industrial life of Calcutta, and in the agricultural life of the tracts where the fibre is grown, must always be a matter of vital interest alike for the administrator, the merchant, and the millowner. It should always be borne in mind that jute has taken exclusive possession of the market for certain purposes solely because of its relative cheapness, and every care should be taken not to reduce the margin of difference which exists and so stimulate the quest for equally cheap or cheaper fibres capable of doing the same work.

The exports of raw jute were much larger than in the two preceding years, in which the crop had been somewhat restricted and prices also were higher. Manufactured jute in the form of gunny-bags and gunny-cloth was also exported actively, the quantities shipped largely exceeding those of the preceding year. The rapid increase in the exports of cloth is very marked, the dimensions of this trade having more than doubled in five years, the supply being shipped in very large measure to the United States, whose demand for this article has in the main created the supply.

Tea.

If to the value of jute, raw and manufactured, is added the value of tea, it will be seen that substantially more than half the foreign trade of Calcutta is represented by these articles. Unfortunately, while the jute industry has in the main thriven and expanded, with profit on the whole to cultivators, manufacturers, and middlemen, the tea industry has been passing through a phase of acute depression,

For some years past new areas have been brought under cultivation with tea, and as these added areas came into bearing ever-increasing quantities have been shipped to the United Kingdom, which takes nine-tenths of the tea shipped from India. That market has now reached a point where expansion of consumption can only be expected in proportion to expansion of population, but Indian tea has been shipped to England in quantities greatly in excess of the demand from year to year, and has had to struggle for a place in that market with Ceylon tea, also landed from year to year in ever-increasing quantity. The consequence of this constantly augmented supply on a market in which the demand increases but slowly has been a continued fall of prices. With each fall of prices the owners of tea plantations proceeded to make more tea, hoping to obtain by a further increase in quantity the profit lost by the fall of prices. But each such further increase necessarily impaired the quality of the tea, and a renewed fall of prices inevitably followed the increased quantity and inferior quality. Hence the large dimensions of the exports are far from indicating a satisfactory position of the industry, which indeed suffered from the lowest prices yet obtained. During the present year there has been a small restriction of the supply with a slight recovery in prices, and it may be hoped that the worst of the crisis has passed. As long, however, as the planters practically limit their operations to the supply of the English market, it must be expected that they will suffer from a permanently low level of price, probably lower than the present level, for there is no class of people in the United Kingdom to whom tea is a novelty or who do not obtain as much of it as they desire to have. The owners of tea-plantations must, therefore, look for other markets, the best of which are to be found in the United States and Canada, in Russia, and in India itself. It is satisfactory to be able to record that the exploitation of these markets is in hand, with fair promise of the success which is due to intelligent perseverance.

Opium.

The trade in opium has been encouraged recently by a rise in price, and the value of the exports of the year was very much larger than it had been for some years, while there was also an increase in the number of the chests exported. How far the revival may be the temporary outcome of poor opium harvests in China and in Malwa it would not be easy to say at present.

Hides and skins.

In 1899-1900 hides and skins, mainly raw or undressed, were exported from Calcutta in abnormally large quantity, the increased supplies following on the mortality of cattle during the famine having come upon a market where there existed an active demand at good prices, following on the exhaustion of stocks caused by military requirements. The demand continued and the supply was maintained at a little higher level last year, and it may be said that the dimensions of the trade in hides in those two years were unprecedented. Of skins, mainly those of sheep and goats, there was a smaller export than in the preceding year, but it was much larger than in any other year. It is not unsatisfactory that the trade in hides has not maintained in the present year the temporary expansion due to deplorable mortality.

Grain and pulse.

The trade in grain and pulse was greatly restricted, chiefly because of the almost complete cessation of the export of wheat, that grain having been sent from the North-Western Provinces to the famine-stricken tracts instead of taking its normal course to the port of Calcutta for shipment to Europe. The exports of rice were slightly smaller than in the preceding year, a restriction due to the higher prices which prevailed.

Oilseeds.

The same cause operated in restriction of the trade in oilseeds, but here compensation was obtained for the smaller quantity exported in a much higher range of values.

Indigo.

The once important trade in indigo has fallen on evil days. It has had to sustain an active competition with aniline and alizarine dyes, which have been increasingly used for many classes of fabrics for the dyeing of which indigo in former days was exclusively used. This competition might have been more or less easily sustained, indigo being still in demand for all but the cheap and inferior fabrics, with perhaps some limitation of the upward range of prices which formerly

accompanied an active demand or a short crop. But the stress of competition made itself seriously felt when an article possessing every quality of natural indigo, and indistinguishable therefrom, was produced synthetically in the German chemical laboratories and then made commercially and placed on the market. Since then the price of indigo has been depressed, and deficient supplies following on short crops have on the whole had no appreciable effect in raising the level of prices as on former similar occasions. Compared with five years ago, the average value of the exports last year was only Rs. 161 per maund against Rs. 209, while the quantity exported was only 71,637 cwt. against 109,001 cwt. The aggregate value of the exports was not more than half the value of five years before. Nor is the depression merely temporary, for it has continued with but slight interruption since 1897, and it is still in progress.

It is satisfactory to learn, however, that the indigo-planters of Bihar are seriously aiming by intelligent effort to increase the quantity of dye produced from the plant and to reduce the cost of cultivation by increasing the yield of plant to the acre under a better system of cultivation. There seems further to be a good prospect of the cultivation of sugar in conjunction with indigo.

Coal.

This summary of the export trade of Calcutta would be incomplete without a reference to a most satisfactory feature in the trade in the expansion of the exports of Bengal coal. The exports last year, of coal shipped as freight, for supply to foreign ports, were between four and five times as large as they were five years ago. Bengal coal received its stimulus in the high prices of English coal in 1900 and 1901; it was taken at Colombo and Singapore instead of that coal, while it also went much further afield, as far as Aden, Suez, and the East African coast. The total exports amounted to 539,363 tons, and there is not much room for doubting that in the near future this figure will be materially exceeded.

Export trade of Calcutta with European countries.

About three-fifths of the export trade of Calcutta are conducted with European countries, the United Kingdom taking about 34 per cent of the whole. Of the Continental countries, Germany takes about as much as all the others combined. Of other countries, the United States alone take as much as Germany from Calcutta.

CHITTAGONG AND ORISSA PORTS.

Chittagong Port.

The foreign trade of Chittagong is as yet small, representing last year a value of under 72 lakhs, almost entirely in the exportation of jute and rice. The import trade is quite trifling, and with the reduction in railway material, it may be said to be limited to salt. Perhaps, when the Assam-Bengal Railway is linked through to Assam, there may be a development of trade, but meanwhile it may almost be said that the shipment of jute and rice constitutes the whole trade. With facilities for the shipment of jute that trade should increase.

Orissa Ports.

The foreign trade of the Orissa ports is limited to the exportation of rice, and has no importance.

FRONTIER TRADE.

The trade with each of the trans-frontier countries in merchandise may be stated in the figures appended (lakhs of rupees):—

				Imports.	Exports.
Nepal	...	...	...	155·95	120·87
Thibet	...	...	...	6·20	6·67
Sikkim	...	...	...	4·21	2·46
Bhutan	...	...	...	2·76	1·73

Except with Nepal the trade is insignificant. With Thibet our commercial intercourse is still of the slightest. According to the reports received, the trade declined heavily in consequence of cattle-disease, the prolonged occurrence of small-pox, the troubles in China, the destruction of the Kalimpong-Siliguri cart-road by a cyclone in September 1899, and finally

rumours of sanitary measures taken by the Government of India in connection with the plague. The combination of the causes enumerated may, indeed, be held to be enough to paralyse such a trade as that with Thibet, and yet, perhaps, the most effective cause of all is not included in the list, namely, the aversion of the Thibetan authorities to the development of trade with India and their selection as a mart of Yatung, which has not one of the conditions required for an efficient market. Up to the present at any rate Thibet presents a practically closed door to the Indian trader, at least in that portion of the country which is reached from Darjeeling.

The trade with Sikkim and Bhutan needs no comment. It is trifling, and presents no new or interesting developments.

The trade with Nepal constitutes about 92 per cent. of the whole trade carried across the frontiers of Bengal. About half of the imports last year consisted of grain and pulse (largely rice) brought into India in response to the active demand which existed for food-grains. The exports consist principally of cotton yarn and piece-goods (European and Indian), metals, provisions, and salt. In both imports and exports there was on the whole a material expansion of trade last year, but the fluctuations in the articles comprising the bulk of the trade present no features of special interest, and it is not necessary to specify them in detail.

The total value of the trade of the year with all the countries mentioned above was much larger than in 1899-1900. The imports of merchandise increased from 159·78 lakhs to 169·13 lakhs, and the exports of merchandise from 126·09 lakhs to 131·74 lakhs.

COASTING TRADE.

There was a small decline in the exports of merchandise and in the trade in treasure. Of this trade, 84 per cent. of the value appertains to Calcutta, imports and exports of merchandise, and much more than that share of treasure, which mainly flows into and out of Calcutta, the financial centre of the Province.

The merchandise imported into and exported from Calcutta increased, the increase being, however, mainly in imports, as the consequence of larger imports of rice from Burma and the development of the trade in Burman petroleum. From Bombay also there was a considerable increase in the imports of cotton yarn, for which, in the circumstances of the year, a ready market was not easy to find either in China or in Western India. The importation of salt from Bombay and of sugar from Madras also increased. In the exports it is satisfactory to observe a continued augmentation in the shipments of coal from Calcutta to the other provinces. These shipments amounted to 1,350,000 tons, a large proportion being taken to Bombay. The circumstances were no doubt exceptional owing to the high price of imported coal, but it may be hoped that Bengal coal will be able to retain the market it has found in Western India. The exports of gunny-bags were also stimulated by the demand arising out of the active trade in Burman rice and in the food-grains required for the famine districts. In other respects the coastwise trade of Calcutta can hardly be said to have given indications of expansion, and, indeed, it would seem that it has tended to contract since the completion of the East Coast Railway, which has taken up much of the traffic between Calcutta and the ports north of Madras. This diversion of trade is somewhat conspicuously apparent in the accounts of the trade carried on at the ports of Orissa.

RAILWAY TRADE.

In 1899-1900 the existence of famine conditions stimulated an abnormally large railway traffic in food-stuffs. With the abatement of these conditions the activity of the grain trade was sensibly moderated last year. Nevertheless, there was a substantial increase in the trade, due to the remarkable demand for coal, while the trade in jute, sugar, and tea also increased.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Buildings and Roads.

THE total outlay of the year 1900-1901 on Military and Civil Works amounted to Rs. 98,63,630, as shown in Appendix A.

The expenditure by the Public Works Department and by the local authorities stands thus:—

	Rs.
Public Works Department Expenditure—	
I.—Imperial Works	10,74,999
II.—Provincial Works	33,80,333
III.—Excluded Local Funds	15,035
IV.—Contributions	2,18,426
	51,88,793
District Road Funds Expenditure ...	46,74,232

I.—IMPERIAL WORKS.

Military Works.

Under the head Military Works Rs. 25,267 were spent on the construction of a metalled road between Chandipur and Balasore, the erection of a revetment wall on the Chandipur seaface, and on other subsidiary works in connection with the establishment of a proof range at Chandipur.

Civil Works.

In the case of Civil Works the most important work commenced during the year was the construction of a new Secretariat for the Military Department of the Government of India. The expenditure on this work at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 61,686. Negotiations were nearly completed for the purchase of the property at Alipore known as "Hastings' House" for the sum of Rs. 2,11,000, with a view to converting it into a residence for native chiefs of high rank, who may be invited to Calcutta as guests of the Government of India. The premises No. 26, Mango Lane, Calcutta, lately occupied by the Agra Bank, Limited, were also purchased for the extension of the Paper Currency Office.

Among the works completed were, an additional pontoon at the Salkia Salt Golas, improvements to the old Opium godown, Calcutta, additions and alterations to the General Post Office, extension of the instrument shop in the Telegraph store-yard, Dallanda, and a new Telegraph office at Mud Point. Structural improvements were carried out at a cost of Rs. 16,973 to the rooms on the second floor, south west wing, of Government House, Calcutta, and the ornamental water, known as Moti Jheel, in the Viceregal Park at Barrackpore, was filled up and improved at an expenditure of Rs. 17,385. Electric light and fans were supplied at a cost of Rs. 19,798 to the Imperial Secretariat and Legislative Buildings at Calcutta. Residences were constructed for the Sub-Deputy Opium Agent and his assistant at Bettiah at a cost of Rs. 7,553 and Rs. 5,258, respectively. A house for the Assistant Factory Superintendent, Patna Opium Factory, was about three-fourths completed. A new Telegraph office was commenced at Balasore, and materials were collected for a new combined Post and Telegraph office at Dum-Dum, estimated to cost Rs. 13,341, and for a new Post office at Comilla.

II.—Provincial Works.

The various works of importance under the several Provincial service heads are detailed in the following paragraphs:—

Collectorates and Magistrates' Courts.

The extension of the Magistrate's Court buildings at Monghyr was completed at a cost of Rs. 27,363, and also that of the Collector's Court at Chapra with the exception of the record-room. A Court-house and hajat were under construction for the City Magistrate of Patna. The former was nearly completed and the latter half finished. A building for the Road and Public Works Cess records at Noakhali was nearly completed. Additions and alterations were carried out to the Joint-Magistrate's Court at Krishnagur at a cost of Rs. 19,355. Rupees 6,217 were expended against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 18,890 on additions and improvements to the Deputy Commissioner's cutcherry at Jalpaiguri. Suitable record-racks were provided to the Magistrate's Court at Rangpur and to the Collectorate at Rajshahi, and the work of replacing the wooden record-racks in the Collectorate record-room at Bankipore by iron ones was almost finished. Bricks were collected for the extension of the record-room and the treasurer's room of the Tippera Collectorate. In addition to these works, Rs. 23,807 was spent on the new office for the Commissioner, Orissa Division, at Cuttack.

Circuit-houses.

A new circuit-house was erected at Bogra at an outlay of Rs. 12,646. Another was under construction at Motihari.

Civil Courts.

Additions were made to the Judge's record-room at Burdwan, and record-racks were provided in the record-room of the District Judge of Tippera. At Bogra, Thakurgaon, Naraingunge, Patiya, Satkania, and North Raojan, Munsif's Courts were constructed at a cost of Rs. 29,229, Rs. 19,037, Rs. 17,898, Rs. 15,336, Rs. 11,172, and Rs. 7,201, respectively. The extension of the single Munsif at Araria was carried out with an expenditure of Rs. 7,404, and a treble Munsif was commenced at Madaripur at an estimated cost of Rs. 30,031.

Subdivisional Courts and residences.

Subdivisional Courts were completed at Thakurgaon and Madaripur at a cost of Rs. 23,407 and Rs. 30,280. Court-houses for the Sub-Deputy and Honorary Magistrates were constructed at Bagirhat. A subdivisional residence was built at Araria, and one was being erected at Eemi. At Phulbari, the new head-quarters of the Khondmals, the buildings were commenced. Land was being acquired for the buildings at the new Gumla subdivision of the Ranchi district.

Munsifs' residences.

The construction of two Munsifs' residences was commenced at Satkania. Materials to the value of Rs. 2,341 and Rs. 2,235 were collected for two residences at Patiya and at Hathazari.

Excise.

Rupees 7,401 were spent against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 25,891 on the reconstruction of the distillery buildings at Monghyr.

Residences for Local Government.

Electric fans were supplied to Belvedere at a cost of Rs. 6,954. The dining hall and the conservatory at the Shrubbery, Darjeeling, were extended at an expenditure of Rs. 8,144.

Secretariat Offices.

Most of the rooms occupied by Gazetted Officers in Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, were supplied with electric fans.

Board of Revenue Buildings.

The Office of the Board of Revenue was also fitted up with electric fans at an estimated cost of Rs. 8,172.

Ecclesiastical.

A church and cemetery were constructed at Jatni, a cemetery at Kharagpur to contain 264 graves was begun and a burial ground was provided for native Christians at Jamalpur in the Monghyr district.

Jails.

Work was resumed on the cubicles in barracks Nos. 1 and 2 of the Bhagalpur Central Jail. The Comilla Jail underwent extensive additions and alterations. A first class lock-up was under construction at Netrokona at an estimated cost of Rs. 13,497.

Police.

Additional barracks were provided for the reserve police at Bogra and Khulna at an outlay of Rs. 6,130 and Rs. 4,211. The quarters of the District Superintendent of Police at Angul were enlarged. A residence for the District Superintendent of Police at Noakhali was almost finished.

Educational.

The Magnetic Observatory at Alipore in connection with the Physical Science Department of the Presidency College, Calcutta, was completed, and a transit instrument room was built at the Presidency College. The old Chemical block of the Medical College, Calcutta, was converted into a temporary Bacterio logical Laboratory. The Bihar School of Engineering was completed at a total cost of Rs. 1,60,521 and made over to the Education Department in August 1900.

Medical.

At the Presidency General Hospital, the new men's block was completed at an expenditure of Rs. 7,82,013, with the exception of the fittings and furniture and the electric passenger lift. The building has been supplied with electric light, and electric power will eventually be used for working the pumps, the passenger lift, and the fans. The nurses' quarters were nearly completed and also the new main kitchen, which has been provided with fittings and appliances in accordance with the latest scientific and sanitary requirements, including cold storage arrangements. Land was acquired for the Surgeon-Superintendent's residence and medical subordinates' quarters. Electric fans were fitted up in the old nurses' quarters and Canning Home, and the installation of electric light in the Central and Western Buildings of the Hospital was in progress.

A Surgical ward at the Eden Sanitarium, Darjeeling, was practically finished with a total outlay of Rs. 19,032. The buildings of the new Leper Asylum at Gobra, which work is being carried out as a contribution work at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,34,100, were nearly completed, the expenditure of the year amounting to Rs. 1,04,508. Rupees 27,470 were spent on the manufacture of bricks and in collecting materials for the construction of a central lunatic asylum at Berhampore.

Registration.

A record-room with racks was provided for the Sadar Registration office at Chapra. An additional record-room with racks was constructed at a cost of Rs. 5,140 for the Registration office at Comilla.

Miscellaneous.

Two sheds to accommodate 400 pilgrims were erected at Diamond Harbour, at an expenditure of Rs. 8,750, and additional accommodation was provided in the pilgrim camp at Chittagong at a cost of Rs. 7,985.

Three new sluices were constructed at the Akra Brick Factory at a cost of Rs. 36,318.

A statue of Lord Lansdowne was erected on the Calcutta maidan at an outlay of Rs. 4,716.

Communications.

The work of repairing the provincial roads in Darjeeling district, due to the damage caused by the storm of September 1899 and the rains of 1900, was continued. The total expenditure during the year under review was Rs. 1,30,827, of which the chief items of importance were the Teesta Valley Road, on which a sum of over Rs. 10,000 was expended; the Peshoke and Rungit Roads, on each of which the expenditure was more than Rs. 6,000; and the Darjeeling Hill Cart Road, on which a sum of Rs. 1,01,699 was expended. The repairs to all the roads were completed within the year, with the exception of the Teesta Valley Road, where work to the extent of about Rs. 41,000 still remained to be done.

The flood damage repairs to the Balasun Suspension Bridge at Panighata were completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 22,022, of which the expenditure during the year was Rs. 15,789.

Eight out of the nine road-cess bridges, which were destroyed by the storm of September 1899, the restoration of which was undertaken by the Public Works Department, were practically completed during the year under review. All that remains to be done is the fixing of guy ropes and bracings, and some small protective works.

The total estimated cost of the restoration on the nine road-cess bridges is Rs. 2,22,086, towards which the Road Cess Committee have contributed Rs. 1,00,000, the balance being met by Government. The total expenditure on the above-mentioned bridges, up to the close of the financial year under review, was Rs. 1,39,049.

The construction of Manjitar bridge over the Big Rungit was in progress, and the expenditure on this work up to the end of the year 1900-1901 was Rs. 58,316.

The Ramshai Hât-Nagrakata Road was almost completed during the year. The expenditure during, and up to the end of, the year was Rs. 31,667 and Rs. 1,03,700, respectively, against the revised estimate of Rs. 1,10,947. On the Ramshai Hât-Gairkata Road the Rangati bridge, in the 6th mile, was carried away by the flood of July 1900. This has necessitated the preparation of a revised estimate, which has been completed, but has not yet been sanctioned. The expenditure on this road during the year was Rs. 15,688.

The outlay incurred during, and up to the end of, the year on the Sulkapara-Taljhora Road amounted to Rs. 6,336 and Rs. 8,631, respectively. The estimate of this road is under revision.

The Lataguri-Metalli Road was practically completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 6,349. As regards metalling the length of the road north of the railway crossing, Rs. 12,290 was expended, against the estimate—Rs. 23,400.

The earthwork on the 1st, 2nd, and 9th to 12th miles of the Jainti-Raidak Road was finished during the year, and on the other miles nearly so. The bridges in the different miles were also fairly advanced. The outlay up to the end of the year was Rs. 27,571, against the estimate—Rs. 59,820.

An estimate, amounting to Rs. 40,100, was sanctioned for constructing a road from Gairkata to Birpara. Work was started in September 1900, and Rs. 7,729 was spent during the year.

An estimate of Rs. 16,300 was sanctioned for the construction of the road from Rajabhatkhowa to Kalchini.

Surveys of the following roads in the Duars were completed during the year:—Dhura Mara to Banarhat, Banarhat to Lunkapara, and the Second Section of the Dam-Dim-Phulbari Road in the Western Duars, and Rajabhatkhowa to Jaigaon in the Eastern Duars.

The metalling of the portion of the Cuttack-Dhenkanal-Angul Road, which lies in the Athghar State, which was in progress at the end of the previous year, was completed at an aggregate cost of Rs. 15,997, against a sanctioned estimate for Rs. 16,226.

Feeder roads from Panchbibi to Bora Kundri Bunder, Tilakpur to Buritola, and Bhowanipur to Khorpukhuria are being made through the agency of the District Boards of Bogra and Dinajpur. The progress on these roads during the year was not satisfactory. The expenditure incurred by the Boards was Rs. 5,617, Rs. 3,711, and Rs. 4,520, against the allotments for the year of Rs. 32,315, Rs. 19,634, and Rs. 9,748, respectively.

Work of constructing a metalled road between Chandipore and Balasore was started in 1899-1900, and at the close of that year most of the earthwork had been completed and materials collected. In consequence of the extraordinarily high floods in the Burrabullong river of September last, the road was badly breached, and a great deal of work had to be done over again, which considerably delayed the progress of the work. A revised estimate, amounting to Rs. 30,983, or Rs. 4,128 in excess of the original estimate, was prepared, and this was sanctioned in February last. The work was well advanced towards completion at the close of the year.

The reduction of dead weight on the Mahanadi Bridge on the Ganges-Darjeeling Road, which was taken up in the previous year, was practically completed during the year under review. The expenditure up to the close of the year was Rs. 14,436, against the estimate—Rs. 16,642, and that during the year was Rs. 10,942.

The project for the restoration of the Mary Ville slip, both above and below the Auckland Road in Darjeeling, was sanctioned in March 1901. The work below the Auckland Road was taken up during the year, and an outlay of Rs. 14,359 was incurred. The work above the road was not commenced.

Messrs. Ewing & Co. of Calcutta were granted permission to survey the alignment for a wire tramway for the carriage of goods from the Jelap Pass on the Tibetan frontier, through Sikkim, to a point on the Bengal Duars Railway,—probably Dam-Dim.

The length of road communication maintained by the public authorities in Bengal during the year 1900-1901 is shown in appendix B.

Arboriculture.

The various plantations in connection with the roads throughout the Province were efficiently maintained at a total cost of Rs. 1,442.

Miscellaneous public improvements.

The Electric Supply Corporation were informed that after the necessary legislation for amending Act IX of 1895 has been carried out, the Bengal Government would raise no objection to the period of the Calcutta Electric Lighting license granted to Messrs. Kilburn & Co. being extended from 21 to 42 years. This concession will be subject to the condition that the Commissioners of the Corporation of Calcutta shall be allowed to charge rent for the poles, and that they shall have the option of purchase, on certain conditions, at the end of 42 years and at intervals of ten years thereafter.

The Calcutta Electric Lighting license, 1900, for the added area of Calcutta was granted to Messrs. Kilburn & Co. on behalf of the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, Limited.

The Government of India asked the opinion of the Government of Bengal whether the proposed draft rules under the Electricity Act (XIII of 1887) were suitable and would not conflict with any rules already made under Bengal Act IX of 1895. The draft rules which were received from the Government of India were amended by the Electrical Engineer, and, as the amendments were open to criticism, it was suggested to the Government of India that a Committee of experts should be appointed to discuss the clauses of the rules. This suggestion having received the approval of the Government of India, a Committee was formed, and the whole of the draft rules were exhaustively discussed. The results of the deliberations of the Committee were then submitted to the Government of India for approval.

The restorations of the roads, drains, water-courses, and protective work at Darjeeling, which were rendered necessary owing to the storm disaster of September 1899, were continued during the year. A total sum of Rs. 3,10,725 was expended by the Special Repairs Division. Out of this sum, Rs. 1,33,067 was expended on protective works and drains, and the balance of Rs. 1,77,658 was expended on roads alone, the most important items of which were—Repairs to Victoria Road, on which a sum of Rs. 11,429 was utilized, and the restoration of the East and West Birch Hill roads, on which sums of Rs. 12,704 and Rs. 10,543 were, respectively, expended.

Of the protective works in jhoras, the principal items were the Kag Jhora, Kutchery Jhora, and Hospital Jhora, on which sums of Rs. 14,042, Rs. 23,395, and Rs. 43,410 were, respectively, spent.

Very high floods occurred in most of the large rivers in Lower Bengal during the year, notably in the Cossye, Selye, Kaliaghye, Subarnarekha, Burrabullong, and Damodar, but beyond some damage to the Grand Trunk Road in the Cossye Division and to the Balasore-Chandipore Road in the Balasore Division, they did not affect the works in the South-Western Circle to any appreciable extent. During the heavy rains and floods of September 1900, the foreshore embankment close to one of the new sluices in the Akra Brick Factory was damaged. The heavy storm of May 1900 damaged some of the buildings at

Bárasat and Serampore. The storm of September caused damages to some of the buildings at Suri, the head-quarters station of the district of Birbhum. A portion of the compound wall of the Distillery Superintendent's quarters, about 45 feet long, collapsed, and cracks appeared in some other buildings. They were all repaired and made good during the year under report. A severe storm passed over the town of Mymensingh during the year, and the corrugated-iron roof of the northern verandah of the circuit-house, dák bungalow, and bath-rooms was blown down, causing considerable damage to the building.

Administrative changes.

The re-arrangement of Circles mentioned in the summary necessitated several transfers in the establishment. Mr. A. F. Higgins, Superintending Engineer, was transferred from Hyderabad and was appointed to take charge of the Northern Circle, Mr. H. N. C. Clöete, Superintending Engineer, being sent to Ranchi to take charge of the Western Circle. The head-quarters of the Northern Circle were transferred from Bhagalpur to Darjeeling.

Mr. W. A. Inglis, Superintending Engineer, was, on return from furlough, posted to the charge of the Orissa Circle; Mr. K. H. Stephen, the Officiating Superintending Engineer, was consequently appointed to take charge of the newly-formed Gandak Circle.

The office of the Inspector of Works, Bihar Division, was abolished, and the offices of Inspectors of Works, Bhagalpur and Burdwan Circles, were formed with head-quarters at Bhagalpur and Chinsura, respectively: the charge of the former was held by Mr. H. H. Green, and that of the latter by Rai Bahadur K. C. Banerjee. The Inspector of Works, Bhagalpur Circle, is also in executive charge of the Civil Works in the districts of Bhagalpur and Purnea.

The head-quarters of the Eastern Circle were re-transferred to Dacca; and on the retirement of Mr. A. McD. Salmon, Executive Engineer, Mr. J. C. Hewitt was appointed Inspector of Works of that Circle, and was also put in executive charge of the Civil Works in the districts of Dacca and Chittagong.

The Imperial and Provincial Civil Works in the districts of Mymensingh and Hooghly were entrusted to the agency of the District Boards of those districts.

A new Division called the Champaran Division was formed in the Gandak Circle to carry out the works in connection with the Dhaka and Trebeni Canals.

APPENDIX A.

Buildings and Roads.

Statement of expenditure on Public Works during 1900-1901.

Service Heads.	Original Works.		Repairs.		Total.	
	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
44.—Military Works—						
Works	45,000	47,490	31,000	28,576	76,000	76,066
Establishment	...	...	...	...	15,000	10,998
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	1,000	717
Suspense	...	...	...	...	...	—789
Barrack Department—						
New supplies	...	...	...	...	...	86
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	8
Expenditure in England	...	...	...	...	—2,000	—1,634
Total Military Works	...	...	...	...	90,000	85,452
45.—Civil Works—						
Works ... Civil Buildings	7,46,000	7,42,393	1,43,700	1,35,915	8,89,700	8,78,308
Works ... Communications	8,000	9,713	18,000	17,431	26,000	27,144
Works ... Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	...	...	...	...	...
Establishment	...	...	...	...	1,21,700	90,313
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	7,000	5,587
Suspense	...	...	...	...	...	64
Expenditure in England	...	...	...	...	—15,000	—11,868
Total Civil Works	...	...	...	...	9,99,000	9,89,547
Total Imperial	...	...	...	...	10,89,000	10,74,999
Provincial.						
32.—Famine Relief Works—						
Civil Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...
Communications	...	243	...	...	2,000	1,870
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	...	...	...		
Establishment	...	...	...	...		
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...		
Suspense	...	...	...	...		
Total Famine Relief Works	...	...	...	...	2,000	1,513
45.—Civil Works—						
Civil Buildings	3,30,000	7,97,377	4,17,000	4,08,469	12,47,000	12,05,836
Communications	1,53,000	2,40,324	13,64,000	12,29,139	15,17,000	14,69,463
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	2,99,000	3,73,057	60,000	—11,323	3,59,000	3,61,734
Establishment	...	...	...	...	8,30,000	8,21,171
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	71,000	12,256
Suspense	...	...	...	...	66,000	7,376
Total Civil Works	...	...	...	...	41,00,000	38,78,825
Total Provincial	...	...	...	...	41,02,000	38,80,338
Local Funds.						
Incorporated Local Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...
Excluded Local Funds	13,287	5,257	2,835	3,721	21,152	(a)15,035
District Road Funds	...	14,53,626	...	24,32,059	...	(a)46,74,232
Contributions—						
Imperial	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provincial	2,82,924	2,99,432	5,313	5,509	2,91,773	(a)2,18,426
Total Contributions	2,82,924	2,99,432	5,313	5,509	2,91,773	(a)2,18,426
Total Local Funds	...	...	...	...	...	49,07,693
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	98,63,030

(a) Inclusive of the charges for Establishment and Tools and Plant.

* { Expenditure on works in the districts not subject to the operations of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act ... Rs. 1,37,825
Ditto ditto subject to ditto ditto ... 45,36,397
Total ... 46,74,232

APPENDIX B.

Buildings and Roads.

Statement showing the length of road communication maintained by the public authorities in Bengal during the year 1900-1901.

[This statement does not include roads and streets within Municipal limits and maintained from Municipal Funds.]

Name of Division.	Name of district.	Length of metalled roads maintained by Public Works Department.	Length of unmetalled roads maintained by the Public Works Department.	Length of metalled roads maintained by local authorities.	Length of unmetalled roads maintained by local authorities.	Total of metalled roads.	Total of unmetalled roads.
		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Burdwan	Burdwan	6	...	271¾	255	275¾	255
	Bankura	...	...	224½	395½	224½	395½
	Birbhum	...	...	128½	378½	128½	378½
	Midnapore	113	1½	404½	304	517½	305½
	Hooghly	45	...	79½	312½	124½	312½
	Howrah	24½	...	14½	68	38¾	68
	24-Parganas { Proper	...	...	238½	1,327½	238½	1,327½
	24-Parganas { Calcutta	14¼	...	...	...	14¼	...
Presidency	Nadia	...	...	106½	638½	106½	638½
	Jessore	...	...	142½	936½	142½	936½
	Khulna	...	...	8½	1,043	8½	1,043
	Murshidabad	...	...	23½	619½	23½	619½
	Dinajpur	...	...	20½	1,026½	20½	1,026½
	Rajshahi	...	...	63½	472½	63½	472½
	Rangpur	...	28	16½	1,373½	16½	1,401½
Rajshahi	Bogra	...	...	...	338½	...	338½
	Pabna	...	...	6½	579	5½	579
	Darjeeling	148	194	...	351½	148	545½
	Jalpaiguri	5½	...	27½	660½	35½	660½
	Dacca	...	...	6½	264	6½	264
	Faridpur	...	...	9	147½	9	147½
Dacca	Backergunge	...	...	15½	231½	15½	231½
	Mymensingh	...	...	28½	752½	28½	752½
	Chittagong	...	...	...	612	...	612
	Noakhali	...	...	6½	363½	6½	363½
Chittagong	Tipperah	...	...	8½	386	8½	386
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Patna	10½	...	104½	1,120½	114½	1,120½
	Gaya	67	...	219½	1,261	280½	1,261
	Shahabad	58	...	180½	1,677½	238½	1,677½
Patna	Muzaffarpur	...	...	48½	1,616½	48½	1,616½
	Darbhanga	...	...	89½	1,037	89½	1,037
	Saran	...	...	428½	2,266½	428½	2,266½
	Champaran	1½	...	15½	1,288½	17	1,288½
	Monghyr	...	...	88½	1,320	88½	1,320
Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	...	...	63½	1,716½	63½	1,716½
	Purnea	...	...	118½	2,084½	118½	2,036½
	Malda	...	...	7½	595½	7½	595½
	Santhal Parganas	...	...	2½	785½	2½	785½
	Cuttack	66½	20	26½	452½	93	472½
Orissa	Tributary Mahals	...	204	...	...	...	204
	Balasore	95½	...	37½	428½	133	428½
	Puri	11½	...	31½	155½	194½	155½
	Hazaribagh	195½	122½	48½	518	238½	630½
	Ranchi	101	...	1½	906½	102½	906½
Chota Nagpur	Palamau	...	...	...	376½	...	376½
	Singhbhum	48	...	...	448½	48	448½
	Manbhum	82	8½	13½	675½	95½	684½
	Total	1,190½	468½	3,416½	34,312½	4,606½	34,780½

Irrigation.

THE transactions of the Irrigation Department for the year 1900-1901 are exhibited in the following statements:—

Capital Account.

HEADS.	Amount of Construction Estimate.	Expenditure during 1900-1901.	Expenditure to end of 1900-1901.	Balance for Expenditure from 1st April 1901.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
PROTECTIVE IRRIGATION WORKS.				
Direct charges	39,90,273	10,896	1,53,011	38,37,262
Indirect ,, ...	94,661	(−)48	2,932	91,729
Total ...	40,84,934	10,847	1,55,943	39,28,991
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.				
Direct charges	6,27,46,944	41,622*	6,26,44,111	2,01,833
Indirect ,, ...	17,54,046	1,611	17,50,621	425
Total ...	6,44,99,990	43,233	6,43,97,732	2,02,258
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.				
Direct charges	1,23,00,452	1,65,570	1,22,79,591	20,861
Indirect ,, ...	3,19,141	4,006	3,21,829	(−)2,688
Total ...	1,26,19,593	1,69,576	1,26,01,420	18,173

* Chargeable to 42—Irrigation ... ... (−) 1,024
Ditto to 43—Minor Works and Navigation ... (+) 45,026

Revenue Account.

HEADS.	Receipts.	WORKING EXPENSES.		Total Working Expenses.	Net result.
		Direct Charges.	Indirect Charges.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS	17,99,452	11,81,698	99,142	12,80,840	5,18,612
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION	6,09,802	4,74,376	21,522	(a)4,95,898	1,13,904

(a) Exclusive of Rs. 203 spent during the year on the Tribeni Canal as chargeable to 43—Minor Works and Navigati n.

Under the head Agricultural, the total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 18,483, whilst the total expenditure was Rs. 6,23,844, of which Rs. 9,899 were on account of contribution works.

In addition to the expenditure shown in the above statements, a sum of Rs. 28,464 (inclusive of Establishment and Tools and Plant) was expended

under Takavi on works, and repairs of embankments and sluices and drainage works during the year, as compared with Rs. 24,836 in 1899-1900. The expenditure on Works was Rs. 7,145, or Rs. 3,997 more than that of the previous year. The excess expenditure was chiefly due to the construction of certain sluices in the 24-Parganas district.

There was no expenditure during the year on the drainage projects chargeable in the Civil accounts under the head "Local Loans."

I.—MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

(1) *Capital Account.*

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

The total Capital outlay (direct charges) on Major Irrigation Works to the end of the year 1900-1901 amounted to Rs. 6,25,44,111, against sanctioned estimates aggregating Rs. 6,27,45,944. The original accounts of Capital expenditure on all Major Works are closed, Capital expenditure now being incurred is dealt with under the rules for Capital expenditure on works in operation. The expenditure against the current sanctioned estimate is shown for each canal group in the following statement:—

MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS, CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.	Amount of current sanctioned estimate.	Expenditure during 1900-1901.	Expenditure to end of 1900-1901.	Balance for expenditure from 1st April 1901.
Direct Charges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Canals	4,07,759	33,430	2,09,215	1,98,544
Midnapore Canal	...	...	...	...
Hijili Tidal Canal	...	...	...	...
Sone Canals	13,2..6	10,796	9,937	3,289
Total Direct Charges ...	4,20,985	42,226	2,19,152	2,01,833
Indirect Charges.				
Orissa Canals	6,901	1,336	6,628	273
Midnapore Canal	...	...	...	...
Hijili Tidal Canal	...	...	...	...
Sone Canals	910	276	758	152
Total Indirect Charges ...	7,711	1,611	7,286	425
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,28,696	44,437	2,26,438	2,02,258

(2) *Revenue Account.*

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

The revenue receipts and working expenses (direct and indirect charges) of the Major Irrigation Works for the year 1900-1901, compared with those of the previous year, are shown in the following statement:—

MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.	1899-1900.			1900-1901.		
	Receipts.	Working expenses.	Net result.	Receipts.	Working expenses.	Net result.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Canals ...	4,41,057	4,76,821	(−)35,264	4,08,145	4,51,951	(−)43,806
Midnapore Canal ...	2,37,840	2,81,570	(−)43,730	2,33,373	1,72,402	60,971
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	53,137	45,061	8,076	47,348	32,076	15,272
Sone Canals ...	10,89,684	5,93,540	4,96,144	11,10,586	6,24,411	4,86,175
Total ...	18,21,688	13,96,4-2	4,25,196	17,99,452	12,80,840	5,18,612

CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

The results of the year's working of the Major Irrigation Works of Bengal and the Capital expenditure to date are shown in the following table :—

NAME OF CANAL.	Capital expenditure (direct and indirect) during year.	Capital expenditure (direct and indirect) to date.	Receipts of year less refunds of revenue.	Expenditure of year, including indirect charges and exclusive of refund of revenue.	Net income of year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Major Irrigation Works.					
Orissa Canals	33,365	2,64,46,617	4,08,145	4,51,951	(−)43,806
Midnapore Canal ...	.....	84,73,427	2,33,373	1,72,402	60,971
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	.....	26,15,242	47,348	32,076	15,272
Sone Canals	9,868	2,67,62,446	11,10,586	6,24,411	4,86,175
Total for 1900-1901 ...	43,233	6,42,97,732	17,99,452	12,80,840	5,18,612

AREAS IRRIGATED.

The areas irrigated by the Major Irrigation Works during the year 1900-1901 compared with those of the preceding year are shown in the following statement :—

YEAR.	ORISSA CANALS.				MIDNAPORE CANAL.				SONE CANALS.				TOTAL.			
	Kharif.	Rabi.	Perennial.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Perennial.	Total.	Kharif, including five-year and long-term leases.	Rabi, including five-year and long-term leases.	Perennial and hot weather.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Perennial.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1900 ...	196,251	4,179	398	200,828	71,398	707	...	72,105	305,464	123,298	25,331	454,093	573,511	127,394	24,123	727,026
1901 ...	197,643	5,406	401	203,540	79,429	889	...	80,318	323,438	90,984	17,991	432,413	600,510	97,279	18,482	716,271

The realisations during 1900-1901 aggregated Rs. 17,99,452, exclusive of Rs. 6,879 on account of refunds of revenue, against the collection of Rs. 18,21,688 of the preceding year. The estimated receipts of the year as included in the Budget estimate amounted to Rs. 17,18,000, which, however, was subsequently increased to Rs. 17,50,000 in the revised estimate, as it was anticipated that there would be an increased demand for irrigation on the Sone project. The actual realisations are, therefore, better than the revised estimate, owing to (1) better receipts on account of water-rates owing to renewal of leases in all the Projects, (2) excess realisations on account of miscellaneous receipts in the Orissa Project, and (3) better receipts from navigation owing to increased traffic in the Midnapore Canal. The water-rates realised during the year amounted to Rs. 14,46,100, against Rs. 13,65,741 collected in the previous year. The falling off in the revenue of the year 1900-1901 compared with that of the year 1899-1900 is chiefly due to short receipts from navigation from all the canals except from the Midnapore Canal.

II.—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS.

WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.

(1) *Capital Account.*

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

The Capital outlay, including indirect charges, is shown in the following statement:—

WORKS.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Expenditure during the year. 1900-1901.	Expenditure to end of the year 1900-1901.	Balance for expenditure from 1st April 1901.
Canals in abeyance or abandoned.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tirhut project	6,06,075	.....	6,06,075	.....
Damodar ,, ...	1,62,980	(−)1,200	1,62,980	.....
Canals under construction.				
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	66,84,405	1,71,075	66,56,435	27,980
Orissa Coast Canal	44,79,380	.....	44,79,380	.....
Canals completed.				
Saran project	6,96,753	.....	7,06,560	(−)9,807
Total ...	1,26,19,593	1,69,875	1,26,01,420	18,173

(2) *Revenue Account.*

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Details of the receipts and charges (direct and indirect) under Minor Works and Navigation are given in the following table:—

MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.	1899-1900.			1900-1901.		
	Receipts.	Working expenses.	Net result.	Receipts.	Working expenses.	Net result.
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	4,68,695	2,69,323	1,99,373	4,25,416	2,64,933	1,60,483
Orissa Coast Canal... ...	48,080	88,885	(−)40,805	50,961	57,616	(−) 6,655
Saran Canals	2,349	844	1,505	669	1,821	(−) 1,152
Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.						
Nadia rivers	1,10,789	1,13,446	(−) 2,657	1,00,823	1,28,729	(−) 27,906
Gaighatta and Buri khals...	4,500	253	4,247	4,500	132	4,368
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.						
Eden Canal	26,901	33,442	(−) 6,541	27,220	33,949	(−) 11,729
Madhuban Canal	64	9,111	(−) 9,047	213	3,713	(−) 3,505
Total Revenue Account ...	6,61,278	5,15,903*	1,35,975	6,09,802	4,95,893†	1,13,904

* Exclusive of Rs. 1,140 expended on the Tribeni Canal.
† Ditto Rs. 398 ditto on ditto.

The actual receipts of the year, exclusive of Rs. 331 for refunds of revenue, amounted to Rs. 6,09,802, which is less than the revised estimate and Budget estimate by Rs. 22,698 and Rs. 19,998 respectively. The falling-off in the revenue has occurred chiefly in the Calcutta Canals and the Nadia rivers.

In the former there was a decrease in the toll collections on country boat traffic owing to heavy rain and flood in September, when a large number of boats were lost. In the Nadia rivers the short realisations are chiefly due to the competition of the inland steamer companies and the opening of new lines of railway to centres that were formerly served by country boats.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

The financial results of the year and the Capital expenditure to date on Minor Works and Navigation are shown in the following table:—

HEADS.	CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, DIRECT AND INDIRECT.		Receipts of year less refunds.	Expenditure of year, including indirect charges and excluding refunds of revenue.	Net income of year.
	Of year.	To end of year.			
Minor Works and Navigation.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals ...	1,71,075	66,56,425	4,25,416	2,64,983	1,60,433
Orissa Coast Canal ...	...	44,79,380	50,961	57,616	(–) 6,655
Saran Canals ...	...	7,06,550	689	1,821	(–) 1,132
Nadia Rivers ...	...	..	1,00,823	1,28,739	(–) 27,906
Gaighatta and Buxi khals ...	...	..	4,500	132	4,368
Eden Canal ...	...	...	27,220	38,949	(–) 11,729
Madhuban Canal	...	...	218	3,718	(–) 3,500
Total for 1900-1901 ...	1,71,075	1,18,42,355	6,09,803	4,95,898	1,13,904

AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

AGRICULTURAL WORKS—RECEIPTS AND CHARGES.

The receipts and expenditure on these works were:—

HEADS.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
*Receipts.**	Rs.	Rs.
Government embankments	9,785	14,248
Takavi embankments under contract ...	4,435	4,235
Total ...	14,220	18,483
*Charges.**		
Government embankments	5,06,509	4,71,977(a)
Takavi embankments under contract ...	1,40,345	1,41,968
Other works from contribution	17,063	9,899
Total ...	6,63,917	6,23,844

* Less refunds of revenue.

(a) Includes expenditure incurred during the year on Rya nala cut and Bagmati Canal.

The share of establishment charges borne by Government embankments was Rs. 1,59,540, against Rs. 1,49,967 charged in the previous year, while for embankments maintained under the contract system the cost of establishment was Rs. 59,369, against Rs. 43,211 in 1899-1900. The principal "contribution" works, *i.e.*, works paid for by private parties and executed at their request, were village channels for the Sone canals, the Bedadi Dock, culverts on the Kurkuri distributary, the maintenance of the screw-geared shutters for four siphons under the "new cut" canal, Circular and Eastern Canals Division, re-construction of the Raja khali sluice on the 11th mile of the Jalpai embankment, constructing a regulator on the 2nd mile of Distributary No. 6, Midnapore canal, and the embankment protecting the railway at Panskura.

ACCOUNT OF TAKAVI WORKS.

The following table exhibits the accounts of takavi works for which no provision is made in the Irrigation Budget. These works are, for the most part, undertaken under the Drainage Act or consist of embankments which are not maintained

under the contract system. The actual expenditure is recovered from the persons benefited:—

Division.	Opening debit balances.	Expenditure during the year 1900-1901.	Total.	Recoveries during the year 1900-1901.	Net debit balance to the end of the year 1900-1901.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Drainage and Embankment	20,576	15,870	36,445	17,447	18,998
Cossye	1,223	533	1,755	1,263	492
Gandak	18,172	10,820	28,992	18,763	10,229
Eastern Sone	50	33	83	83	...
Upper Rajshahi	1,010	1,208	2,248	900	1,348
Total ...	41,059	28,464	69,523	38,456	31,067

The expenditure during the year was Rs. 28,464, against Rs. 24,836 of the previous year. The excess expenditure is chiefly due to the construction of certain sluices in the 24-Parganas district. The debit balance at the commencement of the year was Rs. 41,059, whereas the balance at its close was only Rs. 31,067.

A new circle, called the Gandak Circle, was formed from 1st September 1900. The transactions of each of the four circles will now be described separately.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Administrative changes.

There were no administrative changes during the year, and no expenditure was incurred on works of famine relief and insurance.

The following statement shows the expenditure in the circle under the different heads of account for the year 1900-1901 compared with that of the previous year:—

Heads.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
Major Irrigation Works.		
Capital Expenditure not charged against Revenue (Direct Charges).	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Canals (Imperial)	(−)12	...
Working Expenses (Direct Charges).		
Orissa Canals (Provincial)	4,43,666	4,17,666
Minor Works and Navigation.		
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept	38,900	32,030
Orissa embankments	1,01,416	65,686
Contribution work	91	29
Total ...	5,84,061	5,15,411

The details under each class of works are given below:—

Major Irrigation Works.

Orissa Canals.

Capital Account.

The expenditure (direct charges) charged to the Capital account of the Orissa Canals during the year 1900-1901 was Rs. 32,030, as compared with Rs. 38,888 in the previous year. The money was chiefly spent on permanent outlets, on

distributaries, and on drainage cuts. The total capital outlay for direct charges up to end of the year 1900-1901, stands at Rs. 2,58,59,296.

During the year under review the following works, chargeable to the Capital account of the project, were carried out:—

The extension of No. 1 Distributary, Jajpur canal, which had been commenced in the previous year, was completed with the exception of a little turfing. Inlets with connecting drainage cuts were constructed in the 4th and 5th miles of High Level Canal, Range I, left bank. The drainage cut between Thailow and Majicoora, on the Machgong canal, was completed. Detailed estimates for the proposed *Dudhai* canal in the Akhoyapada-Jajpur Division were under preparation.

The number of permanent outlets to end of 1900-1901 was 1,509, against 1,060 to end of 1899-1900.

LENGTHS OF CANALS, &c.

The lengths of canals and distributaries that were in operation at the end of the year were—

	Miles.
Canals for irrigation and navigation	204¼
Canals for irrigation only	75
Distributaries and minor channels	1,123

The total length of distributaries and minor channels was increased by 17 miles, viz., 1¼ miles in the Taldanda canal, 8⅝ miles in the Machgong canal, ½ mile in the Kendrapara canal, 1½ miles in the Gobri and Gobri Extension canals, ½ mile in the Pattamoondi canal, ¼ mile in the High Level canal, Range I, 1 mile in the High Level canal, Range III, and 3½ miles in the Jajpur canal. The effect of this increased length, due to the construction of several minor distributaries, will be to bring under irrigation lands not hitherto leased. There was no change in the lengths of the canals.

RAINFALL.

The average rainfall of the recording stations during the year 1900-1901 was 75·85 inches, against 54·50 inches of the previous year. The rainfall was very heavy and exceeded the average fall of the 16 years ending 1899-1900 by 19·25 inches.

IRRIGATION.

Of the area irrigated during the year, 197,643 acres were under *kharif*, 5,406 acres under *rabi*, and 491 acres under perennial crops. The figures are much the same as those for the previous year. Of the water-rates for recovery—Rs. 2,89,319, Rs. 2,87,812 were realised and the remainder, Rs. 1,507, remitted or written off.

It is satisfactory to be able to record, as in the previous year, that there were absolutely no arrears at the close of the year under review.

TRAFFIC.

The tonnage of the boats which used the canals during the year was 243,611 tons; the value of the cargo carried, Rs. 83,99,365, and the tollage assessed or earnings, exclusive of transport service, was Rs. 89,353. The corresponding figures for 1899-1900 were 278,580 tons, Rs. 1,17,63,609 and Rs. 98,842.

The diminished traffic was mainly due to the permanent opening of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

The revenue and working expenses of the Canals for the two past years are tabulated below:—

Heads.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	2,87,083	2,87,812
Navigation	1,47,669	90,485
Miscellaneous	27,725	30,591
Total ...	4,42,497	4,08,888
Less Refunds of revenue ...	1,440	743
Total Receipts ...	4,41,057	4,08,145
Working Expenses.		
Direct charges	4,43,666	4,17,666
Indirect ,, ...	32,655	34,285
Total Working Expenses ...	4,76,321	4,51,951
Balance net Revenue ...	(−)35,264	(−)43,806

The canals were maintained in good order during the year: and it is satisfactory to notice that at the same time the working expenses have been steadily reduced. Several minor channels from distributaries were carried out under "Extensions and Improvements," five of the vents of the south shore sluices of the Mahanadi weir were provided with falling shutters, and the damage done to the apron of the centre sluices of the Mahanadi weir by the high flood of September was made good. The head of the 1st reach of the Kendrapara canal was cleared during the closure of the canal from 24th March to 14th June. The crest of the weir at Baraburia was lowered a foot in order to reduce the depth of the discharge. The banks of the Kendrapara canal which were breached by flood were repaired at a cost of Rs. 3,253. Remission of water-rates was granted on an area of 380 acres, the crops on which were damaged by flood-water.

The total outlay under Working Expenses (Direct Charges) is less than the revised estimate for the year under review by Rs. 19,334.

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS.

The expenditure on maintenance and repairs (direct charges) during the year 1900-1901, compared with that of the previous year, was under 'Extensions and Improvements' Rs. 14,896 against Rs 20,596, 'Maintenance and Repairs' Rs. 1,44,059 against Rs. 1,63,163, 'Establishment' Rs. 2,42,344 as compared with Rs. 2,33,224, and 'Tools and Plant' Rs. 16,367 as compared with Rs. 26,683.

AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

The expenditure on the embankments during the year 1900-1901, was Rs. 65,686, of which Rs. 44,331 was absorbed by maintenance and repairs.

The river embankments in charge of this Department with their sluices and the inspection bungalows were maintained in fair order. A revised classification of the embankments is in progress.

There was a fairly high flood in the Mahanadi river and a very high flood in the Baiturni river towards the end of September. The floods in the Brahmini were ordinary. No cyclonic storm of any importance passed over Orissa during the year.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

Mr. T. Butler, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, held charge of the circle from the 15th March until the 6th June 1900, during which period Mr. Horn officiated as Secretary to Government in the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department.

Mr. Horn resumed charge on the 6th June, but was again relieved on the 2nd July by Mr. A. S. Thomson, who retained charge of the circle until the 28th September. From that date, until the close of the year, Mr. Horn remained in charge.

Babu Rakhal Das Ray, Honorary Assistant Engineer, was appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Nadia Rivers Division during the absence of Mr. O. S. Smith, on privilege leave from the 2nd May to the 1st July 1900.

No works were executed under the head Famine Relief and Insurance during the year under review.

The expenditure in this Circle during the year 1900-1901, compared with that of the year 1899-1900, is shown in the following statement:—

HEADS.	1899-1900	1900-1901.
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Expenditure (Provincial).		
Midnapore Canal	8,000	...
Remodelling Hijili Tidal Canal	...	...
Working Expenses (Direct Charges).		
Midnapore Canal (Provincial)	2,70,566	1,62,394
Hijili Tidal Canal (Provincial)	43,207	30,631

Heads.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.		
Provincial.		
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.		
Capital Account.		
Damodar project	(−) 1,200	(−)1,200
Calcutta and Eastern Canals ... ...●	23,603	1,66,770
Orissa Coast Canal	(−)53,032	...
Revenue Account.		
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	2,56,346	2,59,748
Orissa Coast Canal	85,088	54,928
Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.		
Nadia Rivers	1,06,077	1,21,165
Gaighatta and Baxi khals	244	127
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.		
Eden Canal	33,442	38,949
AGRICULTURAL WORKS.		
Government embankments in the Burdwan estate	1,68,539	1,84,439
Other Government embankments in the circle	2,36,554	2,21,802
Takavi embankments under contract	59,378	53,716
Howrah drainage project	1,359	1,817
Rajapur and Barajala drainage project	4,886	6,834
Dancuni ditto	6,404	961
Shutters, silt clearance, &c. (contribution)	3,380	3,228
Total ...	12,52,321	13,00,389

A brief account of each of the canals comprised in the circle are given below:—

MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

MIDNAPORE CANAL.

Capital outlay.

No original works chargeable to Capital account were under construction during the year under review. The total Capital expenditure on the canal to the end of the year was Rs. 82,88,766.

Lengths of Canals.

The lengths of canals and distributaries in operation were the same as last year.

Rainfall.

The rainfall registered at Midnapore and Panchkura was 72·23 and 66·67 inches, as compared with 67·86 and 76·74 in the previous year.

Irrigation.

The total area irrigated by this canal during the year under review was 80,318, as compared with 72,105 acres in the previous year: practically the whole was under kharif. The area irrigated was considerably in excess of the normal, and reached the maximum area for which long leases are granted. There was a keen demand for water in July, and, with the exception of a small area damaged by floods, excellent crops were matured upon the whole of the irrigated area.

The water-rates for recovery were Rs. 1,19,686, of which Rs. 1,18,920 were recovered, Rs. 604 remitted or written off, and Rs. 162 remained as balance.

ASSESSMENTS AND COLLECTIONS.

The figures for goods traffic during the year were 'Tonnage of boats,' 382,536 tons, 'Value of cargo,' Rs. 1,05,94,959, and 'Tollage assessed or Earnings,' Rs. 97,282.

TRAFFIC.

The traffic has increased since 1899-1900, and the improvement may continue to a small degree. But the proximity of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway must necessarily prevent the canal ever being used for navigation to the same extent as formerly.

The daily steamer mail service was stopped on the 1st January 1901: this was due partly to the railway and partly to the fact that the concessions previously enjoyed by the Company were withdrawn from that date.

The revenue and working expenses of the canal for the year 1900-1901 and the previous year are shown in the following statement:—

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

HEADS.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	1,27,780	1,18,920
Navigation	89,789	97,730
Miscellaneous	21,133	17,563
Total ...	2,38,662	2,34,213
Less Refunds of Revenue ...	812	840
Total *Receipts* ...	2,37,840	2,33,373
Working Expenses.		
Direct Charges	2,70,566	1,62,394
Indirect „	11,004	10,008
Total ...	2,81,570	1,72,402
Balance net Revenue ...	(−)43,730	60,971

The expenditure on maintenance and repairs 'direct charges' was Rs. 1,62,394, as against Rs. 2,70,566 in the previous year, 'Extensions and Improvements' accounted for Rs. 11,156, 'Maintenance and Repairs' for Rs. 69,622, 'Establishment' for Rs. 71,485, and 'Tools and Plant' for Rs. 10,131.

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS.

In ordinary years the average cost of maintenance and repairs of the Midnapore canal has been about Rs. 1,10,000. The expenditure under this head in 1900-1901 was, in round numbers, only Rs. 70,000. The saving of Rs. 40,000 has been effected by the Executive Engineer, Mr. White, partly by economy of expenditure on distributary repairs, which were very high, and partly by economy in the repairs of the banks of the main canal. The main saving, however, has been (about Rs. 20,000) decreased expenditure on dredging, due to the fact that the last two reaches of the canal are not now used by steamers, so the lock entrances are not dredged to the depth to which they used to be cleared. As both the traffic in these canals and the revenue are now greatly reduced, economy in working expenses has to be rigidly enforced.

Under Extensions and Improvements, the principal works carried out during the year were—

EXTENSIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

(i) The completion of the rubble revetment to protect the banks from the wash of the steamers in certain miles of the main canal.

(ii) The construction of a stone spur in the Cossye river at Panchkura to deflect the current of the river from the deep channel under the right bank with the object of preventing the deposition of silt on the left bank opposite to the Panchkura Lock.

Under Maintenance and Repairs, the chief work carried out was renewing the lower portions of the outer gates of Dainan Lock which were badly perforated by the *teredo*. The work was one of considerable difficulty, but was carried to a successful issue.

The lower silt level of this lock was raised to the level of low water at springs, in order that the whole of the gates may be inspected at low water. To enable boats to pass into the river at low water, a small sub-lock has been made below the main lock. The coping and gates of this sub-lock were correspondingly raised to 4 feet above the lower sill level. The repairs to the head works were of the usual character.

The expenditure incurred in maintaining the distributaries was Rs. 14,107 as compared with Rs. 31,078 the previous year; these amounts include Rs. 635 and Rs. 8,655, respectively, for repairing flood damage. Excluding these items, the cost of maintaining the distributaries amounted to Rs. 47·43 per mile in the year under review, as compared with Rs. 79 per mile in the previous year.

Owing to the reduction in the working expenses, the net revenue amounted to nearly Rs. 61,000, a result better than has been obtained since 1894-95, in spite of the large falling off in the Navigation receipts.

FLOODS. The floods during the year were not abnormally high and no damage was done to the Head Works.

HIJILI TIDAL CANAL.

CAPITAL OUTLAY. No works under original construction were executed, and therefore there was no Capital expenditure during the year. The total Capital outlay (direct charges) now stands at Rs. 25,51,729. The canal consists of two ranges aggregating 29 miles in length, and it was open for traffic throughout the year.

TRAFFIC. The tonnage of boats using the canal was 161,598 tons, the value of the cargo carried Rs. 38,14,259, and the tollage assessed or earnings Rs. 45,210.

The decrease in traffic is undoubtedly due to the opening of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. This was emphasized, during the year under review, by the large demand for rice in the famine districts. The rice, which usually finds its way by the canal to Calcutta, was taken direct to the railway centres to be carried up-country. Now that the stimulus created by this demand has ceased, the traffic on the canal will probably increase again; but it is doubtful whether the canal will ever quite recover its former prosperity.

FINANCIAL RESULTS. The following statement shows the receipts, working expenses, and net revenue of the canal for the year 1900-1901 and the previous year:—

HEADS.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts.		
Navigation	51,796	45,472
Miscellaneous ...	1,488	1,877
Total ...	53,284	47,349
Less Refunds of Revenue	97	1
Total Receipts ...	53,187	47,348
Working Expenses.		
Direct Charges ...	43,207	30,631
Indirect „ ...	1,854	1,445
Total ...	45,061	32,076
Balance net Revenue ...	8,076	15,272

Rupees 30,631 were spent on maintenance and repairs (direct charges) during the year, 'Establishment' cost Rs. 10,821, and 'Maintenance and Repairs' proper Rs. 16,785.

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS.

Under the latter head, the principal item was dredging in both ranges of the canal and in the sadar khal outside Kalinagar Lock.

The floods of the year were high, but they did no damage to the canal. The floods in the Haldi, indeed, improved the canal navigation by scouring out the bed of the river.

FLOODS.

MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

ORISSA COAST CANAL.

There was no expenditure chargeable to Capital account during the year. The total Capital outlay on this canal for direct charges to end of the year 1900-1901 is Rs. 43,72,764.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

The length of the canal remained the same as last year, viz., 102½ miles, including 5¾ miles of river-crossings.

LENGTH OF CANAL.

The tonnage of boats using the canal during the year was 134,653, tons, the value of the cargo carried Rs. 31,31,175, and the tollage assessed or earnings Rs. 50,356.

TRAFFIC.

The same causes which operated to the detriment of the traffic in the case of the Hijili Canal during the year under review were more pronounced in the case of the Coast Canal. Nearly the whole of the rice was diverted to the railway for the famine districts in the Central Provinces, and very little was carried to the Calcutta market. There was some improvement in the local traffic on Range V, due to the maintenance of a weekly steamer service by the India General Steam Navigation Company, between Balasore and Chandbally.

The following statement shows the receipts and working expenses of the canal for the year 1900-1901 and the previous year:—

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

HEADS.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.
Navigation	46,098	48,683
Miscellaneous	2,179	2,391
Total ...	48,277	51,074
Less Refunds of Revenue ...	197	113
Total Receipts ...	48,080	50,961
Working Expenses.		
Direct Charges	35,088	54,928
Indirect ,, ...	3,797	2,688
Total ...	38,885	57,616
Balance net Revenue ..	(−)40,805	(−)6,656

There was a satisfactory reduction in the working expenses of the canal during the year, and, as a result, the deficit, which in the previous year exceeded Rs. 40,000, was reduced to Rs. 6,655.

The maintenance charges for the year fell from Rs. 35,088 to Rs. 54,928: of this sum, Rs. 31,651 were spent on 'Maintenance and repairs,' and Rs. 19,197 on Establishment.

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS.

Calcutta and Eastern Canals.

Capital Outlay.

The Capital outlay (direct charges) of these canals during the year was Rs. 1,66,770, and to end of the year Rs. 65,59,284. Of Rs. 1,66,770, the outlay on works only amounted to Rs. 1,33,641, and this was incurred for improving the Madaripur bhil route. The object of the scheme is to connect the Madhumati and Kumar rivers by a channel, nearly 20 miles in length, broad and deep enough, during certain months in the year when the rivers are high, for the passage of the steamers and flats of the India General Navigation and Railway Company. The traffic in the jute season alone is sufficient to justify the opening up of this direct route, whereby the distance between Khulna and Madaripur is shortened by 89 miles.

The work executed during the year consisted of straightening and widening the existing tortuous channels which give access to the bhil from each of the rivers, and of excavating the bed to ensure a uniform depth throughout. In the shallow portions of the bhil the excavation averaged some 2 feet in depth, while in the deeper portions a few inches of soil only were removed with the object of preventing the growth of weeds. The project, as sanctioned, merely contemplates a channel to be used in the four months from July to October, when, in normal years, there would be a minimum depth of the water in it of 5 feet. But provision has been made, by leaving berms and, where practicable, by throwing the spoil on one side only to admit of the channel being deepened so as to be navigable throughout the year, if this should eventually be deemed to be desirable. The work was practically completed by the end of the year.

Length of Canals.

The aggregate length of the canals including the steamer route was 735 miles, showing a reduction of 2 miles since last year, due to straightening the Bhil route between Tetulia and Jolirpar.

Traffic.

The traffic on the Calcutta and Eastern Canals and Tolly's Nala for the year 1900-1901 was 'tonnage of boats' 1,020,237 tons. 'value of cargo' Rs. 5,79,70,939, and 'tollage assessed or earnings' Rs. 4,01,840: the corresponding figures for 1899-1900 were 1,114,464 tons, Rs. 5,63,00,351 and Rs. 4,38,647.

The decrease in the tollage receipts, as compared with those of the previous year, is attributable, partly to the diversion to Assam of the rice, which usually finds its way from the eastern districts to Calcutta, partly to the stimulus given to the exportation of rice from Burma to Calcutta by the demand for it in the famine districts, and partly to the general depression in trade caused by the plague in Calcutta. There was a still further decrease in the number of steamers and flats using the Sunderbans route. Regarding the goods carried on the canals, there was a marked decrease in rice and fire-wood and a considerable increase in jute. A stimulus is being given to traffic on the last named articles by the opening of the bhil route.

Financial Results.

The following statement shows the receipts and working expenses for the year 1900-1901 and previous year:—

Heads.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.
Navigation	4,44,180	4,09,294
Miscellaneous	15,022	16,146
Total ...	4,59,202	4,25,440
Less Refunds of Revenue ...	607	24
Total Receipts ...	4,58,595	4,25,416
Working Expenses.		
Direct Charges	2,55,346	2,53,748
Indirect „	13,976	11,185
Total ...	2,69,322	2,64,933
Balance net Revenue ...	1,89,273	1,60,483

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS.

The maintenance charges of the year under review were Rs. 2,53,748, or little less than those of the previous year, Rs. 2,55,346.

The principal item in the maintenance of these canals is the removal of silt by dredging. The average rate on dredging operations was Rs. 8-9 per 1,000 cubic feet.

The rebuilding of the abutment of a bridge across the Tolly's Nala, at a cost of Rs. 19,000, was a noticeable item in the repairs.

NADIA RIVERS.

LENGTHS OF RIVERS.

The approximate lengths of rivers comprised in the Nadia Rivers system are 470¼ miles, as detailed below:—

Bhagirathi river	...	157 miles to Nadia.
Bhairab-Jalangi	...	144¼ do. ditto.
Mathabhanga river	...	137 do. to the junction of the Hooghly river.
Hooghly river	...	32 do. from Nadia to Chakdaha.
Total	...	470¼ miles.

These are the same as last year.

No capital account of these rivers is kept.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

The receipts and working expenses for the year 1900-1901 and the previous year are shown in the following statement:—

HEADS.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.
Navigation	1,10,002	1,00,802
Miscellaneous	819	108
Total ...	1,10,821	1,00,910
Less Refunds of Revenue	32	87
Total Receipts ...	1,10,789	1,00,823
Working Expenses.		
Direct Charges	1,04,077	1,21,165
Indirect ,, ...	7,369	7,564
Total ...	1,13,446	1,28,729
Balance net Revenue ...	(−)2,657	(−)27,906

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS.

The maintenance charges during the year were Rs. 1,21,165, as against Rs. 1,06,077 in 1899-1900, Rs. 58,352 were spent on 'Maintenance and Repairs' and Rs. 54,027 on 'Establishment.'

The usual training works were carried out on the Bhagirathi which was maintained in better condition than it had been since 1894. An experiment made to shorten the channel, by making a cut through a loop, was very successful, so far as it went. The channel was shortened by 7 miles, and two shoals were avoided.

The Bhairab-Jalangi was also in better condition than in recent years, a channel, with a minimum depth of 2 feet 6 inches, having been maintained up to the end of March 1901. The unusually high price of bamboos raised the cost of the training works above what they would have been if the rate, which has prevailed for many years past, had been maintained. On the whole, the cost of maintaining navigable channels on these rivers was moderate.

TRAFFIC. The tonnage of the boats using the canal was 507,838 tons, the value of their cargo Rs. 1,87,39,376 and the tollage assessed Rs. 1,00,794.

GAIGHATTA AND BAXI KHALS.

The length of these khals remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 7½ miles, and the cost of their maintenance amounted to Rs. 127 as compared with Rs. 244 in the previous year.

The lease of the right to collect tolls, which had been running since 1896-97, expired at the close of the year. It has been renewed on the same terms, the lessee paying Government Rs. 4,500 per annum.

EDEN CANAL.

OUTLAY. During the year under review the total outlay on this canal amounted to Rs. 38,949, against Rs. 33,442 in the previous year.

LENGTH OF CANAL. The total length of the excavated channels in the Eden Canal system remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 45⅛th miles.

FINANCIAL RESULTS. The receipts and working expenses for the year 1900-1901 and the previous year are shown in the following statement:—

HEADS.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	25,842	26,540
Miscellaneous	1,138	787
Total ...	26,980	27,327
Less Refunds of Revenue ...	79	107
Total Receipts ...	26,901	27,220
Working Expenses		
Direct Charges	33,442	38,949
Balance net Revenue	(−)6,541	(−)11,729

No new works of any importance were undertaken during the year, but an expenditure of Rs. 2,293 was incurred on the acquisition of land for distributaries, and twenty permanent outlets, begun in the previous year, were completed.

The maintenance charges for the year were swelled by the cost of repairing the damage caused to the banks by the unusually heavy rainfall of September 1900, while another heavy item was the silt-clearance of channel No. 2. In other respects the expenditure on repairs was normal.

The means of distributing water are very imperfect. Existing channels have been utilized as distributaries, and many of them are now silted up or choked with weeds, while in many places they have no side bunds, and there is consequently a great wastage of water. Superintending Engineer's proposals for the construction or improvement of village channels have therefore been sanctioned, Government supplying funds for their first cost and recovering the amount by instalments from the cultivators. With improved facilities for irrigation, it may be possible to raise the water-rates, which are at present very low.

IRRIGATION. The total area irrigated during the year was 26,789 acres, all but 164 being under kharif.

The decrease on the area irrigated is mainly due to the incapacity of the canal to supply water for irrigation in October and November when the demand was great. A weir is very pressing necessity for properly conserving the water and extending the irrigation from the canal.

ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTIONS.

The water-rates on the Eden Canal for recovery were Rs. 38,350. Of this sum, Rs. 26,540 were realised, Rs. 2,735 remitted or written off and Rs. 9,075 remained as balance.

AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

DRAINAGE WORKS.

Works carried out under the provisions of the Drainage Act, VI (B.C.) of 1880.

Dankuni, Howrah, Rajapore and Burrajulla drainage works in the Hooghly district.—These works were maintained in good order during the year under review at a total cost of Rs. 9,612, against Rs. 12,629 in the previous year. The drainage and irrigation of the lands benefited by the works were carried out according to the requirements of the cultivators. The unprecedentedly heavy rainfall of September submerged the crops in the whole of the drainage basins and taxed the resources of the drainage channels to the utmost. The surplus water was, however, eventually drained off and good crops were obtained over about three quarters of the total area. Had there been no such drainage works there would have been a total destruction of the crops.

Works carried out by Government otherwise than under the provisions of the Drainage Act.

Ballee Bheel drainage works.—A sum of Rs. 1,358 was expended on ordinary repairs to the sluice, regulator, escape weirs, &c., against Rs. 1,825 expended on them during the previous year.

Balliaghye drain.—It was kept open throughout the year. The branch drain, closed in February 1900 for silt clearance by hand, was opened to traffic on the 22nd July. A sum of Rs. 7,626 was expended during the year on silt clearance. The total expenditure to end of the year was Rs. 13,266, against the estimate of Rs. 15,131 sanctioned for the work. The navigation receipts for the year were Rs. 3,642, against Rs. 2,343 in the previous year.

Schedule drainage khals.—A dredger worked in the Sadar Khal and removed 79,670 cubic feet of silt at a cost of Rs. 862. The total expenditure incurred by this Department for silt clearance of the Khas Tehsil Khal was Rs. 2,274, against Rs. 6,268 in the previous year.

Surpai drainage sluice and bund.—The outer bund was cut for drainage in June 1900, and Rs. 1,737 were expended on its reconstruction. Two pile bridges over the Barunda and Haria khals were constructed at a total cost of Rs. 3,300 for the convenience of traffic.

EMBANKMENTS.

Original works.—The Bhugwangola retired line of the Bhagiratti embankment was practically completed in 1899-1900. The outlay incurred during the year was Rs. 8,431, and the total amount of expenditure to end of the year against the sanctioned estimate for the work was Rs. 1,26,535.

An estimate amounting to Rs. 72,314 was sanctioned during the year for constructing a retired line of the sea-dyke at Chandpur: a small amount of work was completed before the end of the year.

Surveys for raising the Argowal Circuit embankment were made during the year, the plans and estimates being under preparation.

Maintenance.—The D Schedule embankments in the Burdwan, Birbhum Hooghly, Midnapore, Murshidabad, Nadia, Rajshahi and 24-Parganas districts were maintained in good order during the year. The expenditure in the Cossye Division on the Burdwan Raj embankments in the Hooghly and Midnapore districts was Rs. 77,918, of which Rs. 27,249, including Rs. 1,631, for flood damage repairs were expended in the Hooghly district, and Rs. 50,669

including Rs. 24,207 for flood damage repairs in the Midnapore district. The expenditure on these embankments lying in the Northern Drainage and Embankment Division in the Hooghly, Burdwan and Birbhum districts was Rs. 42,856.

Damodar right and left embankment.—These embankments with their bungalows and sluices were efficiently maintained during the year at a cost of Rs. 36,695, against Rs. 23,665 in the previous year. The increased cost of Rs. 13,030 was mainly due to the construction of protective works at Kumirkhola and Sasunpore and to the construction of a sand dam across the Begua breach.

Adjai embankment.—The protective works of this embankment with sluices were maintained in good order at a cost of Rs. 5,617, against Rs. 5,511 in the previous year.

24-Parganas embankment.—This embankment with its sluices and bungalows was efficiently maintained at a cost of Rs. 61,155, against Rs. 31,816 in the previous year. Owing to the encroachment of the river Hooghly two retired lines, one at Doorboraria in miles 63-65 and another at Taraganj in miles 30-31, were constructed at a cost of Rs. 17,162 and Rs. 3,836, respectively.

Orissa Embankments in the Balasore Division.

These embankments were maintained during the year at the expense of Government under Act XXXII of 1855. The heavy floods of September 1900 did considerable damage to them, and washed away the Bhoya sluice on the Bograi embankment. The breaches in the embankments and damage done by the floods were repaired at a total cost of Rs. 11,066. The retired line of Darbori embankment was completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 2,153. For raising the Bhograi embankment a revised estimate amounting to Rs. 22,095 was sanctioned during the year, against which Rs. 3,140 were expended. The work will be completed in the next year.

Takavi Embankments under contract.—These embankments were efficiently maintained during the year. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 38,712, against Rs. 43,377 in the previous year.

Four retired lines were constructed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 10,682.

The maintenance of the *Joki* embankment has been carried under a five-year contract system since April 1896. The contract expired on 31st March 1901.

The question of the extension of the contract for another term of years is under consideration, as also the question of raising the embankment for protection against the Subarnarekha floods.

Takavi Embankments and Drainage Works not under Contract.

The *Tolly's Nala* embankment and the Madaria khal left embankment were maintained in good order during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,168 and Rs. 535, respectively.

The Churrial khal drainage works and the Kumrul sluice were also maintained during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,103 and Rs. 375, respectively.

Owing to serious scour which had occurred during the last two years below the Tangrabichi sluice in the 24-Parganas district endangering the safety of the sluice, a breast wall was constructed during the year under review on the country-side, which prevented the excessive velocity at low tide, and enabled the sluice to be fully worked after the heavy floods of September 1900. Extensive repairs will still, however, be necessary.

Declaration under section 76 (*b*) of Act II (B.C.) of 1882 of tracts and beds of certain rivers and khals in the Balasore, Cossye, and Northern Drainage and Embankment Divisions.

In August 1897 the attention of Government was drawn to the fact that certain notifications, declaring that clause (*b*) of section 76 of Act II (B.C.) of 1882 should take effect within the tract of country described therein, affected only a certain area on either side of the rivers, but did not include the rivers themselves, and that there was consequently nothing to prevent persons banding the rivers

with impunity. Fresh notifications, in supersession of those already mentioned, were, therefore, published in March 1901, declaring that the provisions of the section in question should take effect over a tract of country on both banks of certain rivers and khals, and over the beds of those and other rivers and khals in the Balasore, Cossye, and Northern Drainage and Embankment Divisions.

SONE CIRCLE.

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

The Gandak Public Works Division, including the Saran and Madhuban Canals and the Gandak Takavi embankments, was transferred from the Sone to the newly-formed Gandak Circle from the 22nd December 1900. The local works in the districts of Patna, Gaya, and Shahabad were transferred to the Sone Circle with effect from the 1st September 1900, and the Superintending Engineer of the Circle was appointed as Inspector of Works of those districts. From that date the Sone Circle comprised works lying entirely to the south of the Ganges in the Patna Commissionership.

No work under the head Famine Relief and Insurance was undertaken during the year.

The expenditure in this circle during the year 1900-1901, compared with that of the previous year, is shown in the following statement:—

PARTICULARS.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Expenditure not charged against Revenue (Direct Charges).		
Sone Canals (Imperial)	(−)22,006	(−)1,204
Working Expenses (Direct Charges).		
Sone Canals (Provincial)	5,42,222	6,71,007
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.		
Provincial.		
WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.		
Sone Canals (*Capital Account*)	13,732*	10,796*
Saran† ,, (*Revenue Account*)	811	1,741
WORKS FOR WHICH NEITHER CAPITAL NOR REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.		
Madhuban Canal†	9,111	8,718
AGRICULTURAL WORKS.		
Saran† takavi embankments under contract ...	30,670	7,703
Tirhut† ditto ditto ...	17,019	17,393
Champaran† ditto ditto ...	20,149	53,544
Village channels, Sone Canals (contribution) ...	13,593	6,643
Total ...	6,25,300	6,71,340

* Expenditure on permanent outlets.
† These were in the Gandak Division under the Sone Circle up to 21st December 1900. The Division was transferred to the Gandak Circle from the 22nd December 1900.

MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Sone Canals.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

The original Capital account of the Sone Canals is closed. Under "43.—Minor Works and Navigation" a number of permanent outlets were made, and an additional escape to the Bhojpur distributary was put in hand, though not completed, during the year. The total Capital outlay for direct charges to end of 1900-1901 stands at Rs. 2,58,44,320.

LENGTHS OF CANALS, &c.

The lengths of canals and distributaries in operation at the close of the year were practically the same as in the previous year—1,217¼ miles. There was a decrease of 1¾ miles in the length of distributaries in the Arrah Canal.

RAINFALL.

The average rainfall registered at twelve stations was 38·16 inches, as compared with an average of 56·13 inches in the previous year.

The rainfall in July and August, during the rice-transplanting season, was short. In the beginning of September it was light, but from the 25th up to the 11th of October, *i.e.*, during the "hathiya," the rainfall was heavy. In the *rabi* season, *i.e.*, from December to February, it was above the normal.

IRRIGATION.

The areas irrigated during the year under review were *kharif* 323,438 acres, *rabi* 90,984 acres, and 'perennial crops' 17,991 acres—total 432,413 acres, against 454,093 acres in 1899-1900.

The area under long lease increased from 309,523 acres at the end of the previous year to 312,195 acres at the end of the year under report. Leases for an area of 38,411 acres lapsed on 31st March 1900, and were almost all renewed. The decrease in the area irrigated is mainly under "Rabi." This was due to the rainfall during that season being in excess: it caused much damage to the crop. To the closure of the Eastern Main Canal and the smaller area of sugarcane sown owing to the bad crop of the preceding year, the decrease under hot-weather crops is attributable.

ASSESSMENTS AND COLLECTIONS.

Of the water-rates for recovery—Rs. 10,41,969, Rs. 10,39,368 were collected, and Rs. 2,566 remitted or written off, leaving the small balance of Rs. 35.

The increase is due (1) to the larger area of *kharif* irrigated both under long-term and season leases, (2) the increase of 8 annas in the rate for the renewed long-term leases, (3) the larger area of *rabi* irrigated in 1899-1900, the collections for which were made in 1900-1901. The outstanding balance, viz., Rs. 35, is insignificant, and has since been recovered.

TRAFFIC.

The tonnage of the boats using the canals was 60,972 tons, the value of the cargo carried, Rs. 27,74,706, and the tollage assessed, Rs. 36,423.

There has been great falling off in the traffic, as was anticipated, which is due to the opening of the Mogulserai-Gaya line in March 1900.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

The revenue account of the canals during the year 1900-1901 and the previous year is given below:—

HEADS.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	9,70,928	10,39,368
Navigation	36,396	36,507
Miscellaneous	38,027	40,006
Total ...	10,96,351	11,15,881
Less Refunds of Revenue ...	5,697	5,295
Total Receipts ...	10,89,654	11,10,586
Working Expenses.		
Direct Charges	5,42,222	5,71,007
Indirect „	51,318	53,404
Total Charges ...	5,93,540	6,24,411
Balance net Revenue ...	4,96,114	4,86,175

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS.

The expenditure on maintenance and repairs (direct charges) during the year was Rs. 5,71,007, as against Rs. 5,42,222 in 1899-1900. The items were 'Extensions and Improvements,' Rs. 21,318, 'Maintenance and Repairs,' Rs. 1,53,588, 'Compensation,' Rs. 14, 'Establishment,' Rs. 3,81,455, and 'Tools and Plant,' Rs. 14,632.

The Eastern Main system was closed from the 10th April till the 23rd June 1900 on account of the shortness of supply in the river Sone. The Western Main Canal below regulator (5¼th mile) and the Buxar Canal were closed from 1st to 19th April 1900 for general repairs.

The chief expenditure on extensions and improvements was incurred in closing *half* the centre sluices of the Soné weir at a cost of about Rs. 8,000. The other half will be closed in 1901-1902. These sluices give trouble in the rains, and are not considered to be necessary. Part of the expenditure under this head was incurred in a simple arrangement by which needles can be inserted, temporarily, behind the front shutters of the under-sluices. This enables the front shutters to be raised when the river is at a higher level, and, in consequence, the regulation of the discharge of the canal is greatly facilitated.

The results of the flushing system were not so good this year. In nearly all the miles of the Eastern Main and Western Main Canals there was an increase over the deposits of the previous year. It was due to an unfavourable season. Floods came down at the end of July and in August when there was a heavy demand for transplanting the rice crop; the canal head-sluices had, therefore, to be opened earlier than was advisable and before the first five shore under-sluices were raised according to the rules; the pool in front of them was consequently in a disturbed state, and larger quantities of silt were drawn in. The deposits now are mainly sand—coarser at the head of the canals than lower down. They have not interfered with running of high discharges. The maximum observed discharges were 1,926 and 4,017 cusecs in the Eastern Main and Western Main Canals respectively.

SILT CLEARANCE.

The following table gives the economy effected by the flushing system during the past five years, *i.e.*, since its introduction over the two previous quinquennial periods and the expenditure incurred in the current year:—

PERIOD.	COST OF SILT-CLEARANCE.		Repairs to dredging plant.	Total cash expenditure.	Interest on capital cost of plant.	GRAND TOTAL.
	By hand.	By dredgers.				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Average annual charge for 5 years ending March 1890.	22,397	65,241	13,709	1,01,347	19,609	1,20,956
Average annual charge for 5 years ending March 1895.	37,075	59,499	13,680	1,10,254	20,507	1,30,761
Average annual charge for 5 years ending March 1900.	3,841	11,147	3,697	18,685	21,932	40,577
Expenditure in 1900-1901 ...	6,683	8,891	3,568	19,242	20,232	39,474

EMBANKMENTS UNDER CONTRACT.

There are none now in this Circle.

EMBANKMENTS NOT UNDER CONTRACT.

Sakri Bund, Gaya District.—A sum of Rs. 32 was expended on repairs, against Rs. 74 in the previous year. Rupees 46 were realised from the sale of the grass in the bund. The bund is useless now.

GENERAL.

FLOODS.

There were no high floods in the Sone river, but they were continuous and of long duration. The rainfall of the year was much below the average, and failed during the rice-transplanting season, in consequence of which there was a heavy demand for canal water. There was rain throughout the "hathiya." In the

rabi season the rainfall was much above the normal, and caused considerable damage to *rabi* crop. The outturn of the previous year's sugarcane not being satisfactory, a restricted area was cultivated this year.

GANDAK CIRCLE.

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

The Irrigation Circle, designated the Gandak Circle, with head-quarters at Muzaffarpur, was formed from 1st September 1900. It at first comprised only the local works in the districts of Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga under an Inspector of Works.

When a Superintending Engineer took charge of the circle on 22nd December 1900, the Gandak Division, which comprised all the Provincial and Imperial works in the above-mentioned districts, was transferred to it from the Sone Circle.

On 17th February 1901, a new division, designated the Champaran Division, was formed, comprising all the works in the Champaran district, including the projects for the Tribeni and Dhaka canals.

Mr. K. H. Stephen, Superintending Engineer, class III, assumed charge of the new Gandak Circle on the afternoon of the 21st December 1900, and remained in charge throughout the remaining period of the year.

The late Mr. J. S. Lane Long remained in charge of the Gandak Division up to 17th December 1900, when he died. Mr. C. W. Sibold, Assistant Engineer, remained in charge of the current duties of the office till the 24th December 1900. Mr. T. Butler assumed charge on the forenoon of the 25th December 1900, and remained in charge till the 16th February 1901. Mr. R. C. Edge, Assistant Engineer, took over charge of the Gandak Division on the 17th February 1901, and remained in charge throughout the remaining period of the year.

Mr. T. Butler, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, took charge of the newly formed Champaran Division from the forenoon of the 17th February 1901, and remained in charge throughout the remaining period of the year.

FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.

The works in this circle coming under this head are the—

(1) Tribeni canal project.
(2) Dhaka " "

The estimates for these projects, which are classed as Protective Irrigation works under head 35, were sanctioned at the end of the year, and the only work that could be done before the close of the year was the collection of a small quantity of materials. Some of the earthwork on both these projects had been done by famine labour in 1897. The Tribeni Canal is a project for a canal 60 miles long through the north of the Bettiah subdivision of the Champaran district. It is estimated to command 427 square miles and to irrigate 80,000 acres of rice, and to cost Rs. 37,91,784.

The Dhaka canal project is for a small canal 3½ miles long with two branches, each 7½ miles long in the north-east of the Dhaka thana of the Champaran district. It is estimated to irrigate 8,500 acres of rice, and 5,000 acres of *rabi*, and to cost Rs. 2,93,145.

A sum of Rs. 15,000 was provided in the revised estimate for expenditure on the Dhaka canal, against which an expenditure of Rs. 9,635 was incurred during the year under report. There was no budget provision. The work was undertaken towards the end of the year 1900-1901; hence the short outlay in comparison with the revised estimate. A sum of Rs. 1,260 was expended on the Tribeni canal for which there was no provision either in the budget or in the revised estimate for the year.

MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

SARAN CANALS.

Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.

The only works under this head are the Saran canals. Owing to the scanty rainfall during the months of August and early part of September

1900, the *kharif* crop was much in need of water, and at the request of the Collector of the district, and under the sanction of Government, these canals, including branches, about 19 miles in length, which had remained closed since January 1898, were opened at the end of September to supply water. Shortly after the canals were opened, heavy rain fell, and, there being no further need of irrigation, they were closed on 4th October 1900. An expenditure of Rs. 718 was incurred in opening the canals and distributing the water.

The maintenance of the canals cost Rs. 1,741 (direct charges), against Rs. 816 in the previous year, and the revenue derived amounted to Rs. 669.

Madhuban Canal.

Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.

The only work of this class is the Madhuban canal, 6½ miles in length in the Champaran district, on which no water-rates are leviable. It irrigated about 1,830 acres, principally *aghani* rice and poppy, against 2,157 acres irrigated in the preceding year.

The cost of maintaining the canal in good order was Rs. 3,718, against Rs. 9,111 in the preceding year, and the revenue derived amounted to Rs. 213.

The floods of 1900 in the Teur river were below the average and caused no special damage to the weir.

Embankments under Contract.

Accounts of Takavi Embankments.

The maintenance and repairs of the Saran, Champaran and Tirhut embankments cost Rs. 14,704, Rs. 17,308 and Rs. 7,939, respectively.

The contract for maintaining the Gandak Takavi embankment, 119½ miles in length in the Saran district, expired on 31st March 1900, and it was announced in Revenue Department Notification No. 3224L.R., dated the 15th September 1900, that the Lieutenant-Governor proposed that the contract should be renewed at the same rate, viz., Rs. 200 per mile for another 20 years. The question of the renewal of the contract for the maintenance of the takavi embankments in the districts of Champaran and Muzaffarpur, which will expire on 31st March 1903, is also under consideration.

Embankments not under Contract.

Turki embankment in the Muzaffarpur District.—There were no high floods in the Bagmati during the year. The breach in the weir, which had been caused by the heavy floods of 1898, has not been repaired. The embankment was maintained at a cost of Rs. 5,260, against Rs. 8,586 in the previous year.

Bazidpur and Monghyr embankments.—These embankments, which were remodelled in 1878 and 1880, are principally constructed on the alignment of an old Muhammadan bund which had existed from time immemorial.

The floods in the rivers were lower than those of the previous years, and there was no breach. The proposal to construct a sluice in the 6th mile of the Bazidpur embankment is still under consideration.

The cost of maintenance, exclusive of establishment, for the year was 'Bazidpur' Rs. 2,876 and 'Monghyr' Rs. 732.

General.

There is nothing particular to record under this head, except that there was an absence of high floods in the rivers in North Bihar during the year under review.

Railways.*

OPEN LINES OF RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

THE open lines of Railways administered by this Government are the following :—

(1) Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway.
(2) Deoghur Railway.
(3) Tarkessur Railway.
(4) Tarkessur-Magra Light Railway.
(5) Howrah-Amta Light Railway.
(6) Howrah-Sheakhalla Light Railway.
(7) Ranaghat-Krishnagar Light Railway.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY.

General.—Works in connection with the restoration of the line at Maryville were in progress and through communication was restored on the 12th February 1901.

Works completed and in progress.—One new siding has been laid near the goods shed in the Darjeeling bazar and another on the Cart Road reserve below Woodlands Hotel location. A new goods shed has been erected at the Ghoom station. Arrangements are in progress to lay in extra sidings at the Kurseong station, for which plans have been approved by Government. Alterations to the decking of the Mahanaddi bridge have been put in hand in order to reduce the weight on the girders.

Capital outlay.—The total capital outlay on final heads of account to 31st December 1900, inclusive of suspense, was Rs. 34,99,487, and exclusive of suspense, Rs. 32,89,471.

The mean mileage worked during the year was 51 miles.

Financial results.—The results of the year's working as compared with the previous year are as follows:—

Year.	Total capital outlay.	Expenditure on works in progress.	Mean mileage worked.	Train mileage.	Gross earnings.				Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses on gross earnings.	Percentage of net earnings on capital outlay, open lines.
					Passengers.	Goods.	Sundries, including electric telegraph.	Total.				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1899	35,08,469	79,178	51	1,64,641	2,76,751	4,37,472	10,762	7,14,985	4,63,311	2,51,674	64·80	7·17
1900	34,99,487	5,990	51	1,88,430	2,97,482	5,01,063	10,552	8,09,097	4,48,724	3,60,373	55·46	10·[illegible]

Traffic working.—The gross earnings increased from those of the previous year by Rs. 94,112, and the working expenses decreased by Rs. 14,587; of the increase in the gross earnings, Rs. 20,731 were derived from coaching traffic and Rs. 73,591 from goods traffic. The increase in the passenger earnings was due to a gradual development of passenger traffic, while that in the goods earnings was principally due to the general activity in trade, viz., in rice, tea and all other articles of traffic, &c.

The principal fluctuations in the working expenses were decreases of Rs. 33,176, Rs. 8,884, and Rs. 2,057 respectively, under the heads "Maintenance of Way and Works, General charges and Special and Miscellaneous expenditure," and increases of Rs. 11,242, Rs. 14,396 and Rs. 1,672, respectively, under the heads "Locomotive expenses, Carriage and Wagon expenses and Traffic expenses."

* See also map No. 6 at the end of the volume.

The decrease under the heads "Maintenance of Way and Works and General charges" were due to increases in the receipts of supervision charges for Hill Cart Road work: otherwise the expenditure on both heads shows an increase as compared with the previous year. The decrease under the head "Special and Miscellaneous expenditure" was due to a decrease under the head "Rates and fares."

The increase under the head "Locomotive expenses" was due to an increase in the train mileage consequent on increase in traffic.

The increase under the head "Carriage and wagon expenses" was mainly due to the replacement of wooden bodies of goods vehicles by steel frames. The increase under the head "Traffic expenses" was due to the provision of extra wagon covers and ropes, etc., due to the increased traffic.

Fuel.—The fuel used during the year was steam coal from the Salampore Colliery at Seetarampore of the Borea Coal Company, Limited. The total quantity of coal used was 3,385 tons.

DEOGHUR RAILWAY.

General.—There were no extensions or important works taken in hand during the year and nothing of unusual importance occurred.

Capital outlay.—The total capital outlay on 31st December 1900 on final heads, exclusive of suspense, was Rs. 2,85,264, and inclusive of suspense was Rs. 2,87,379.

The mean mileage worked during the year was 4·79, the same as in 1899.

Financial results.—The following statement gives the year's working as compared with 1899:—

Year.	Total capital outlay.	Expenditure on works in progress.	Mean mileage worked.	Train miles.	Gross earnings.				Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses on gross earnings.	Percentage of net earnings on capital outlay—open lines.
					Passengers.	Goods.	Sundries, including electric telegraph.	Total.				
	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1899	2,87,225	Nil	4·79	14,556	28,806	4,262	194	33,262	26,584	6,678	79·92	2·35
1900	2,87,379	Nil	4·79	15,408	30,922	3,837	141	34,900	27,523	7,376	78·86	2·56

Traffic expenses.—The gross earnings increased by Rs. 1,638, and the working expenses by Rs. 939 only, the net earnings show an improvement of Rs. 698.

The increase in gross earnings was derived from passenger traffic only. The increase in the passenger traffic was due to a greater number of pilgrims visiting the shrine at Deoghur than in 1899.

The principal fluctuations in the working expenses were a decrease of Rs. 799 under "Maintenance of way, works and stations" and a decrease of Rs. 1,397 under "Carriage and Wagon expenses" and an increase of Rs. 2,985 under "Locomotive expenses."

The decrease this year under "Maintenance of way, works and station" was due to fewer new sleepers being required, and the decrease under "Carriage and wagon expenses" was owing to fewer vehicles requiring to be repaired.

The increase under "Locomotive expenses" was due to repairs.

Fuel.—Three hundred and twenty-eight tons of coal were consumed during the year, which was obtained from the Lodna Colliery Company, Limited, Jherria.

TARKESSUR RAILWAY.

General.—The mileage open at the end of the year was 22·23 miles, and the total capital outlay was Rs. 17,84,166.

Financial results.—The following statement gives the year's working as compared with 1899. The line continues to be worked by the East Indian Railway Company:—

Year.	Total capital outlay.	Expenditure on works in progress.	Mean mileage worked.	Train miles.	Gross earnings. Passengers.	Gross earnings. Goods.	Gross earnings. Sundries, including electric telegraph.	Gross earnings. Total.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses on gross earnings.	Percentage of net earnings on capital outlay—open lines.
	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1899	17,84,186	7,081	22·23	63,965	2,76,777	31,330	798	3,08,905	1,56,297	1,52,688	50·61	8·55
1900	17,84,186	12,864	22·23	68,290	2,87,958	43,932	1,075	3,32,965	1,71,833	1,61,132	51·61	9·03

TARKESWAR-MAGRA LIGHT RAILWAY.

Works completed and in progress.—The siding at Dasghara was extended; the signals are being erected.

Capital Outlay.—The total capital outlay on 31st December 1900 on final heads, exclusive of suspense, was Rs. 9,52,167, and inclusive of suspense, Rs. 9,61,811.

The following statement gives the year's working as compared with 1899:—

Year.	Total capital outlay.	Expenditure on works in progress.	Mean mileage worked.	Train miles.	Gross earnings. Passengers.	Gross earnings. Goods.	Gross earnings. Sundries, including electric telegraph.	Gross earnings. Total.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses on gross earnings.	Percentage of net earnings on capital outlay—open lines.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1899	9,52,446	12,534	31·12	72,404	58,678	6,304	1,186	66,168	53,976	12,192	81·57	1·26
1900	9,61,811	Nil	31·12	77,552	66,672	9,133	790	76,595	55,634	20,961	72·63	2·17

HOWRAH-AMTA LIGHT RAILWAY.

Works completed and in progress.—On the 19th February 1901 Bankra was made a crossing station and a dead siding provided.

From the 8th February 1901 the siding at Islampur has been extended to hold a full train. At Bargachia junction a tank is being excavated for the purpose of watering engines.

Lines under survey or projected.—A reconnaissance of the proposed extension from Jagatbullabpur to Champadanga, with a branch to Rajbulhat, was made, and sanction to its construction is under the consideration of Government.

Financial results.—The following statement gives the financial results of the year's working as compared with 1899:—

Year.	Total capital outlay.	Expenditure on works in progress.	Mean mileage worked.	Train miles.	Gross earnings. Passengers.	Gross earnings. Goods.	Gross earnings. Sundries including electric telegraph.	Gross earnings. Total.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses on gross earnings.	Percentage of net earnings on capital outlay—open lines.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1899	11,41,307	16,594	28·62	71,429	2,39,651	10,790	330	2,50,771	1,37,969	1,12,802	95·02	9·88
1900	11,88 283	46,977	28·62	74,928	2,40,610	15,118	690	2,56,418	1,33,314	1,23,104	51·99	10·36

HOWRAH-SHEAKHALLA LIGHT RAILWAY.

Works completed and in progress.—A small dead siding has been made at Balubati, which is now a goods booking station.

Financial results.—The following statement gives the year's working as compared with 1899:—

Year.	Total capital outlay.	Expenditure on works in progress.	Mean mileage worked.	Train miles.	Gross earnings. Passengers.	Gross earnings. Goods.	Gross earnings. Sundries, including electric telegraph.	Gross earnings. Total.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses on gross earnings.	Percentage of net earnings on capital outlay—open lines.
	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1899	6,09,434	36	21·62	34,912	69,411	3,898	87	73,396	51,944	21,452	79·77	3·52
1900	6,09,446	13	21·62	33,747	70,541	5,245	133	76,919	49,193	26,824	64·71	4·40

RANAGHAT-KRISHNAGAR LIGHT RAILWAY.

Financial results.—The following statement gives the year's working as compared with 1899:—

Year.	Total capital outlay.	Expenditure on works in progress.	Mean mileage worked.	Train miles.	Gross earnings. Passengers.	Gross earnings. Goods.	Gross earnings. Sundries, including electric telegraph.	Gross earnings. Total.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses on gross earnings.	Percentage of net earnings on capital outlay—open lines.
	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1899	7,27,809	7,27,800	15·09	28,184	45,139	999	210	46,348	37,983	8,415	81·84	1·15
1900	7,51,808	24,000	20·25	30,331	65,854	1,719	729	69,302	49,869	19,443	71·94	2·58

Telegraph and Post Offices.

TELEGRAPHS, 1900-1901.*

THE total length of the telegraph lines in Bengal during the year under review was 8,300, showing an increase of 182 miles over that of the previous year. The mileage of wires at the close of the year 1900-1901 was 32,616, or an increase of 1,386 against that of 1899-1900.

The following figures indicate the total number of telegraph lines open at the end of 1899-1900, and the numbers opened and closed during 1900-1901:—

OFFICES.	Number of telegraph offices opened at end of 1899-1900.	Number opened during 1900-1901.	Number closed during 1900-1901.	Number open at end of 1900-1901.
Government	394	12	2	404
Railway and canal	471	32	8	495
Offices not opened for paid telegrams	427	125	52	500
Total ...	1,292	169	62	1,399

The number of telegrams despatched during the year from Government offices was 1,037,673, which represents an increase of 10,714 messages over the figures of the previous year. The Indian share of the collection amounted to Rs. 14,49,423-9-11.

There were 12 Government and 32 Railway offices opened, and 2 Government and 8 Railway offices closed during the year.

The telegraph lines and offices existing at the end of the year under review are shown in the map at the end of the volume.

POST-OFFICE, &c.

Post-office, &c.

The following statement shows the total number of post-offices, letter boxes, postmen, and village postmen in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. The statement includes not only Imperial Postal establishments, but also those paid from district dâk funds and contributions received from Native States:—

POSTAL CIRCLE.	Year.	Post-offices.	Letter-boxes.	Postmen.	Village postmen.
Bengal ...	1899-1900	1,816	4,971	2,453	389
	1900-1901	1,833	5,040	2,480	379
Bihar ...	1899-1900	685	729	781	177
	1900-1901	606	751	837	141
Eastern Bengal	1899-1900	471	1,172	622	74
	1900-1901	492	1,205	644	70
Total ...	1899-1900	2,872	6,872	3,856	640
	1900-1901	2,931	6,996	3,961	690

* See also map No. 7 at the end of the volume.

Postal lines.

In the year 1900-1901 28,583 miles of postal lines were maintained from both Imperial and District Post revenues as compared with 28,226 miles in the previous year. There was thus an increase of 357 miles.

The statement below shows the different kinds of lines maintained:—

YEAR.	Railway.	Mail cart.	Runners and boat.	Steamer.	Total.
1899-1900 ...	3,602	188	20,547	3,889	28,226
1900-1901 ...	3,866	170	20,739	3,808	28,583

Correspondence.

The total number of postal articles of all classes (excluding money-orders) received for delivery at the post-offices in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in 1900-1901 was 127,804,430 as compared with 119,577,432 in the previous year, showing an increase of 8,226,998, or 6·88 per cent., in the year under review.

Insurance and value-payable post.

The figures given below show the number and value of insured and value-payable articles posted in the Lower Provinces and the fees and commissions realised:—

ARTICLES.	Number.	Value declared.	Fees and commissions.
		Rs.	Rs.
Insured ...	79,661	2,14,18,625	58,363
Value-payable ...	1,022,969	1,14,11,425	2,13,625

Of the total number of insured articles posted, 44,753, or ·56 per cent., insured for Rs. 1,53,41,513, were posted in Calcutta; and of the total number of value-payable articles posted, 896,762, or ·87 per cent., valued at Rs. 1,00,99,803, were posted in Calcutta.

Money-orders.

The number and value of money-orders of all classes issued and paid during the year under review as compared with the previous year are shown in the following statement:—

YEAR.	ISSUES.		Commission.	PAYMENTS.		TOTAL.		REMARKS.
	Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
1899-1900	4,292,787	7,58,47,884	10,25,393	4,363,915	7,67,93,317	8,656,822	15,26,41,101	
1900-1901	4,666,354	8,00,89,643	10,83,590	4,662,352	8,09,12,076	9,328,706	16,10,01,719	
Difference ...	+373,647	+42,41,759	+58,196	+296,437	+41,18,859	+672,084	+83,60,618	

Revenue money-orders.

During the year under report, 217,922 revenue money-orders of the aggregate value of Rs. 21,31,436 were received for payment in the Lower Provinces, comprising the Bengal, Bihar, and Eastern Bengal Circles, as compared with 203,445 revenue money-orders of the aggregate value of Rs. 19,08,583, received for payment during the previous year. There was thus an increase of 14,477, or 7·1 per cent., in the number, and of Rs. 2,22,853, or 11·6 per cent., in the value of revenue money-orders.

Official money-orders.

During the year under report 107,177 official money-orders, aggregating Rs. 23,12,315 in value, were received for payment in the Lower Provinces, as compared with 98,921, aggregating Rs. 21,96,466 in value, during the previous year. There was thus an increase of 8,256, or 8·3 per cent., in the number, and of Rs. 1,15,849, or 5·2 per cent. in the value, of official money-orders.

Rent money-orders.

Fifty-five thousanp one hundred and eleven rent money-orders of the aggregate value of Rs. 8,80,794 were issued during the year under report, against 52,054 money-orders of the aggregate value of Rs. 8,58,522 issued during the previous year. There was thus an increase of 3,057, or 5·8 per cent., in the number, and of Rs. 22,272, or 2·6 per cent., in the value of rent money-orders issued. The commission realised was Rs. 13,365 as compared with Rs. 12,843 in the previous twelve months.

Thirteen thousand one hundred and seven rent money-orders of the value of Rs. 1,45,544 were refused, the percentage of refusals being 23. The figures are much the same as for the previous year.

British postal orders.

The number of British postal orders sold during the year 1900-1901 was 15,283 as compared with 11,881 sold in the previous year. The orders most in demand were those for 20, 10, and 5 shillings.

Savings Bank.

The following figures show the transactions of the Postal Savings Bank in the year under report:—

Number of accounts opened	43,213	
Ditto closed	26,370	
Number of deposits	319,626	
Amount of deposits	Rs. 1,21,00,258	
Number of withdrawals	197,479	
Amount of withdrawals	Rs. 1,00,60,060	
Number of accounts open at the close of the year ...	292,248	
Value of accounts open at the close of the year ...	Rs. 2,95,03,356	

Government securities.

Two hundred and ninety-six Government securities of the value of Rs. 2,00,500 were purchased, 18, value Rs. 1,03,000, were sold, and 94, value Rs. 72,600 deposited with the Comptroller-General for safe custody.

Postal Life Insurance and Endowment Assurances.

The number of policies granted to postal servants during the year was 78, amounting in value to Rs. 87,800, against 60 of the aggregate value of Rs. 67,700 in the previous year. Seventeen policies of the total value of Rs. 20,500 were paid.

The number of policies granted to servants of the Telegraph Department during the year 1900-1901 was 18, amounting in value to Rs. 27,000, as compared with 6, aggregating Rs. 14,500 in value, in the previous year. Four policies of the total value of Rs. 9,000 were paid during the year.

The number of policies thus granted to servants of the other departments of Government during the year 1900-1901 was 127, amounting to Rs. 2,52,550, as compared with 151 of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,28,800. Four policies of the total value of Rs. 4,500 were paid.

Registered newspapers.

The total number of newspapers, which were admitted to the benefits of the registered newspaper system during the year 1900-1901, was 172.

Combined post and telegraph-offices.

On the 1st of April 1900 there were 354* combined post and telegraph-offices worked by postal officers in the Lower Provinces. Eleven combined offices were opened and 1 closed during the year, so that there were 364 postal telegraph-offices open on the 31st March 1901. The number of messages sent was 417,973, and the total amount realised on them was Rs. 4,11,647. The cost of total establishment and contingencies was Rs. 1,00,541, leaving a credit balance of Rs. 3,11,106, against Rs. 2,86,193 in the previous year. The number of messages received for delivery at these offices and the number of transit messages were 459,618 and 247,616 respectively.

Criminal offences.

There were 29 prosecutions of postal servants during the year, as against 37 in the previous year, and convictions were obtained in 28 cases.

*NOTE.—The difference between the number now shown and that shown last year is due to a correction subsequently made under orders of the Director-General of the Post-office of India, but not communicated in time to this office.

Quinine.

The total value of quinine sold by Postmasters in the Lower Province during the year 1900-1901 was Rs. 46,665-12.

District dâk.

At the beginning of the year 1900-1901, there were 298 post-offices in the Lower Provinces maintained by funds raised under the District Dâk Act and by contributions received from Native States. Of these, 184 are in Bengal, 87 in Bihar, and 27 in the Eastern Bengal postal circles.

During the year 10 new offices were opened and the same number of offices closed, leaving 298 offices open at the close of the year. Of the 410 district dâk letter-boxes existing at the commencement of the year, 3 were opened and 9 closed, leaving 404 in existence at the close of the year.

The number of miles of district dâk-runners' lines maintained during the year was 12,304 miles, as against 12,297 miles in 1899-1900.

The number of articles estimated to have passed through the district post was 6,257,031, as against 5,836,317, or an increase of 420,714 in the year. The number of articles returned undelivered was 138,822, as compared with 124,110 in the previous year.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Imperial Revenue and Finance.

Statement showing the Imperial Receipts in 1900-1901 as compared with those of 1899-1900.

Major Heads.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	3,23,25,498	3,21,27,758	...	1,97,740
II.—Opium	5,17,26,580	6,24,56,059	1,07,30,479	...
III.—Salt	2,57,94,382	2,54,35,094	...	3,59,288
IV.—Stamps	45,69,722	46,08,708	38,986	...
V.—Excise	69,82,638	73,24,179	3,41,541	...
VII.—Customs	1,68,42,142	1,78,39,003	9,96,861	...
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	26,08,294	26,38,179	29,885	...
IX.—Forest	5,69,456	6,16,669	47,213	...
X.—Registration	7,26,811	7,65,790	38,979	...
XII.—Interest	16,11,415	14,62,269	...	1,49,146
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation ...	1,56,077	1,47,055	...	9,022
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing.	1,01,726	69,991	...	31,795
XXV.—Miscellaneous	64,244	42,202	...	22,042
Total ...	14,40,79,045	15,55,32,956	1,22,22,944	7,69,082

The several increases and decreases shown in the above table are accounted for mainly by the causes given below:—*Opium*—Sale of a larger number of chests at a higher average price; *Stamps*—Enhancement of duty on perpetual leases under Act II of 1899; *Excise*—Better settlements and increased consumption; *Customs*—Expansion of the import trade; *Assessed Taxes*—Normal annual increase; *Registration*—Increase in the number of bonds and deeds due to high prices of grain prevailing throughout the year; *Land Revenue*—Smaller collections consequent on smaller arrear demands; *Salt*—Smaller importation; *Interest*—Repayment in advance of the due date of a loan taken by the Maharaja of Hill Tippera, and the adjustment of an erroneous credit in the accounts for 1899-1900 on account of interest on overdrawn capital of Railway Companies; *Receipts in aid of Superannuation*—Larger outlay on the Orphanganj Bazar at Kidderpur, the receipts of which are shown net in the accounts; *Stationery and Printing*—Falling off in the demand for stationery on the part of State Railways; *Miscellaneous*—Smaller realizations of premia on supply bills.

Statement showing the Imperial Expenditure in 1900-1901 as compared with that of 1899-1900.

	Major Heads.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Refunds and Drawbacks	5,89,993	6,20,090	30,097	...
2.	Assignments and Compensations	1,23,854	1,19,144	...	4,710
3.	Land Revenue	5,91,197	6,25,170	33,973	...
4.	Opium	2,58,39,303	2,67,23,661	8,84,358	...
5.	Salt	2,55,767	2,57,876	2,109	...
6.	Stamps	1,61,875	1,86,278	24,403	...
7.	Excise	3,48,283	3,41,511	...	6,772
10.	Assessed Taxes	95,496	95,621	125	...
11.	Forest	2,72,603	2,88,865	16,262	...
12.	Registration	4,36,481	4,52,592	16,111	...
14.	Interest on other Obligations	55,406	62,866	7,460	...
18	General Administration	2,92,812	2,76,466	...	16,346
23.	Ecclesiastical	1,86,371	1,95,520	9,549	...
25.	Political	30,976	24,506	...	6,470
26.	Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	24,050	77,508	53,458	...
27.	Territorial and Political Pensions ...	10,82,143	10,86,002	2,859	...
29.	Superannuation	54,572	52,487	...	2,085
30.	Stationery and Printing	23,91,404	23 24,402	...	67,002
32.	Miscellaneous	38,445	60,707	22,262	...
	Total ...	3,28,71,931	3,38,70,662	21,03,016	1,03,385

The principal increases and decreases are explained mainly by the causes noted below:—*Refund and Drawbacks*—Larger refunds under Customs, consequent upon increased receipts; *Land Revenue*—Larger outlay on Bihar settlement operations; *Opium*—Larger payments to cultivators in the Benares Agency, and increased freight and manufacturing charges in the Bihar Agency, which were, however, in the latter Agency partly counterbalanced by smaller payments to cultivators; *Stamps*—Enhancement of the rates of discount sanctioned by the Government of India with effect from 1st April 1900; *Registration*—Larger payments of commission to Rural Sub-Registrars owing to the expanded operations of the Department; *Interest on other Obligations*—Larger deposits in State Railway Provident Institutions; *Ecclesiastical*—Frequent changes of officers; *Scientific and other Minor Departments*—Census operations; *Miscellaneous*—Larger remittance charges owing to the recall of coin to the Reserve Treasury; *General Administration*—Certain appointments were held by officers on lower pay than those occupying the same posts in the preceding year; *Political*—Death of the Burmese State prisoner Mintha Myong Oke and of one of his daughters; *Stationery and Printing*—Smaller purchase of stationery for central stores.

The following is a summary of the transactions in currency notes at the several treasuries during the years 1899-1900 and 1900-1901. The figures shown do not include the transactions with the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and its branches at Dacca and Patna:—

Transactions with—	Receipts.			Issues.		
	1899-1900	1900-1901.	Difference, + or —.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	Difference, + or —.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Bank of Bengal ... Calcutta	21,70,900	28,76,55'	+7,05,650	94,43,175	66,08,365	—28,34,820
2. Reserve Treasury, Calcutta ...	...	...	...	1,51,81,480	1,43,13,150	+ 8,31,670
3. Other treasuries ...	1,75,730	1,17,060	—58,670	1,75,730	1,17,060	— 58,670
4. Currency chests ...	2,57,000	8,73,010	+6,16,010	41,64,845	70 59,995	+28,95,150
5. Public in payment of Government dues ...	4,01,46,145	3,72,77,200	—28,68,945	1,64,53,995	1,81,46,685	+16,92,690
6. Public in exchange for silver ...	96,21,330	74,40,610	—21,80,720	67,68,800	70,20,475	+ 2,51,675
7. Public for notes of other values ...	10,73,840	8,17,000	— 2,56,840	10,73,840	8,17,000	— 2,56,840
Total ...	5,34,44,945	4,94,01,430	—40,43,515	5,15,11,865	5,40,82,720	+25,70,855

Circulation of currency notes.

The stock of currency notes in treasuries at the beginning of the year was Rs. 67,32,900, and declined to Rs. 21,01,610 at the close. The aggregate balance in the treasuries in coin and notes was Rs. 1,80,46,072 on 1st April 1900 and Rs. 82,58,289 on 1st April 1901; so that the proportion of notes fell from 37·2 to 25·7 per cent.

Bank of Bengal.

The *receipts* from the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, are supplied in accordance with Article 623, Civil Account Code, to mufassal treasuries to meet local requirements. The increase occurred chiefly in Hooghly, Darjeeling, Muzaffarpur, Saran, Champaran, Bhagalpur, and Purnea. There was a special demand in Hooghly for payment of compensation for lands acquired for the Lilua station on the East Indian Railway. Champaran obtained a supply of Rs. 4,68,500, mainly for the Bettia Ward's estate; two other treasuries received more than two lakhs, and 11 more than a lakh each.

The *issues* to the Bank of Bengal comprise the collections in the 24-Parganas, Calcutta Collectorate, and Howrah. The decrease occurred chiefly in the 24-Parganas, where it was due to larger direct remittances to the Reserve Treasury under instructions; it was also in part accounted for by smaller receipts in the Calcutta Collectorate.

Reserve Treasury.

The *issues* to the Reserve Treasury are the remittances of surplus notes, chiefly of high values. The increase was mainly due to larger remittances from the 24-Parganas, Murshidabad, Hooghly, and Backergunge, owing to larger receipts from the public in payment of Government dues in those districts. The largest remittances were made from Burdwan (Rs. 29,09,795), Birbhum (Rs. 9,27,760), Backergunge (Rs. 9,12,100), and Hooghly (Rs. 8,86,680). These remittances to the Reserve Treasury form part of the process by which the surplus cash balance of the Province is withdrawn to Calcutta and placed at the disposal of the Comptroller-General.

Other treasuries.

These are merely remittances from one treasury to another, and the receipts and issues therefore balance.

Currency chests.

Notes placed in the local currency chests (against withdrawals of coin at the Reserve Treasury) and then withdrawn when required for local use (against re-deposits of the coin) enable the Comptroller-General to utilise at once in Calcutta any surplus which the Treasury can even temporarily spare; the excess of payments into the chests represents surplus permanently spared and frequently remitted at a later period to Calcutta as a currency chest remittance. Thus the net increase in issues of Rs. 22,79,140 compared with the previous year was the extra amount in notes which the Treasuries were able to spare to finance the Comptroller-General.

Transactions with the public.

The following table shows the receipts and issues under these heads for the last five years:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From the public in payment of Government dues	3,29,96,970	3,03,94,025	2,83,93,730	4,01,46,145	3,72,77,200
From the public in exchange for silver	81,56,500	53,75,025	67,76,740	96,21,330	74,40,610
Ditto ditto for notes of other value	10,30,845	8,37,255	8,63,910	10,73,840	8,17,000
Total ...	4,21,84,320	3,66,06,305	3,75,34,370	5,08,41,315	4,55,34,810
Issues.					
To the public in payment of Government dues	1,47,65,425	1,56,30,670	1,43,32,220	1,64,53,995	1,51,46,685
To the public in exchange for silver	72,57,040	81,98,250	75,96,255	67,53,800	70,29,475
Ditto ditto for notes of other values	10,30,845	8,37,255	8,63,910	10,73,840	8,17,000
Total ...	2,30,53,310	2,46,66,175	2,27,92,385	2,42,96,635	2,29,93,160
Surplus receipts ...	1,91,31,010	1,19,40,130	1,47,41,985	2,65,44,680	1,65,50,650

The tendency to send notes into the mufassal for encashment at district treasuries rose steadily from 1897-98 to 1899-1900, but received a check in the year under report, owing to the heavy withdrawals of coin to Calcutta.

In payment of Government dues.

The total value of notes received from the public was less than in the preceding year, but considerably larger than in the years 1896-97, 1897-98, and 1898-99. The total issues to the public in payment of claims against Government were, on the other hand, the highest on record. The largest note-receipts were recorded in the Calcutta Collectorate (Rs. 74,05,630), Burdwan (Rs. 29,89,215), 24-Parganas (Rs. 22,95,915), and Hooghly (Rs. 18,05,935), although compared with the preceding year there was a falling off particularly in the Calcutta Collectorate and in the districts of the 24-Parganas, Purnea, Muzaffarpur, Saran, Monghyr, and Chittagong.

In exchange for silver.

There was a decrease in the exchange of notes for silver, which was spread over the entire Province. As all available surpluses were withdrawn to Calcutta from the district treasuries, the latter had a very small stock for exchange purposes, and had to restrict their transactions in this direction. The treasuries which recorded a receipt of more than four lakhs were Gaya, Backergunge, and Burdwan: Hooghly, 24-Parganas, Bhagalpur, Darbhanga, and Khulna received more than three lakhs.

Twenty-four treasuries were able to cash notes at all times throughout the year to the extent of the public demand; 17 treasuries were ordinarily able to cash notes on presentation; and at four treasuries such accommodation could not usually be given.

Issue of notes for silver.

The value of the notes issued to the public in exchange for silver was less than in any year since 1895-96 excepting 1899-1900. The treasuries which made the largest issues were—

	Rs.		Rs.
Gaya ...	... 4,52,935	Muzaffarpur	... 3,62,235
Darbhanga	... 4,41,780	Purnea	... 3,26,820
Midnapore ...		... Rs. 3,06,400	

The aggregate value of notes received from the public was largest in Burdwan, where it amounted to 34 lakhs, 24-Parganas (28), Hooghly (23), and Midnapore (17). The smallest amount (Rs. 45,855) was, as in the previous year, received at Noakhali.

The value of the aggregate issues to the public on all accounts was naturally greatest at the same treasuries. Those which receive freely find no difficulty in issuing freely. At most of the other treasuries the value of the notes issued ranged from 1 to 8 lakhs, the smallest issue being from Noakhali, viz. Rs. 1,51,980.

Provincial and Local Finance.

PROVINCIAL.—The following statement shows the actual receipts and charges on account of Provincial Services for 1900-1901 as compared with those of 1899-1900:—

RECEIPTS.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance ...	31,16,489	36,18,382
Principal heads of Revenue—		
I.—Land Revenue ... { Proper ...	1,06,62,312	1,04,86,070
{ Adjustments ...	−17,86,576	−17,90,457
IV.—Stamps	1,37,00,196	1,36,26,123
V.—Excise	69,92,638	73,54,170
VI.—Provincial Rates	48,27,497	47,53,173
VII.—Customs	2,55,592	2,65,734
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	26,09,294	26,38,179
IX.—Forests	5,60,456	6,16,669
X.—Registration	7,26,810	7,65,790
Total ...	5,86,35,129	3,88,59,479
XII.—Interest	4,19,533	3,99,155
Receipts by Civil Departments—		
XVI.—Law and Justice—		
Courts of Law	7,84,196	7,94,446
Jails	11,39,772	13,68,853
XVII.—Police	1,96,734	2,07,855
XVIII.—Marine	10,86,609	12,26,645
XIX.—Education	6,87,374	7,07,355
XX.—Medical	2,38,072	2,11,497
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	2,65,849	2,74,903
Total ...	43,98,206	48,87,544
Miscellaneous—		
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation	68,712	66,192
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing ...	1,90,053	1,82,529
XXV.—Miscellaneous	7,35,831	8,06,965
Total ...	9,94,596	10,50,945
Irrigation—		
XXIX.—Major Works (direct receipts) ...	18,23,734	18,06,831
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation—		
By Public Works Department	6,66,429	6,86,537
„ Civil Department ...	1,23,930	1,18,289
Total ...	26,20,093	25,53,563
Buildings and Roads—		
XXXII.—Civil Works—		
By Public Works Department	2,56,584	2,17,247
„ Civil Department ...	2,28,110	2,26,639
Total ...	4,84,694	4,43,886
Contributions ...	43,956	64,253
Total ...	4,74,53,247	4,81,58,960
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,05,40,636	5,19,77,288

EXPENDITURE.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
	Rs.	Rs.
Direct demand on the Revenue—		
1. Refunds and Drawbacks ...	1,78,224	1,85,192
2. Assignments and Compensations	1,54,677	1,68,803
3. Land Revenue	32,81,823	30,58,423
6. Stamps	4,87,624	5,30,853
7. Excise	3,48,248	3,41,611
8. Provincial Rates	69,443	68,364
9. Customs	9,18,648	9,46,727
10. Assessed Taxes	95,425	89,021
11. Forests	2,72,693	2,82,455
12. Registration	4,36,481	4,42,293
Total ...	63,31,942	79,54,593
Interest—		
13. Interest on ordinary Debt ...	2,31,573	2,20,894
Ditto on other obligations ...	.....	66
14. Post-office	2,585	2,811
Salaries and expenses of Civil Departments—		
16. General Administration ...	17,19,569	17,56,974
19. Law and Justice { Courts of Law	20,78,414	21,21,760
{ Jails ...	24,53,780	23,31,132
20. Police	60,60,050	60,54,644
21. Marine	9,42,525	10,13,464
22. Education	28,17,081	28,04,702
24. Medical	22,58,160	23,46,478
25. Political	14,738	17,027
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments	4,44,375	4,69,106
Total ...	2,55,50,561	2,62,15,345
Miscellaneous—		
29. Superannuation, &c. ...	23,13,173	23,26,078
30. Stationery and Printing ...	11,36,307	11,09,947
33. Miscellaneous	3,13,195	2,86,075
Total ...	38,62,674	37,82,097
Famine Relief and Insurance—		
33. Famine Relief	10,997	3,35,856
Irrigation—		
43. Major Works—		
Working expenses ...	13,07,707	11,88,577
Interest on Debt ...	24,35,144	24,24,679
45. Minor Works and Navigation—		
By Public Works Department	17,68,956	15,97,522
By Civil Department ...	7,246	4,383
Total ...	49,39,055	48,45,231
Buildings and Roads—		
45. Civil Works—		
By Public Works Department ...	39,02,944	38,78,835
By Civil Department ...	1,55,237	1,02,183
Total ...	40,48,195	39,81,008
Contribution ...	18,33,886	14,18,587
Total ...	4,67,31,442	4,78,45,336
Closing balance ...	38,18,382	41,31,912
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,05,40,836	5,19,77,248
Provincial surplus (+)	+7,01,699	+3,13,524

Receipts.—The fluctuations under the major heads Land Revenue, Stamps, Excise, Assessed Taxes, and Registration, which are divided in fixed proportions

between Imperial and Provincial, are explained in the section on Imperial Finance. The *adjustments* between Imperial and Provincial Revenues under Land Revenue resulted in a net deduction of Rs. 17,99,457, against Rs. 17,86,576 in the preceding year, the fluctuations arising chiefly from adjustments consequent upon the collection of income-tax in Bengal from the Assam-Bengal and Bengal-Nagpur Railways and their employés, and the payment of salaries and travelling allowances of the Chief Commissioner of Assam and his staff during their stay in Calcutta. Agricultural depression in certain parts of the country led to a falling off under *Provincial Rates*.

The increase under *Law and Justice—Courts of Law* occurred partly under magisterial fines and partly under court-fees realised in cash. The receipts under sale-proceeds of *Jail* manufactures were exceptionally high owing to special supplies to the Military Department for South Africa and China. The increase under *Police* was under the head "Police supplied to public departments, private companies, and persons," and was due to the collection of arrears previously outstanding. The increase under *Marine* occurred mainly in Pilotage receipts owing to the expansion of trade in the port of Calcutta: the adjustment, for the first time, of fees for medical inspection of vessels on holidays and Sundays by the Port Health Staff, Calcutta, also contributed to the increase under this head. The increase under *Education* was from fees and fines due to the transfer of the control and management of Reformatory Schools from *Jails* to this head. The decrease under *Medical* was partly under Hospital receipts and partly under Contributions, the annual grant from the Calcutta Municipality towards the maintenance of the Campbell Hospital for two years having been realised in 1899-1900, against one year's grant in 1900-1901. The improvement under *Scientific and other Minor Departments* was attributed mainly to a larger supply of cinchona and its preparations to the Medical Depôt and the public and to larger consolidated emigration fees. The decrease under *Stationery and Printing* was due to a falling off in the amount of printing executed for Local Funds and Municipalities, while the increase under *Miscellaneous* was the result partly of larger credits on account of unclaimed deposits and partly of larger recoveries on account of fees and fines of Revenue courts.

The falling off in the revenue under *Irrigation Major Works* was chiefly due to short receipts from navigation from all canals except those in Midnapore, owing to the opening of the Bengal-Nagpur and Mogalserai-Gaya Railways. The decrease under *Minor Works and Navigation* occurred chiefly in the Calcutta Canals and the Nadia Rivers. In the former there was a decrease in the toll collections on country-boat traffic owing to heavy rain and floods in September 1900, when a large number of boats were lost. There was also an increase in the number of steamers and flats using the Sunderbans route which helped to diminish the navigation receipts, as the flats, which pay toll at the reduced "canal" rate of 12 annas per 100 maunds, carried a large quantity of cargo which used to go by country boats paying toll at Re. 1-12 per 100 maunds. In the Nadia Rivers the short realizations were chiefly due to the competition of the Inland Steamer Companies and the opening of new lines of railway to centres that were formerly served by country boats. The falling off in the revenue under *Civil Works in charge of the Public Works Department* was mainly due to a diminution in the Government share in the profits of the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway Company.

Expenditure.—The fluctuations under the major heads, which are divided in fixed proportion between Imperial and Provincial, are explained in the section on Imperial Finance. The increase under *Assignments and Compensations* was due to larger payments of malikana. The decrease under *Land Revenue* was due partly to smaller outlay on improvements in Government estates and partly to the diminution of survey and settlement charges, while the increase under *Customs* was due to the payment of larger overtime allowances.

The increase under *General Administration* was due to the fact that the Chief Commissioner of Assam with his Secretary and Personal Assistant drew their salaries and travelling allowances for three months, and the Financial Commissioner of Burma for one month, during their stay in Calcutta. The increase under *Law and Justice—Courts of Law* was distributed under several heads, but was chiefly due to the revision of the salaries of District and Sessions Judges, while the increase under *Jails* resulted mainly from a larger outlay on purchase

of raw materials, from an increase in jail population and from high prices of food-grains. The increase under *Police* was partly under Calcutta Police, where it was due to an increase in the force, and partly under Village, Special and Railway Police. The increase under *Marine* was under Pilotage and Pilot establishment corollary to the increase in receipts, and was also partially accounted for by larger payments to free-list pilots in Calcutta. The decrease under *Education* was under Grants-in-aid and Miscellaneous, while that under *Medical* was under grants for medical purposes. The increase under *Superannuation* was due to the continued growth of expenditure under superannuation and retired allowances, and that under *Stationery and Printing* was chiefly under the head Stationery supplied from Central Stores and also under the head Government Presses. Larger refunds were made to Municipalities, including the Calcutta Corporation, on account of charges for plague camps in 1899-1900, and this led to an increase under *Miscellaneous* in that year. The appearance of distress in certain tracts led to the larger outlay on *Famine Relief*.

The short outlay under *Working Expenses of Irrigation Major Works* was due to smaller expenditure on repairs, tools and plant in the Orissa and Midnapore Canals, while the excess expenditure under *Minor Works and Navigation* was due to the improvement of the *bhil* route in Madaripore, on which Rs. 1,64,323 was incurred in 1900-1901. There were some special grants to municipalities in 1899-1900, which caused an increase of expenditure under *Civil Works in charge of Civil Officers* in that year. The increase under *Contributions* was due to larger grants to Local Funds for the construction and maintenance of Public Works.

LOCAL.—The following table shows the income, expenditure, and opening and closing balances of the Incorporated Local Funds for the year 1900-1901:—

NAME OF FUND.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
District Fund	28,74,696	87,22,988	1,15,97,684	86,00,326	29,97,358
District Road Fund	53,027	1,44,321	1,97,348	1,81,639	15,709
District Road Account	39,497	1,48,579	1,88,076	1 42,258	45,818
District Post Fund	4,62,277	3,34,452	7,96,729	3,76,836	4,09,893
Inland Labour Transport Fund ...	.....	16,038	16,038	16,038	.....
Steam-boiler Inspection Fund ...	53,780	45,398	99,178	39,645	59,533
Village Chaukidari Fund ...	37,401	2,81,494	3,18,895	2,89,363	29,532
Road Patrol Fund	20,334	35,750	56,084	21,003	35,081
District Chaukidari Reward Fund ...	66,737	46,106	1,12,743	47,681	65,192
Total ...	35,99,749	97,74,026	1,33,73,775	97,24,689	36,49,086

The grants made by Government to District Funds, District Road Funds, and District Road Accounts during the year aggregated Rs. 14,45,234, thus:—

	Rs.	Rs.
To District Funds		13,17,658
To District Road Funds—		
Darjeeling	1,007	
Singhbhum	10,604	
		11,611
To District Road Accounts—		
Sonthal Parganas	84,501	
Chittagong Hill Tracts	31,464	
		1,15,965
Total		14,45,234

The Darjeeling Road Fund received a loan of Rs. 50,000 for restoring the roads and bridges damaged by cyclone. The following special grants

were made to District Funds to meet heavy expenditure on account of plague:—

	Rs.
Patna	70,000
Gaya	10,000
Monghyr	4,000

A further sum of Rs. 10,000 was advanced to Patna to meet a temporary overdrawal of its balance, and was repaid in March 1901. The District Fund of Gaya received Rs. 13,000 from the Trustees of the Mahabodhi Society Fund, Mandalay, as a contribution towards the construction of a rest-house at Budh-Gaya for Buddhist pilgrims. The total payments made in Bengal on account of the Inland Labour Transport Fund amounted to Rs. 36,371 against Rs. 16,038, the actual receipts of the Fund. The difference of Rs. 20,333 was debited to Assam.

The transactions of the Excluded Local Funds were as follows:—

Name of Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Police Funds—					
Railway Police Clothing ...	2,825	5,779	8,604	4,980	3,624
Foundling Asylum ...	60	3,419	3,479	3,440	39
Fire-Brigade ...	10,384	84,225	94,609	74,751	19,858
Calcutta and Suburban Police Superannuation ...	4,846	37,280	42,126	32,017	10,109
Total ...	18,115	1,30,703	1,48,818	1,15,188	33,630
Marine Funds—					
Hospital Port Dues, Calcutta	1,14,067	1,24,208	2,38,275	82,347	1,55,928
Hospital Port Dues, Chittagong	4,052	5,796	9,848	8,163	1,685
Balasore Port	6	7,537	7,543	7,543	...
Cuttack Port	2	10,522	10,524	10,524	...
Puri Port	10,378	713	11,091	703	10,388
Total ...	1,28,505	1,48,776	2,77,281	1,09,280	1,68,001
Education Funds—					
Hindu College ...	1,204	4,752	5,956	5,564	392
Durga Charan Laha's Scholarship	...	2,685	2,685	2,685	...
Jagiara	177	1,200	1,377	1,160	217
Jadu Nath Mukerjee's Scholarship	166	...	166	...	166
Total ...	1,547	8,637	10,184	9,409	775
Medical and Charitable Funds—					
Pilgrims' Lodging-house ...	43,793	64,449	1,08,242	82,070	26,172
Cuttack Annachatra ...	1,896	7,417	9,313	7,932	1,381
Chuni Lal Seal's Endowment	...	4,246	4,246	4,140	106
Bengal Famine Orphan ...	1,578	880	2,458	402	2,056
Babu Ram Lall Mukerjee's Endowment	2,379	1,746	4,125	800	3,325
Dum-Dum Out-door Dispensary	1	1,521	1,522	1,518	4
Chittagong General Hospital	5,728	14,451	20,179	13,250	6,929
Total ...	55,375	94,710	1,50,085	1,10,112	39,973

NAME OF FUND.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Public Works Funds—					
Darjeeling Improvement ...	18,789	58,628	77,417	49,303	28,114
Khondmal Road ...	6,021	9,278	15,299	10,546	4,753
Total ...	24,810	67,906	92,716	59,849	32,867
Miscellaneous Funds—					
Zoological Garden ...	6,288	55,514	61,802	56,195	5,607
Mohsin Endowment ...	8,385	1,08,790	1,17,175	1,11,853	5,322
Christian Burial Board ...	7,604	20,825	28,429	18,104	10,325
Muhammadan Burial Board	764	1,697	2,461	1,522	939
Western Duars Market ...	16,498	16,873	33,371	23,999	9,372
Chittagong Hill Tracts Bazar	2,783	3,000	5,783	2,389	3,394
Total ...	42,322	2,06,699	2,49,021	2,14,062	34,959
Cantonment Funds—					
Alipore	209	2,913	3,122	3,087	35
Barrackpore	2,660	33,021	35,681	31,608	4,073
Cuttack	1,591	5,293	6,794	5,406	1,388
Dinapore	779	28,288	29,067	28,723	344
Dorunda	356	2,284	2,640	2,086	554
Dum-Dum	1,780	27,992	29,772	27,958	1,814
Jallapahar	538	9,520	10,058	9,528	530
Lebong	174	5,631	5,805	5,802	3
Buxa Duar	91	1,986	2,077	1,983	94
Total ...	8,178	1,16,838	1,25,016	1,16,181	8,835
Chittagong Port Fund ...	19,448	64,571	84,019	67,600	16,419
Municipalities	4,93,681	28,22,788	33,16,469	28,31,166	4,85,303
GRAND TOTAL ...	7,91,981	36,61,628	44,53,609	36,32,847	8,20,762

The receipts of the Calcutta and Suburban Police Superannuation Fund having been insufficient to cover the increasing liabilities for pensionary and other charges payable from the Fund, the Commissioner of Police was authorised, with the sanction of the Government of India, to credit to the Fund the proceeds from fines, etc., enumerated in section 4 of Act I (B.C.) of 1890, which were previously credited to Provincial Revenues, and to apply to Government for any grant from Provincial Revenues that might be required to make up any deficiency. The amount credited from fines during the year was Rs. 1,737, and a grant of Rs. 2,110 was given from the Provincial Revenues. Stock to the extent of Rs. 2,000 was also sold.

The Hospital Port Dues Fund, Chittagong, paid a contribution of Rs. 1,500 towards the maintenance of the General Hospital at Chittagong. The income from Port dues, etc., of both the Port Funds at Balasore and Cuttack showed a large falling off, and contributions of Rs. 3,800 and Rs. 4,935, respectively, had to be made from Provincial Revenues to meet the deficit at the close of the year. The three Port Funds in Orissa have been amalgamated from the 1st April 1901.

The Durga Charan Laha's Scholarship Fund received a contribution of Rs. 911 from Provincial Revenues to cover its excess expenditure. Owing to the enlargement of the dispensary building and the consequent increase of municipal taxes and establishment, the annual grant of Rs. 1,250 for the Chuni Lal Seal's Endowment Fund was doubled from 1900-1901. Rupees 500 and Rs. 300, respectively, were spent, from Babu Ram Lall Mukerjee's Fund for the relief of distress caused by inundation in Bhagalpur and by drought in

Cuttack. The receipts of the Khondmal Road Fund included Rs. 5,797 from the plough-tax and Rs. 3,481 from the Government grant for the two years 1899-1900 and 1900-1901. The Muhammadan Burial Board Fund received a grant of Rs. 1,697 from Government.

The following special contributions were made by the Military Department to the undermentioned Cantonment Funds:—

	For conservancy.	For incinerator.	For hospitals and dispensaries.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Alipur	2,492	.....	.....
Buxa Duar	1,967	.....	.....
Dum-Dum	3,000	.....	9,560
Dinapore	.....	.....	2,903
Jalapahar	2,612	.....	6,059
Lebong	1,412	3,700	.....

The Dinapore Cantonment received a contribution of Rs. 1,923 from Provincial Revenues to meet emergent expenditure in connection with plague. Provision was made in the budget of the Chittagong Port Trust Fund for an expenditure of Rs. 24,443 on account of interest on, and repayment of, the loan from Government for the steam-tug *Gekko* up to 31st March 1900, but the Fund actually paid only Rs. 8,146 on this account. A further instalment of Rs. 8,146, however, was paid in April 1901. No contribution was made to the Trust by Government during the year.

During the course of the year the Government contributions to municipalities amounted to Rs. 97,251. The loans granted to municipalities were Rs. 2,07,000, as follow:—

	Rs.	
Patna	50,000	For flushing municipal drains.
Darjeeling	1,50,000	For extending the water-supply and for repairing damages to the pipe-lines and electric-light installation damaged by the cyclone of 24th September 1900.
Chittagong ...	7,000	For purchasing a steam-roller.

ROAD AND PUBLIC WORKS CESSES.

Rate, land revenue demand, and gross rental.

As in the previous year, the road and public works cesses were levied at the maximum rate of one anna in the rupee in the 43 districts where the Cess Act is now in operation. The current land revenue demand for these districts was Rs. 3,96,12,407, and their total valuation, or gross rental, amounted to Rs. 16,80,89,551. The initial arrear demand of 1900-1901 was Rs. 17,05,162, while the closing balance of 1899-1900 was Rs. 17,04,598. The difference of Rs. 564 is due to the adjustment of accounts.

The current demand at the beginning of the year was Rs. 90,94,399, against Rs. 90,28,971 at the commencement of the year 1899-1900, showing an increase of Rs. 65,428. The increase was mainly obtained by valuations and revaluations, and also by the assessment of coal mines and the valuation of resumed chakran lands.

The additions to both the arrear and current demands made during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,30,389. These were chiefly due to valuations and revaluations and also to the assessment of mines.

Remissions of, and reductions in, the arrear and current demands, amounting to Rs. 70,321, were granted on account of the exemption of lands falling within municipalities, revaluation of estates under section 13 of the Cess Act, double assessments, transfer of estates, adjustment and correction of

accounts, and the exemption of the Bengal-Duars Railway in Jalpaiguri from the operation of Act IX (B.C) of 1880.

Net demands, collections, and balances.

The next demands, collections, and balances of the year are compared with those of the two preceding years in the subjoined table.

Year.	Net demand, after excluding reductions and remissions.			Collections (including advance collections).	Percentage of total collections on current demand.	Balance.	Percentage of balances on total demand.	Remissions.
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.					
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1898-99 ...	90,38,880	18,60,441	1,08,99,321	90,06,445	99·6	19,07,444	17·5	56,005
1899-1900 ...	90,84,990	19,09,787	1,09,94,777	93,13,990	102·5	17,04,694	15·6	45,267
1900-1901 ...	91,85,325	16,74,304	1,08,59,629	92,02,874	100·1	16,71,948	15·4	70,321

An increase of Rs. 1,46,445 in the current demand has been obtained in the past two years, and the arrear demand has fallen considerably. The collections in the past year were less than in 1899-1900, mainly because there was a larger arrear balance to be recovered in that year. The smaller percentage of the demand outstanding at the close of 1900-1901 is partly due to larger remissions during the year, but it indicates that the work of collection was, on the whole, not less efficient than in the previous year. The percentage of total collections on the net current demand, which has been fixed by Government at 100, was attained in 24 districts; Ranchi heading the list with 111 per cent.

Working of Certificate Procedure.

The number of certificates filed during the year decreased by 6,889 (from 134,249 to 127,360). The decrease was most marked in the Patna (6,380), Bhagalpur (5,726), Presidency (2,251), and Dacca (1,783), Divisions. On the other hand, certificates increased in the Burdwan Division from 27,922 to 34,168, in the Chittagong Division from 6,412 to 6,998, and in the Orissa Division from 6,424 to 9,339. In the districts the largest number of certificates was filed in Hooghly (15,323), Saran (10,520), Midnapore (9,784), Patna (7,814), Shahabad (7,645), and Burdwan (6,587). The disposals exceeded the institutions in all the divisions, except Rajshahi and Orissa, and in consequence of the decrease in the number of institutions, the number of pending cases for the whole Province has fallen by 9,299. The number of certificates disposed of throughout the Province during the year was 137,093 out of a total of 180,391 on the files of the officers: in the previous year 139,009 were disposed of out of a total of 191,606. Eleven thousand six hundred and twenty-one objections were lodged during the year, and 8·8 per cent. of those disposed of resulted in cancellation of the certificates: the most common grounds for cancellations are defective land registration, exemption of lands lying within municipal limits, death of defaulters and double assessments. In 3,451 cases recourse had to be had to sale for the recovery of the demand. Of these sales, 1,470, or 42·6 per cent., were set aside under sections 20 and 21 of the Public Demands Recovery Act, I (B.C.) of 1895, as amended by Act I (B.C.) of 1899, against 26·3 per cent. in the preceding year.

Valuations and revaluations.

There were revaluations, partial or complete, in 30 of the 43 districts to which the Act applies. The districts under complete revaluation were Hooghly, the 24-Parganas, Nadia, Khulna, Rajshahi, Bogra, Shahabad, Purnea, Cuttack, Balasore, Puri, and Ranchi. The work was completed in Ranchi only, with the result of an increase in the valuation of the district from Rs. 15,20,206 to Rs. 18,25,240, or by 20·56 per cent. In the three districts of the Orissa Division the revaluation is to be made on the basis of the recent settlement.

Gross rental.

When road cess was first assessed in 40 districts, the valuation or gross rental of those districts was Rs. 13,11,68,432. Subsequently the districts of Khulna and Palamau were created, and the Act was extended to them and to the district of Singhbhum. The gross rental in 1900-1901, as compared with that in 1899-1900, shows an increase of Rs. 21,50,614, obtained chiefly from valuation and revaluation operations in the districts of the 24-Parganas, Dacca, Backergunge, Palamau, Manbhum, and Singhbhum. The assessment of mines in the district of Burdwan and the revaluation of chakran and ghatwali lands in Birbhum and Bankura also contributed to the increase, which up to date aggregates Rs. 3,69,31,119.

Land Revenue.

Financial results.

COMPARED with the previous year there was an increase in the current demand of Rs. 1,47,762, arising almost wholly from temporarily-settled estates and estates held direct by Government, being chiefly owing to the recent settlement in Orissa. The total demands and collections of the year fell short of those of the previous year by Rs. 2,92,515 and Rs. 4,02,540, respectively; but the total collections and the percentage of such collections on the total demand and of current collections on current demand have only been exceeded during the past five years in 1899-1900. The remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 1,74,180, as against Rs. 1,21,876 in the previous year. Of the total land revenue remitted, Rs. 30,773 relate to temporarily-settled estates and Rs. 1,42,047 to estates held direct by Government. Compared with the preceding year, the remissions of grace showed an increase of Rs. 44,543, those of right a decrease of Rs. 5,479. The nominal remissions rose from Rs. 41,243 to Rs. 54,483. The total balance, arrear and current, outstanding at the close of the year, amounted to Rs. 13,36,519, as against Rs. 12,78,798 in the preceding year, representing a percentage of 3·23 on the total demand, as compared with 3·07 and 3·77 of the two preceding years. Of the whole balance, Rs. 11,75,767 was under recovery, and Rs. 1,60,752 was classed as doubtful and irrecoverable.

Permanently-settled estates.

Out of a total demand of Rs. 3,25,91,412 in permanently-settled estates, the sum of Rs. 3,22,79,387, or 99·04 per cent., was realised. The percentage of the collections on the demand, after excluding from the demand sums the recovery of which was in suspense and adding to the collections sums realised but not credited during the year, amounted to 99·36 per cent., as against 99·44 per cent. in the preceding year and 99·21 per cent. in 1898-99. The current collections fell short of the standard of 99 per cent. in fourteen districts, of which eight, however, collected more than 98 per cent. The noticeable districts which collected less than 98 per cent. of the current demand were Midnapore, Chittagong, Noakhali and Manbhum. The balance in Midnapore amounting to Rs. 39,156, of which Rs. 34,463 was on account of the last kist of the year, was owing to suspension of revenue. The unfortunate flood of September 1900 is responsible for these poor results. The details of the outstandings in Noakhali and Chittagong and the arrangements made for recovering them have been fully explained. In Manbhum the balance of Rs. 3,166 was due, as in the previous year, from the Patkum Encumbered estate, and was not paid on account of the non-realisation of the farming rent due by the Patkum Indigo and Trading Company, against which decrees have been obtained. The *ijara* lease has been lately sold at the instance of the official liquidator and bought in by the Patkum estate.

The realisation of the arrear balance was less than 99 per cent. in fifteen districts. In four of these the collections were more than 98 per cent., and in five the balances were trifling. Out of the total arrear balance of Rs. 62,991, a sum of Rs. 30,999 is outstanding in the Chittagong and Rs. 22,110 in the Patna Divisions, the largest defaulters being the district of Noakhali (Rs. 28,757) in the former and Shahabad (Rs. 17,110) in the latter. The explanation in regard to Noakhali is that given for the outstanding balance of current collections. Active measures are being taken to recover the balances in Shahabad and Darbhanga. The collections, both of the current revenue and of the arrear balance, were on the whole good.

Temporarily-settled estates.

The total demand from temporarily-settled estates, both current and arrear, amounted to Rs. 36,96,009, as against Rs. 36,89,606 during the previous year, and the total collections to Rs. 34,15,722, or, excluding remissions, nearly 98 per cent. on the current

demand, as against Rs. 34,81,286 in 1899-1900. The percentage of total collections on the total demand was 92·41, as against 94·35 in the previous year and 90·31 in 1898-99. Although the current demand (Rs. 34,87,529) rose by Rs. 64,262, chiefly on account of the enhancement of revenue at the recent Orissa settlement, the current collections (Rs. 32,61,025) increased by Rs. 2,604 only, the percentage of the current collections on the current demand falling in consequence from 95·18 in 1899-1900 to 93·50 in the year under review. The results of collections in each subdivision of this class during the year under review as well as for the preceding year are given below:—

Classification of estate.	Year.	Percentage of current collection on current demand.	Percentage of arrear collection on arrear demand.	Percentage of total collection on current demand.
(*a*) Settled for periods with proprietors.	1899-1900 ...	96·34	97·35	100·3
	1900-1901 ...	93·89	85·12	97·1
(*b*) Private estates leased to farmers for periods.	1899-1900 ..	88·35	90·15	107·4
	1900-1901 ...	92·30	76·21	102·4
(*c*) Government estates leased to farmers.	1899-1900 ...	90·93	71·11	106·9
	1900-1901 ...	91·75	60·82	101·2
Total ...	1899-1900 ...	95·18	83·67	101·7
	1900-1901 ...	93·50	74·20	97·9

The year ended with a total outstanding balance of Rs. 2,49,514, as against Rs. 2,02,913 at the close of 1899-1900.

In eight districts the current collections fell considerably short of the standards fixed by Government last year. The collections in Bankura (30·30) are small, the estates consisting of farms of roadside lands which pay in one instalment in March. In Rajshahi (95·56) the balance is only Rs. 132. In Pabna (90·39) the recoverable arrears amount to the small sum of Rs. 353, out of a total demand of over Rs. 26,000. It is explained that a greater part of the balance in this district will have to be written off in consequence of a boundary dispute between Government and a private firm, to which some of the land claimed will have to be relinquished. The balance in Tippera (80·79), amounting to Rs. 4,733, out of a total demand of Rs. 26,743, was due to defaults at the last kist of the year, on the 28th March. In Patna (67·79) certificates have issued for all arrears but those of the last kist. No explanation has been given as to why the collections fell below the average, but possibly the plague may have had a deterrent effect. The balance in Darbhanga (83·67) is only Rs. 105. In Ranchi (65·39), out of a balance of Rs. 3,934, over Rs. 3,381 have been recovered since the close of the year. The short collections in Midnapore are due to suspensions of revenue.

The unrecovered balances of the arrear demand are large in only six districts, viz., Burdwan, Midnapore, the 24-Parganas, Pabna, Backergunge, and Champaran, the causes for which are given by the Board.

Miscellaneous revenue.

The total receipts under the head of miscellaneous revenue, Rs. 10,86,026, of which nearly four-fifths, amounting to Rs. 8,28,528, were on account of the recoveries of survey and settlement charges, principally in the districts of Chittagong, Saran, Champaran, and Darbhanga, exceeded those of the previous year by nearly two and-a-half lakhs of rupees, owing to the large increase under this head. The total balance at the close of the year was Rs. 42,108, of which Rs. 28,701 is on account of Backergunge alone, and represents the cost of survey and settlement, which is being recovered by a special establishment.

Road and Public Works cesses.

Both cesses were levied at the maximum rate of one anna in the rupee in the 43 districts in which the Cess Act is in force, the current demand having been increased during the past year by about a lakh of rupees. In 24 districts the collections were equal to, or exceeded the prescribed standard of, 100 per cent. of the current demand. The percentage, however, fell below 90 per cent. in only four districts, namely, Palamau, Singhbhum, Manbhum, and Gaya, which is ascribed to scarcity and plague. The aggregate collections were Rs. 92,02,874,

as against Rs. 93,13,990 in the previous year. The balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs 16,71,948, as against Rs. 17,04,593 in the previous year. The Board have been asked to submit a report on the measures to be adopted for improving the realization of these cesses.

Remittance of land revenue and rent by means of money-orders.

There was an increase in the number of money-orders issued for the payment of revenue and cess from 197,821 to 212,116, and in the amount covered by them from Rs. 18,17,067 to Rs. 20,21,923. In view of the convenience afforded by the system, any measure to increase its popularity is most important, and the Board have under consideration the adoption of an improved and less complicated form for making such remittances. The number of money-orders issued for the payment of rent increased from 51,561 in 1899-1900 to 56,470 during the year under report, while the percentage of refusals decreased from 24·2 to 20·9. The reasons for the unpopularity of the system were set forth in last year's report.

Operation of the Sale Laws.

One thousand and seventy-six estates were sold, representing only about 0·58 per cent. of the total number of estates in Bengal. The prices realised decreased from 8 to 3·7 times the revenue demand of the properties sold, and this is explained to be due chiefly to very low bids in Midnapore. Out of 276 appeals preferred to the Commissioners against sales, 62 were successful, and recommendations for the annulment of sales on the ground of hardship were made to Government in 22 cases. As in the previous year defaults were most numerous—in Chittagong (1,672), Saran (1,061), and Cuttack (1,033). The defaults in Monghyr were also large this year, being 1,026 in number. In Chittagong, where the number of defaults represents 5·8 per cent. of the total number of estates, there was an increase of defaults by 269 and of sales by 83. It is explained that the estates which habitually default at every kist were not exempted on offer of payment of the arrears before the sales. In Saran there was a decrease in the number of defaults and actual sales as compared with the previous year, and in Cuttack, while the defaults decreased from 1,582 to 1,033, the sales increased from 25 to 49. The increase of defaults in Monghyr from 955 to 1,026 is attributed to the fact that in a large number of estates the instalments were changed and notice of the changes failed to reach all the parties concerned, but it is reported that every possible allowance was shown to the defaulters. The rule requiring the holding of sales for arrears of one kist before the next kist day was followed in all districts except Burdwan, Jalpaiguri, Muzaffarpur, Monghyr, and Chittagong. As the tauzi establishment has been reorganised, better results are expected in future. There has been improvement generally throughout the Province, and the Sale Law, on the whole, was administered with care and moderation.

Working of the Public Demands Recovery Act.

The total number of certificates filed (228,557) increased by 2,118, this being due to marked increases under heads "Court of Wards' demands" and "All other demands." The increase under the former head is chiefly noticeable in the Patna Division, where greater use of the procedure was made in the Hatwa, Tikari, and Narhan Wards' Estates, owing to the completion of settlement proceedings. The increase under the latter head is chiefly attributable to the issue of a large number of certificates for the recovery of survey and settlement charges in Tippera and Chittagong. The proportion of certificates disposed of to the total number for disposal increased slightly from 73·3 in the previous year to 73·9 in the year under report. The proportion was highest in the Presidency Division (80·6) and lowest in the Chota Nagpur Division (60·9). There has been a slight improvement in the Burdwan Division, though in Midnapore it is reported that the disposals were far below the cases filed (11,843 against 13,588). In the Rajshahi Division the insufficient number of disposals is attributed to dislocation of work, owing to the Census.

Compulsory measures for realisation.

Of the cases in which the demand was realised, 28·1 per cent. was disposed of on issue of notice, 54·6 per cent. after attachment of property, and 4·2 per cent. after actual sale; the corresponding figures in the previous year were 28·4, 52·9 and 3·4 per cent. Post-card notices were not very successful

in Backergunge and Monghyr. The number of persons imprisoned for non-payment of public demands was 74, as against 43 in the previous year.

Land Registration.

The number of applications for mutations filed during the year was 69,869, or 2,761 in excess of the preceding year, and satisfactory progress was made as regards disposal of cases. It is understood that the Board will be able, beginning with their next report, to give an approximate idea of the percentage of mutations registered in the year on the actual number of interests in existence. The registers prescribed under the Act were generally in good condition. One case of fraudulent registration in Gaya was brought to notice, and the offender criminally prosecuted, and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

Partition.

Partition work is of great importance in the three Divisions of Patna, Bhagalpur and Dacca. The number of partitions effected during the year was 371, as compared with 405 in the preceding year, of which 225 were in the Patna Division, 91 in the Dacca, 32 in the Bhagalpur, and 23 in the other Divisions. At the close of 1897-98 there were 1,469 pending cases in the three Divisions of Patna, Bhagalpur, and Dacca. This number, it is reported, has now been reduced to 1,028. Proceedings in Saran, Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga were to some extent kept in abeyance pending the completion of the settlement operations. The percentage of disposals was largest in Patna and Shahabad. In the Bhagalpur Division the work is heavy in Monghyr, but the pending cases were reduced from 78 to 64. No cases were disposed of during the year in Bhagalpur and Purnea. In the Dacca Division 71 estates, comprising an area of 36,264 acres, were partitioned during the year. In the Dacca district there are 142 pending cases, of which 45 are pending more than five years, but good progress had been made during the year. In Mymensingh 42 cases were disposed of, 63 being left on the list. In the Board's opinion the partition law has been materially improved in all respects, in the interests of the proprietors, the tenants and the administration alike, by the change of procedure introduced by Act V (B.C.) of 1897. Twelve applications were struck off under section 11 of the Act, as against 40 in the previous year. The average cost per acre of partitions completed during the year varied from Re. 1-10-10 in Patna to 2 annas in Bogra. The high cost in Patna is attributed to the disposal during the year of eight very old and strongly contested cases.

Land Acquisition.

During the year the Board confirmed the proceedings for the acquisition of 19,345 acres of land for Government, Municipalities, Railways, District Boards, &c., at a cost of Rs. 1,24,55,770, while the area in the preceding year was 3,264 acres, costing Rs. 3,79,968. Of the total expenditure, nearly 59 lakhs were for Municipalities and about 56 lakhs for Railways. The average cost per acre amounted to Rs. 644, or, omitting costly projects, Rs. 150, the corresponding figures in the preceding year being Rs. 300 and Rs. 133, respectively. The most important Railway projects in progress at the end of the year are the Santragachi-Howrah Section and the Shalimar Branch of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, the Brahmaputra-Sultanpur Branch of the Eastern Bengal State Railway in the districts of Bogra and Rangpur, the Bengal-Duars Railway Extensions in Rangpur and Jalpaiguri, and the East Indian Railway Company's carriage and wagon shops and staff quarters at Lilua. The proceedings for some of these projects were completed during the year, and in others considerable progress was made.

Advances under the Land Improvement Act.

Out of a total amount of Rs. 1,15,550 applied for by the Collectors for advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act, XIX of 1883, the sum of Rs. 53,883 was allotted for distribution, of which Rs. 53,020 were actually disbursed, as against Rs. 55,588 in the preceding year. The total amount advanced up to the end of the year was Rs. 5,12,629, of which Rs. 2,16,525 fell due during the year. The total collections amounted to Rs. 1,56,237, and Rs. 6,844 were remitted. The percentage of collections on the realisable demand was 72·15, as against 73 in the previous year. The balance due at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 53,444, of which Rs. 47,290 was in respect of loans made under the ordinary and Rs. 6,154 under the modified (famine) rules.

Advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.

The outstanding balance of advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, XII of 1884, on the 1st April 1900, was Rs. 3,89,081, and a sum of Rs. 2,68,185 was advanced during the year, making a total of Rs. 6,57,266, of which Rs. 4,97,317 was actually repayable within the year. The total collections amounted to Rs. 2,32,822, and Rs. 1,427 were remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,63,068 on the 31st March 1901. The percentage of collections on the realisable demand was 46·81. Of the balance outstanding at the close of the year, the Patna and Chota Nagpur Divisions are responsible for Rs. 1,09,191 and Rs. 1,41,302, respectively. In the former the outstanding advances in the districts of Saran, Muzaffarpur and Champaran were large, and it is reported that measures have been taken for their recovery, and that, where necessary, the certificate procedure has been resorted to. In the Chota Nagpur Division, Ranchi alone had an outstanding balance of Rs. 1,15,090. It is explained that these balances, with the exception of Rs. 282 on account of the year 1898-99, are of loans granted to distressed agriculturists during the famines of 1897 and 1900. Over Rs. 6,000 have been realised and the certificates issued cover Rs. 15,014, but owing to the straitened circumstances of the debtors the period of repayment has in many cases been extended to the 1st January 1902.

The Bengal Tenancy Act

The Bengal Tenancy Act is reported to have worked, on the whole, smoothly, and the tenants are more and more learning their rights under it and seeking to maintain them. The question of the extension of the Act to Manbhum and of the expediency of extending the remaining portion of it to Orissa must for the present be kept in abeyance; the former until the amendment of Act I (B.C.) of 1879 is disposed of, the latter until the scheme relating to the maintenance of records is completed. The number of voluntary transfers registered under section 12 (3) of the Act increased from 24,171 in 1899-1900 to 75,410 in the past year. This is explained as mainly due to the change of procedure with regard to fractions of tenures sanctioned by Government in September 1899. The reluctance of the zamindars to accept landlords' fees still continues, and the actual payments to them show no appreciable increase. The Board consulted the Commissioners of Divisions on the question of the expediency of amending the law as to appraisement or division of crops, so as to prevent abuse of the provisions on this subject by unscrupulous landlords. As the sections are little used, the Commissioners generally agree that no change of the law is required. Applications for survey and record-of-rights under Chapter X are usually made under section 101 (2), (*a*) and (*c*), or section 103. The law officers have recently given the opinion that, when an application has been made under section 103, fair rents cannot be settled under section 105, and disputes cannot be decided under section 106. Accordingly the procedure under the section has been modified and the rules under the Act have been revised.

Rent-suits.

The number of rent-suits instituted during the year was 38,271, as against 34,495 in the previous year. This is due to suits for the recovery of rent having increased in the Orissa Division from 9,210 in 1899-1900 to 11,746 in the year under report. The explanation given is that, owing to the enhancement of revenue by the recent settlement, the zamindars are more strict in recovering their rents.

Maintenance of boundary marks.

The information furnished on this subject is incomplete, but the deficiency will no doubt be remedied during the current year. The thana maps for Orissa, Chittagong, and North Bihar, which will be prepared by the Bengal Drawing Office under the supervision of the Superintendent of Provincial Surveys, and will show the tri-junction points of each village, will, when complete, enable the officers in these surveyed tracts to take the requisite action for the preservation of these boundary marks.

Miscellaneous.

During the year 993,962 collectorate cases of all kinds were instituted, and 180,142 cases were pending from the previous year. The cases disposed of numbered 981,279. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 884,251 and 873,351.

Sources of Revenue other than Land.

CUSTOMS.

No alteration in customs duties was made during the year, but tariff values were revised in December. Electric motors and fans were ordered to be treated as machinery and passed free instead of as "appliances."

Customs duty.

The following statement shows the gross and net customs duty, inclusive of the duty on imported salt, realized in the Presidency of Bengal in each of the past two years:—

	1899-1900. Rs.	1900-1901. Rs.
Import duty (excluding duty on salt)	1,47,11,863	1,56,62,037
Import duty on salt	2,54,95,837	2,47,89,941
Export duty	21,28,750	21,71,939
Total gross duty ...	4,23,36,450	4,26,23,917
Refunds and drawbacks—		
Imports	3,55,883	4,06,667
Exports	91,841	98,085
Total ...	4,47,724	5,04,752
Total net duty ...	4,18,88,726	4,21,19,165

In the net customs duty realized in the Presidency, there was a further increase of Rs. 2,30,439, or ·5 per cent. Compared with the year preceding that in which salt duty was reduced and import duties remitted, *i.e.*, 1881-82, there was an improvement during the past year in the net customs duty to the extent of Rs. 1,05,93,322, or 33 per cent. The increase in the year of report occurred under the heads of import duty on general merchandise, and of export duty. The former advanced owing to the heavier imports of metals and sugar into the port of Calcutta, and also partially to a rise in the price of imported cotton goods. As in the previous years, the revenue derived from import duty on general merchandise in the outports was only nominal. Balasore and Cuttack contributed to the increase in the export duty, while in Calcutta there was a decrease. The realizations from the import duty on salt fell off, and the causes which led to this result are noticed in the paragraphs dealing with that commodity.

Receipts and charges.

The receipts, charges, and net revenue of the Bengal ports during the past two years were as follow:—

	1899-1900. Rs.	1900-1901. Rs.
Gross duty (import and export) ...	4,23,36,450	4,26,23,917
Receipts other than duty	4,79,254	5,03,842
Total ...	4,28,15,704	4,31,27,759
Charges, inclusive of refunds and drawbacks.	14,23,497	15,10,221
Total net revenue ...	4,13,92,207	4 16,17,538

There has been an improvement in the net revenue of all the ports, except Chittagong and Balasore. Taking all the ports together, the increase amounted to Rs. 2,25,331, or ·5 per cent.; but if to the net revenue is added the customs duty paid into district treasuries on account of salt imported into Calcutta but issued from inland warehouses, which advanced from Rs. 21,89,749 to Rs. 25,87,779, the increase of net revenue comes to nearly 6¼ lakhs, or 1·4 per cent.

Port of Calcutta.

If the revenue on *salt* imported into Calcutta but paid into District Treasuries on account of clearances from inland bonded warehouses be included, the gross customs duties of the Port of Calcutta amounted to almost 4½ crores during the year under report, as against nearly 4¼ crores in the preceding year, and only a little over 4 crores in 1895 96, when the duties on more than half the imports were so much higher than now. The countervailing duty on beet sugar, imposed a little over two years ago, accounts, however, for an increase of nearly 10 lakhs in 1900-1901, and nearly 2½ lakhs in 1899-1900. Even if this be excluded, the revenue was nearly 16 lakhs above that of the year 1895-96. The net revenue, after deducting refunds and drawbacks, amounted to Rs. 4,26,60,883, against Rs. 4,20,41,605 in the preceding year and Rs. 4,01,55,207 in 1895-96.

About three-fifths of the whole revenue was, as usual, contributed by *salt*. Including duty paid into District Treasuries, the duty on salt imported into Calcutta yielded 2 crores 55⅜ lakhs in 1900-1901, against 2 crores 58¼ lakhs in the preceding year, or 59 3 against 60·8 per cent. of the whole revenue of the Port. Other duties yielded 1¾ crores against 2⅝ crores—an increase of 5¼ per cent. Nearly one-third of this (or one-eighth of the whole revenue) is derived from *cotton fabrics*, but the duty on these shows only a very slight advance on the preceding year. *Mineral oil* contributes the next largest amount, namely, 6·1 per cent. of the whole revenue—a decrease of over four-fifths of a lakh as compared with the preceding year. Next come *liquors*, yielding 5 1 per cent. of the revenue and showing an increase of two-thirds of a lakh. The distillation test for obscuration in the case of spirits accounted for Rs. 36,747 of revenue that would have been lost had the old hydrometer test, which was abandoned in 1889, remained in use. The increase on this account, as compared with the preceding year, was Rs. 3,624. The percentage of obscuration is always much higher in gin and brandy than in other spirits, and decreased considerably in the former and increased in the latter case: in other spirits there was little change. The export duty on *rice and paddy* ranks after this, and accounts for 4·8 per cent. of the revenue, or a third of a lakh less than in the preceding year. After that used to come *silver*, which in 1899-1900 represented 2½ per cent. of the revenue, but in 1900-1901 this fell from the sixth to the seventh place, and yielded only 1·4 per cent., or over 4 lakhs less than in the previous year. This decrease in the importation of silver on private account was, however, more than made up by an importation, for the first time, of 84¼ lakhs on behalf of Government. This, if imported on private account, would have added 4½ lakhs to the import duty, thus accounting fully for the loss in revenue. In addition, 13⅜ lakhs were imported free for coinage into British dollars; but this may be left out of account, as it was exported again. The article which displaced silver from the sixth place was *sugar*, the general import duty on which amounted to 2·1 and the countervailing duty to 1·7 per cent. of the total revenue, as against 1·3 and ·5 per cent. in the preceding year. The increase in duty on this account amounted to 3⅝ and 7⅝ lakhs, respectively. No other articles contributed more than 1 per cent. to the customs revenue of Calcutta.

OPIUM.*

Climatic conditions of the season.

In Bihar the climatic conditions of the season were, if anything, more unfavourable even than in previous years. Prospects were most promising till January, when a severe hailstorm visited every Sub-Agency, except Bettiah and Hazaribagh, the effects of which were most disastrous.

* See also maps Nos. 8, 9, and 10 at the end of the volume.

In the Benares Agency there was a good crop, except in Azamgarh and Ghazipur, where also hail caused severe damage.

Cultivation.

The following statement shows the area engaged for, the area sown, the net cultivation, and the produce in each Agency for the past two seasons:—

SEASON.	Area engaged for.	Land sown, including failures.	Net cultivation, excluding failures.	Produce at 70° consistence.
Bihar.	Bighas.	Bighas.	Bighas.	Mds. s. c.
1898-99 ...	368,956	368,629	358,765	31,886 12 11
1899-1900 ...	374,104	370,730	347,948	28,210 20 8
Difference ...	+ 5,148	+ 2,101	− 10,817	− 3,675 32 3
Benares.				
1898-99 ...	539,264	552,984	543,684	60,520 3 6
1899-1900 ...	636,914	651,699	632,969	73,027 20 5
Difference ...	+ 97,650	+ 98,715	+ 89,285	+ 12,507 16 11
Total of both Agencies. 1898-99	908,220	921,613	902,449	92,406 16 1
Total of both Agencies. 1899-1900	1,011,018	1,022,429	980,917	1,01,238 0 13

In Bihar the area actually sown in 1899-1900 shows, as compared with the previous year, an increase of 2,101 bighas, including failures, but the net cultivation, excluding failures, shows a decrease of 10,817 bighas. There was also a decrease of 3,676 maunds in the total produce at 70° consistence, due apparently to a decrease in the average yield per bigha, which averaged seers 3-3-3 against seers 3-8-3 in the previous year, and seers 3-9-2 in the seven preceding years. In Bettiah, Motihari, and Gaya only was there an increase in the average produce: all the other Sub-Agencies return a decrease. The average ranged from seers 4-2-3 in Aliganj to seers 2-11 in Monghyr.

In the Benares Agency there was an increase in 1899-1900 of 98,715 bighas in the area sown, including failures, and of 89,285 bighas in the net cultivation, excluding failures. There was an increase in produce of maunds 12,507, or of 20·63 per cent., as compared with the previous year. The average outturn per bigha was seers 4-9-3 as against seers 4-7-1 in 1898-99 and seers 4-2-1, the average for the seven previous years. The increase in net cultivation was shared by all divisions, except Ghazipur, where there was a decrease of 831 bighas due to a succession of bad crops. In average produce per bigha, all the divisions, except Ghazipur, Azamgarh, Gorakhpur, Mirzapore, Allahabad, Mainpuri, Budaon, and Lucknow, show an increase. Seven divisions gave an average of 5 seers and over, six gave 4 seers and over, and in the remaining seven the average ranged from seers 2-12 in Ghazipur to 3-15 in Cawnpur.

Check-measurements by gazetted officers.

In the Bihar Agency 38,546 plots were test-measured as against 49,278 in the previous year. Of the plots tested, it was found that in 519 cases the raiyats had either not sown poppy at all, or had only made a pretence of cultivating it. The percentage of raiyats guilty of fictitious cultivation increased from 2·31 in 1898-99 to 3·25 per cent. In the Benares Agency 103,379 plots were checked by gazetted officers during the season. The number of cases of failure to cultivate or fictitious cultivation detected amounted to 396 as compared with 415 in the previous year.

Irrigation and wells.

In Bihar, out of a total cultivation of 347,948 bighas, exclusive of failures, 283,638 bighas, or a percentage of 82, were irrigated, while in the Benares Agency, out of 632,968 bighas, 607,703, or a percentage of 96, were irrigated. The percentage in the

latter Agency remained the same as in the previous year. The small decrease in Bihar from 84 in 1898-99 to 82 is probably due to the fact that irrigation was not so necessary as in previous years.

In the Bihar Agency, during the year under review, 170 masonry wells were constructed and 60 repaired; 75 others were under construction and 1 under repair: 2,103 earthen wells were dug and 6 repaired. There was, however, a decrease in the sums advanced for such purposes from Rs. 20,574 to Rs. 16,136. In the Benares Agency 300 masonry and 690 earthen wells were constructed during the year, 84 were repaired, and the construction or repair of 1,264 others was commenced. The amount advanced to cultivators for such purposes rose from Rs. 12,084 to Rs. 18,914. The sums outstanding for such advances at the close of the year were Rs. 20,053 in the Bihar and Rs. 25,136 in the Benares Agencies. The question of increasing the amount of advance for wells from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 and of arranging for more convenient repayments is under consideration.

Outturn and sales.

The total outturn of provision opium during the year was 52,443 chests, of which 25,650 chests were supplied by Bihar and 26,793 by Benares. In the previous year the two Agencies contributed 24,700 and 27,019 chests, respectively. Adding 17,406 chests—the balance of the previous year's crop—the total stock available in 1901 amounts to 69,849 chests. Of these, 48,000 chests are available for sale in 1901. The quantity of Nepal opium at 70° consistence obtained during the year was 271 maunds. The total number of chests sold during the year ending September 1900 amounted to 43,500 chests, of which 19,650 were of Bihar and 23,850 of Benares opium. Bihar opium fetched, per chest, Rs. 1,331 and Benares opium Rs. 1,312. The prices realised in the previous year per chest were Rs. 1,139 and Rs. 1,128, respectively. The increase is attributed to an increased demand from China.

Consistence of opium.

The general average consistence in the Bihar Agency was 74·90 as against 73·95 in the previous year. In the Benares Agency, where climatic conditions were more favourable, the general average of consistence fell from 70·75 to 69·41. In Bihar the increase was due to the scanty yield of the poppy in some districts in consequence of bad weather and the small quantities of the drug brought in, in a number of cases, by individual cultivators. The increase was shared by every Sub-Agency, except Gaya, where a fall of 1·02° occurred. The factory at Benares was able, for the first time for many years, to manufacture the whole of its cakes at the standard consistence of the Agency, 71°, and so to avert the considerable pecuniary loss incurred by caking over standard.

Packing of opium.

The experiment of packing opium in bags for conveyance to the two factories has been given wider extension with good results. The suitability of the system in respect of "doem" opium is being tested in the Bihar Agency.

Expenditure.

The expenditure of the season was, in the Bihar Agency, Rs. 77,85,052, and in the Benares Agency Rs. 1,91,25,880. The former Agency shows a net decrease of Rs. 8,26,805 and the latter an increase of Rs. 30,70,265—the result of reduced outturn in one case and of increased outturn in the other. The average cost per maund of opium in Bihar amounted to Rs. 275-15-5 and in Benares to Rs. 261-14-5: in 1898-99 the figures were Rs. 270-1-3 and Rs. 265-4-8, respectively, and the difference in cost in each case is explained by the quantity of the outturn. The rise in cost per chest in Bihar from Rs. 455-12 to Rs. 460-0-4 and the fall in Benares from Rs. 466-13 to Rs. 456-14-5 are to be similarly explained.

Saw-mills.

The total number of chests, both provision and abkari, turned out by the mills at Patna was 59,002 as against 26,425 in the previous year. The mill was closed for a month for repairs and additions found necessary. The chests turned out were made, as in the previous year, of mango wood, while the compartments, as usual, were made from *simul*. The cost per chest increased from Re. 1-15-8 to Rs. 2-1-11 due to a rise in the price of the wood used. The quantity of mango and *simul* wood contracted for during the year was 144,000 and 43,000 cubic feet, respectively, against 136,384 and 46,000 cubic feet in the previous year.

The total cost of working the mills was Rs. 37,382 as compared with Rs. 20,302 in 1898-99, but the actual working expenses amounted to Rs. 24,358 only.

Breaches of the Opium Laws.

In Bengal the number of persons convicted under section 9, Act I of 1878, was 381 against 477 in the previous year, and the number acquitted also decreased from 88 to 81. There was a similar decrease in convictions in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh from 462 to 444, but the acquittals increased from 105 to 136. The amount of fines imposed in Bengal fell from Rs. 24,733 to Rs. 14,801 and the amount realised from Rs. 15,180 to Rs. 9,903. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there were corresponding decreases from Rs. 10,232 to Rs. 7,682 and from Rs. 6,376 to Rs. 4,737. The amount of rewards disbursed was, in Bengal, Rs. 12,049 against Rs. 18,743 in the previous year, and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Rs. 6,411 against Rs. 7,968.

Assamiwar system.

Mr. Tytler's alternative assamiwar scheme was extended to all the Sub-Agencies in Bihar, except Hazaribagh. It has been also introduced with much success in Gorakhpur in the Benares Agency.

SALT.

Administration of the Department.

Three subordinate authorities are responsible, under the control of the Board of Revenue, for the administration of the Salt Department. The Commissioner of Excise and Salt is responsible for its administration in Orissa, and for the preventive operations conducted in the saliferous districts of the 24-Parganas, Midnapore, Khulna, Backergunge, and Chittagong, and the law under which he mainly works is the Indian Salt Act, XII of 1882. The Collector of Customs with the aid of the Superintendent of the Preventive Service and Salt Department, Calcutta, controls the import of salt from shipboard. He is in charge of the Sulkea and Kidderpore Salt *golas*: he receives duty and issues the passes on which the Board grant the rawanas which legalise the transport of duty-paid salt from the excepted area of Calcutta to within salt-law limits, and he also issues the special passes which permit the conveyance of non-duty-paid salt to inland bonded warehouses. Thus his functions are derived from Act VII (B.C.) of 1864 and the Inland Bonded Warehouses Act, VIII of 1896. Lastly, the Commissioners of Divisions, who are the third subordinate authority, control the working of inland bonded warehouses established within their jurisdictions under the Act just cited, watch the consumption of salt, and otherwise safeguard the salt revenue. In respect of this Department, the Board, too, exercise direct executive functions, for they issue rawanas in the first place and then carefully scrutinise the endorsements on them when returned from the salt merchants. They take steps on their own initiative against persons who commit breaches of the law or rules that regulate their issue. During the year under review the administration of the Salt Department in Orissa was transferred from the Assistant Commissioner of Salt Revenue to the District Officers, who were vested with the powers of Assistant Superintendents of Salt Revenue. The Indian Salt Act, XII of 1882, continued to be the Salt Law in force in Orissa, while in the districts of the 24-Parganas, Midnapore, Khulna, Backergunge and Chittagong the above-named Act was in force concurrently with Act VII (B.C.) of 1864. The districts of Howrah and Noakhali were brought within the scope of the preventive sections, and the entire seaboard of the Bay of Bengal is now subject to the provisions of Act XII of 1882.

Stocks and issues.

At the commencement of the year the stock of salt in all *golas* was more than 31½ lakhs of maunds, and this was over a lakh less than in the preceding year. To this stock 89⅔ lakhs of maunds were added, the whole by importation, as the local manufacture of salt has been discontinued since the year 1898-1899. The sales amounted to a crore and about six and a quarter lakhs of maunds; so that after allowing for wastage, the stock in *golas* at the end of the year amounted to no more than 13 lakhs of maunds as against 31½ and 32⅔ lakhs in the two preceding years. In addition, there were 1,63,267 maunds of salt lying afloat in ships in the port of Calcutta for direct sale to purchasers, against 1,29,284 maunds at the close of 1899-1900. But even allowing for this increase, stocks had fallen abnormally low.

Imports.

The subjoined statement shows the quantities of salt imported by sea from different countries into Bengal in the year 1900-1901, and contrasts the figures with those of 1899-1900.

Group.	Whence imported.	Calcutta.		Chittagong.		Total of both Ports.		Percentage of quantity imported in 1900-1901 for each group.
		1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
I	United Kingdom	59,93,805	44,29,392	1,69,926	1,64,250	61,63,731	45,93,642	51·42
II	Hamburg	13,45,101	6,64,302	71,139	.....	14,16,240	6,64,302	7·43
III	Ras Rawaya or Mahommad Goul.	6,77,093	6,38,588	.....	.....	6,77,093	6,38,588	7·14
	Muscat and other States ...	6,82,374	10,53,437	.....	.....	6,82,374	10,53,437	11·78
	Linga	1,18,772	54,368	.....	.....	1,18,772	54,368	·60
	Hanjam	1,35,857	2,03,319	.....	.....	1,35,857	2,03,319	2·27
	Aden	10,36,408	11,26,105	.....	.....	10,36,408	11,26,105	12·67
IV	Madras	31,044	840	.....	.....	31,044	840	·009
V	Bombay	5,19,071	5,97,704	.....	.....	5,19,071	5,97,704	6·69
	Total ...	1,05,89,525	87,68,055	2,41,065	1,64,250	1,07,80,590	89,32,305	100·

The grouping of these statistics according to place of origin is retained, but the Egyptian and other non-European ports beyond the Suez Canal, which used to be classed as Group III, have been entirely omitted, since they have sent no salt to India during the last four years.

The importations of salt into Calcutta and Chittagong, the only two ports in Bengal that receive it, declined during the year by 16·8 and 31·8 per cent., respectively. With the exception of the imports under Group III from Muscat and other States, Hanjam and Aden, which increased in the aggregate by 23 per cent., the diminution in the importations into Calcutta was general from all foreign countries, amounting to 54·2 per cent. in the case of Linga, 50·6 in the case of Hamburg, and 26·1 in the case of the United Kingdom. The decrease in imports in Calcutta from the United Kingdom was partly due to high freights and the difficulties experienced in obtaining ships, and probably in a measure also to efforts made by the Salt Union to raise the price of salt. As regards Hamburg, the decrease appears to be largely a mere reaction from the heavy imports of the previous year. The difficulty in obtaining transport no doubt operated here also. No reason has been assigned for the heavy decrease in the importations from Linga. It is also noticeable that there has been no salt received from Madagascar and the States on the east coast of Africa during the past two years. The heavy decline in the imports by sea of Madras salt is attributed to the completion of the East Coast Railway, by which large quantities of the salt are now carried to Orissa. Bombay salt apparently continues to grow in popularity in certain districts of Bengal, and the quantity received during the year increased by over 15 per cent.

The decrease in the quantity of salt imported into Chittagong direct is largely due to the extension of railway communications which have made Eastern Bengal more accessible from Calcutta, also no doubt to the increased use of inland warehouses, all of which, with the exception of Narayanganj, draw all their supplies of salt from the chief port. The salt imported into Chittagong was entirely Liverpool *panga*.

Sales of imported salt from shipboard.

The statement below gives the clearances from shipboard of salt imported by sea into Bengal and the duty realized thereon, exclusive of refunds, during the year 1900-1901, as compared with the year 1899-1900:—

Calcutta.		Chittagong.		Narayanganj.		Total of all Ports.			
Quantity.		Quantity.		Quantity.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
39,78,019*	27,00,313†	44,334	43,051	59,201	Nil	40,81,554	1,02,03,885	27,43,364	68,58,409

* Besides 20,440 maunds of Bombay and 608 maunds of Madras salt were cleared free of duty.
† ,, 14,179 .. of Bombay salt cleared free of duty.

Including the sales of Bombay salt, which was cleared free of duty in Calcutta, there was a decrease in the sales from shipboard of 12,84,584 maunds, or 32·1 per cent. in Calcutta. There was also a decrease of 1,283 maunds, or 2·9 per cent. in Chittagong, while there was no sale at all from shipboard in Narayanganj during the year under report. The total decrease amounted to 13,38,190 maunds, or 32·7 per cent., of the quantity cleared at the two ports, and to Rs. 33,45,476, or 32·7 per cent., in the amount of duty realized. This decrease, however, is nearly counterbalanced by the increase in the clearances from bond.

Sales of imported salt from bond.

The following statement shows the clearances from bond of salt imported by sea into Bengal and the duty realized thereon, exclusive of refunds, during the years 1900-1901 and 1899-1900 :—

Calcutta.		Chittagong.		Narayangaxj.		Khulna.		Bhairab Bazar.	
Quantity.		Quantity.		Quantity.		Quantity.		Quantity.	
1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
49,44,361*	35,99,361†	2,92,289	1,57,949	4,29,371	5,16,135	24,050	40,641	1,56,533	1,85,101

Balasore and Chandbali.		Jhalakati.		Total.			
Quantity.		Quantity.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
93,116	84,764	1,94,916	2,50,600	60,37,641	1,80,94,107	72 04,969	1,80,12,404

* Besides 5,32,563 maunds and 10 seers of Bombay salt cleared free of duty.
† " 5,73,389 " 20 " "

Taking into account the sales of Bombay salt passed free of duty, there was an increase in the clearances of salt from bond of 10,89,826 maunds, or about 11 per cent. in Calcutta. The quantities of salt cleared as entered in this statement are calculated from the amount of duty actually paid into the Custom House during the year. The accounts of actual deliveries of salt kept by the Bonding Department in Calcutta show that, while the amount of salt stored in the Sulkea and Kidderpore salt *golas* in Calcutta fell from 57,75,122 maunds in 1899-1900 to 52,88,411 maunds during the year under report, the deliveries from bond advanced from 56,12,359 maunds to 68,15,933 maunds, or by over 20 per cent., leaving in bond at the end of the year 8,33,498 maunds only, or 16½ lakhs of maunds less than at the close of the previous year. The increase in deliveries in the face of a decrease of receipts was due to the reduced extent to which sailing ships, which usually sell their salt direct from shipboard, have been used for the trade.

Transactions in the Sulkea, Kidderpore and Chittagong *golas*.

The total turn-over at the Sulkea and Kidderpore Dock *golas* has increased steadily during the past five years, and was, in 1900-1901, 1,21,04,343 maunds as against 1,13,87,469 maunds in 1899-1900.

The turn-over at the Sulkea *golas* was 81,09,104 maunds against 73,57,794 maunds in the preceding year. At the Dock *golas* the turn-over was about 40 lakhs of maunds.

There was a decrease of 44,340 maunds, or 21·8 per cent., in Chittagong, which is said to be due to smaller importations during the year.

Inland bonded warehouses.

During the year an additional private warehouse was licensed by Babu Raj Kumar Pal at Jhalakati in Backergunge. The warehouse of Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co. at Balasore was closed in October last on account, it is stated, of the stoppage of the steamer service between Calcutta and Balasore. There were in all twenty warehouses in the Province at the close of the year, eight of which were at Narayanganj, five at Jhalakati, and four at Bhairab Bazar.

The quantity of salt despatched to these inland warehouses from shipboard and from bond in Calcutta amounted to 10,43,871 maunds, as compared with 8,38,521 maunds in 1899-1900—an increase of nearly 25 per cent. There are indications that this branch of the salt trade is rapidly growing in popularity. The clearances from the inland bonded warehouses advanced everywhere, except at Balasore and Chandbali, where again, as in the two preceding years, there was a decline due, it is said, to the competition of Madras *karkatch*, which has the advantage of cheapness and is now imported in increasing quantities by the new railway. On the whole, there was an increase of 11,67,318 maunds, or 19 per cent., in the total quantity cleared from bond in all the ports and warehousing stations, and of Rs. 29,18,297, or 19 per cent., in the duty realized. The quantity of non-duty-paid salt removed during the year from shipboard at Chittagong for clearance at Narayanganj shows a decrease of 84,720 maunds, or over 86 per cent., as compared with the preceding year, which is attributed to the fact that Narayanganj obtained its supplies from Calcutta, the Chittagong salt market rate being higher.

Inland transport of salt.

Of the duty-paid salt conveyed by the various means of transport from Calcutta inland, as well as to Orissa during the past two years, 26,17,561 maunds were conveyed by boats, 12,08,554 maunds by steamers and flats, and 55,23,274 maunds by rail.

The quantity carried by boat increased by 3·33 per cent., and that sent by rail by 2·72 per cent. The quantity conveyed by steamers and flats, however, diminished by 17·3 per cent. Of the aggregate quantity despatched from Calcutta 27·9 per cent. was conveyed by boats, 12·9 per cent. by steamers and flats, and 59·07 per cent. by rail, as against 27·06, 15·4, and 57·4 per cent., respectively, in 1899-1900. It would appear that the railways are competing successfully with the inland steamers. The manufacture of salt was, as in the previous year, held in abeyance in Orissa.

Stocks and issues of locally-made salt.

No salt was made at the Lake Factories during the year under review, manufacture having been stopped since the year 1898. At the beginning of the year the total quantity of salt in hand at the factories was 4,15,140 maunds. Of this amount, 84,687 maunds were sold for consumption in the districts of Puri and Cuttack, and 13,509 maunds (including 5,752 maunds from the preceding year) were written off as wastage, leaving a balance of 3,16,944 maunds. Deducting a further wastage of 3,530 maunds remaining to be written off at the close of the year, the net balance stood at 3,13,414 maunds, of which 1,07,369 maunds were at the Tua and 2,06,045 maunds at the Gurubai Factory. The total wastage for the year under review amounted to 11,237 maunds. Owing to the reduction in the wholesale price to half an anna a maund all round, the quantity of salt sold will, it is anticipated, rise to a lakh of maunds yearly, provided no reduction is made in the wholesale price of salt produced at the Madras factories. It will therefore, it is estimated, take about three years to clear off the stock in hand.

Imports of duty paid salt in Orissa.

The quantity of duty-paid foreign salt imported from Calcutta into the ports of Chandbali and Balasore by sea and the East Coast Canal amounted to 84,310 maunds, as against 1,12,548 maunds in the previous year, showing a decrease of 28,238 maunds. The imports by sea were 80,230 maunds and those by the canal 4,080 maunds, as against 84,898 maunds and 27,650 maunds, respectively, in the preceding year. The imports have, for some years past, steadily declined, owing to the obvious advantages of the bonding system. Two new factors, which work to the same end, have now come into operation, namely, the East Coast Railway, which enables local dealers to readily obtain supplies of Madras salt, and, secondly, increased sales of Lake salt, as a consequence of the reduction in price noticed above.

The quantity of Madras *karkatch* and refined salt imported into Orissa from the different factories was, as shown in the margin, 6,92,918 maunds, as against 5,87,333 maunds in the preceding year, showing an increase of 1,05,585 maunds, or 17·9 per cent. The largest increase (1,43,638 maunds) is shown by the Coconada and other factories, followed by the Jagannaikpur (9,716 maunds), and Naupada (4,020 maunds); while the factories at Ganjam, Karasa, and Surla show decreases of 33,822, 16,838, and 1,129 maunds, respectively. All the districts of Orissa consume Madras salt, and Cuttack takes over 4 lakhs of the total. They all show an increased consumption of this salt except Puri, where imports have decreased from 1,22,520 to 1,19,954 maunds owing to the competition of Lake salt at the reduced price.

Imports of Madras salt into Orissa.

Names of factories from which the salt was imported.	Quantity imported in	
	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
	Mds.	Mds.
Ganjam	3,44,192	3,10,360
Naupada	1,65,676	1,67,696
Surla	14,357	13,128
Karasa	26,222	9,384
Jagannaikpur	11,856	21,572
Other factories in Coconada and other places.	24,140	1,68,578
Total ...	5,87,333	6,92,918

The total quantity of salt consumed in the entire Province of Bengal during the year 1900-1901 was 1,02,27,501 maunds. This is exclusive of 4,10,203 maunds exported by land and inclusive of 17,584 maunds educed from saltpetre. The consumption during the year under review advanced by 33,163 maunds, or ·32 per cent. The saliferous tract (including the whole of Orissa) consumed 17,67,949 maunds, or 17 per cent., and the rest of the Province 84,59,552, or 83 per cent. Adopting, again, the provisional census figures of 1901, the consumption per head in the saliferous tract works out to 6 seers 8 chitaks, or 13·38 lbs., and in the rest of the Province to 5 seers, or 10·28 lbs. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 13 lbs. and 10·28 lbs.

Consumption in Bengal.

The incidence of consumption in the saliferous tracts generally shows no variation, but is a little higher than in the rest of the Province. The Commissioner of Salt remarks that in Orissa, the 24-Parganas, and Midnapore, where his preventive staff have had time to make some impression, the result has been an increase of consumption, but the scheme has not been sufficiently tried here or elsewhere to justify very definite conclusions. The rates of consumption per head of population in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies for 1900-1901 have not yet been ascertained, but during the preceding year they were 11·06 lbs. and 16·14 lbs., respectively.

Prices advanced during the year under report in most of the districts. In the districts of Birbhum and Khulna the average prices were the same as in the previous year. The rise in Noakhali and the fall in Singhbhum are very marked. The divisional averages also, with the exception of those for Rajshahi and Chota Nagpur, rose, and the average wholesale price for the whole Province was Rs. 3-11-7 per maund as compared with Rs. 3-11 in 1899-1900, showing a rise of 7 pies. Except in the three marts, Pabna, Rangpur, and Bhagalpur, the average prices of salt per maund at the principal marts were also higher throughout. The average for all the marts was Rs. 3-10-4 per maund, against Rs. 3-9-4 in 1899-1900, showing an increase of one anna for every maund.

Price of salt in Bengal generally.

The average wholesale price of Liverpool salt per hundred maunds as sold from the ship's side in the port of Calcutta, exclusive of duty, amounted to Rs. 70-3-1 as compared with Rs. 62-4-11 in 1899-1900, showing an increase of Rs. 7-14-2. The rise in price was due to the decrease in the quantity imported. The selling price of Liverpool salt per hundred maunds, exclusive of duty, which in 1899-1900 varied from Rs. 67-11-8 to Rs. 56-2, ranged in the year under report from Rs. 77-12-4 to Rs. 60-1-10.

Operations for the prevention of illicit manufacture were started in the districts of Khulna, Backergunge, and Chittagong during the working season of the year under review. In Khulna they were confined to the saliferous area in the Kaliganj thana of the Satkhira subdivision, and in Backergunge to a similar area in the Sadar subdivision. In Chittagong the thanas of Banskhali

Preventive operations in saliferous districts outside Orissa.

in the Sadar subdivision and of Cox's Bazar, Chakaria, and Moiskhal in the Cox's Bazar subdivision, comprising the main salt-crime area of the district, formed the sphere of action. In the districts of the 24-Parganas and Midnapore, preventive operations, which had been begun, in the former at the close of the year 1897-98, and in the latter from the commencement of the year 1898-99, were more fully organised, definite areas of supervision being assigned to all Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors. In the Sundarbans this improvement was introduced after the close of the year. During the year 640 maunds of salt were attached, of which 548 maunds were confiscated: the whole of the quantity attached was seized for illicit manufacture or possession.

Offences.

Under Act VII (B.C.) of 1864 or XII of 1882, there were 898 prosecutions during the year under review, against 851 in the previous year, or an increase of 47 cases. Of the total number of cases instituted under Act XII of 1882, nineteen were for possession of illicit salt, the rest being for illicit manufacture. There were no cases of possession of spontaneous or swamp salt during the year. Crime has been checked in the districts of Cuttack, Puri, and the 24-Parganas, while a large number of cases has been detected in Balasore and Midnapore. Assaults on salt officers were not numerous or serious.

Fines, forfeitures, and rewards.

Fines and forfeitures realised during the year amounted to Rs. 5,649-1-9, and Rs. 4,585-8-7 were disbursed as rewards as compared with Rs. 7,202-15-4 and Rs. 6,682-2-8 realised and disbursed in 1899-1900.

Receipts and charges.

The results of the year, as compared with 1899-1900, show a decrease of Rs. 3,60,016, or 1·4 per cent., in receipts, and an increase of Rs. 32,952, or 7·7 per cent., in charges, giving a net revenue of Rs. 2,49,86,068, which is less than that of 1899-1900 by Rs. 3,92,968, or 1·6 per cent. The decrease in receipts occurs mainly under import duty, and the causes which led to a reduction in the quantity of salt imported have been explained. There has been an increase in the revenue from locally-manufactured salt, owing to increased sales of Lake salt in Orissa, the reason for which has also been furnished. The total expenditure on account of the Salt Department proper amounted to Rs. 1,98,207 as against Rs. 1,89,465 in the previous year.

EXCISE.*

Excise revenue.

There was an increase of nearly 7 lakhs in the total excise revenue of the province during the year. It occurred under every head except beer, *tari*, methylated spirit, and miscellaneous. Of the exceptions, *tari* returned the largest decrease, viz., Rs. 5,343. The falling off is attributed to a reduced collection of advance fees owing to the lateness of the season. The exciseable articles which gave the largest increase were country spirits, *ganja*, and opium: though relatively of smaller importance, the increase in the case of *pachwai* and imported liquor was also very marked. The advance is said to be mainly due to the greater prosperity of the people. The districts which displayed the greatest contraction in the excise revenue were Hazaribagh, Palamau, and Ranchi,—all in the Chota Nagpur Division. Food there was scarce and dear during the year, and the *mahua* crop from which the spirit is distilled was to a large extent a failure. Consequently many excise shops had to be let at a greatly reduced fee, or not let at all. The former course was generally adopted, and it is the lesser evil, since to close a shop entirely causes inconvenience to consumers and stimulates illicit dealings, especially in districts such as these, where illicit dealings are ordinarily very prevalent.

Collections.

99·6 per cent. of the gross demand was realised, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 58,747. Of this, as much as Rs. 22,000 is said to be irrecoverable—a sum larger than usual which, however, has not been explained. During the year under report Rs. 11,109 were remitted, and of this Rs. 8,907 were on account of *tari* fees. The *tari* revenue is always especially subject to default; and to minimise this tendency as well as the element of speculation, it was suggested that the desirability of taking a larger proportion of the license fees in advance

* See also map No. 11 at the end of the volume.

should be considered. The District Officers most concerned and the Excise Commissioner were consulted, and they opposed any change on the ground that, inasmuch as from twelve to fourteen annas in every rupee payable on a license are recoverable within the first quarter of its currency, to demand more from a class of men so impoverished as the *pasis* would endanger the revenue. The matter therefore has been allowed to drop.

Current settlements.

The excise settlements for the current year have ended most satisfactorily with an increase of Rs. 3,14,140. The Chota Nagpur Division has returned the largest increase—the result of its reviving prosperity and industrial development. Chittagong is the only Division with a decrease, which is attributed to undue competition in the previous year. The Tippera district is responsible for Rs. 11,417 out of the divisional decrease of Rs. 12,947, and the increase of settlement fees in this district during the previous year amounted to 13 per cent. The only other districts that show a large decrease are Gaya, Saran, and Ranchi. The falling off in Gaya is attributed to unusually high settlements in the previous year and the prevalence of plague: that in Saran to the latter cause, and that in Ranchi to the existence of scarcity, in consequence of which a large number of outstills had to be settled at low fees.

Changes in still-head duty.

The rates of duty on distillery liquor have been raised in certain districts and reduced in others. The full effect of the changes made cannot yet be estimated, but in all the three districts in which the still-head duty has been reduced, namely, Burdwan, Midnapore, and Murshidabad, there has been a considerable increase in the licit consumption. In the two former districts, however, illicit dealings are still common, and the effect of these changes will require further watching. Of the two districts in which the still-head duty has been increased, Faridpur shows an increase, and Backergunge a decrease in licit consumption.

Receipts.

There was a decrease of 16 in the number of outstill licenses and an increase of 14 in the number of distillery licenses, but in both cases there was a large increase in the revenue. The receipts from outstills advanced by over a lakh of rupees and stand at Rs. 33,60,923, while the revenue from distilleries shows an increase of over 1½ lakhs, of which Calcutta and Patna contribute very nearly two-thirds. The total receipts from distilleries are slightly in excess of those from outstills.

Illicit practices.

The prevalence in the Burdwan Division of excise offences in connection with country spirit is still very noticeable, for in that Division there were 115 persons convicted of illicit distillation and 27 for smuggling outstill liquor. Even in the Presidency Division, including Calcutta, there were only 59 persons convicted of illicit distillation and 7 of smuggling. In the Burdwan district itself out of the 36 cases of illicit distillation detected, 26 came from a single thana (Raona). In Bankura there were 48 cases of this kind.

There was a large number of cases of smuggling cheap liquor from Bhutan and Cooch Bihar into Jalpaiguri. This district is advantageously situated for these illicit practices, and the high incidence of license fees and consequent high prices of the local liquor afford sufficient incentive. Two new outstills were opened to check the smuggling, and it may be found necessary to extend the application of this remedy. In spite of the smuggling, the revenue from country spirit in Jalpaiguri increased by nearly Rs. 10,000, and it is quite possible that an increase in the number of outstills is required to meet the increasing demand for liquor.

In the Patna Division, specially on the north of the Ganges, it has long been known that smuggling from the outstill areas into the towns which are served by distilleries is a common offence. To meet the taste of consumers and so stop the smuggling, the manufacture at distilleries of a cheap liquor of very weak strength (about 85° U.P.), called *khasia*, has been encouraged by the Excise Department. The experiment has been tried in Champaran and proved most successful, and steps are being taken to extend it elsewhere.

Increase of shops in the Sonthal Parganas.

As the 90 shops which formerly existed for the sale of distillery liquor were a small number for so large a district as the Sonthal Parganas, the opening of 15 new shops has been sanctioned during the current year. The

consumption of *pachwai* in this district is so large that it must very materially affect the demand for country liquor, but as the country is opened out, the demand for the latter will no doubt increase and require to be met.

Improvement of the Bengal distillery system.

The question of improving the Bengal distillery system came under discussion during the year. In view of the steadily expanding revenues derived from the Bengal distilleries, and the absence of any serious defects in the administration of them, it was decided that no case had been made out for changing the system and attempting to introduce capitalists who would distil according to European methods. In places where the demand was sufficiently great to attract enterprise, the system of distillation has improved very considerably. The introduction of a few capitalists would probably lead to monopoly, and the evils of such a monopoly would very much overbalance any economies which might result from improved methods of manufacture.

Country rum.

The only districts, excluding Calcutta, in which country rum is consumed to a large extent are Dacca, Burdwan, Mymensingh, the 24-Parganas, and Darjeeling. To Dacca 3,746 gross gallons were despatched from Calcutta for consumption during the year, and to each of the other districts between one and two thousand gallons. The gross increase was—in Dacca 1,401 gallons, in Burdwan 878 gallons, and in Mymensingh 596 gallons. In Dacca and Mymensingh the increase is attributed to the growing preference for imported to country liquor, which is further stimulated by the small difference in their relative prices. In Burdwan country rum is reported to have displaced other kinds of imported liquors within the municipal area, but no explanation of the increase is given which is applicable to the district as a whole.

Imported liquor.

There was an increase of ten in the number of retail licenses for the sale of imported liquor. To this increase Faridpur and Tippera contributed two each, and the 24-Parganas, Calcutta, Jessore, Mymensingh, Backergunge, Muzaffarpur, Purnea and the Sonthal Parganas one each: on the other hand, one in Champaran and another in Midnapore were not renewed. The revenue increased by Rs. 18,783, or over 6 per cent., and the increase exceeded Rs. 1,000 in the following districts—Calcutta, Nadia, Rajshahi, Mymensingh, and Backergunge. In Mymensingh it is reported that cheap imported spirit is ousting country spirit in the estimation of the middle and upper classes. The question of the extent to which the taste for cheap imported spirits is spreading in the mufassal and how far it affects the consumption of other kinds of liquor is under examination.

Tari.

The abolition of tree-tax system was carried out during the year, and was accompanied by a decrease in the number of licenses and in the revenue derived from the sale of this article. The falling off has, however, been explained as due to floods, plague, &c. Settlements were effected before the change of system, but still it may have proved detrimental to the revenue: it is too soon to estimate to what extent this has been the case.

Pachwai.

The question of reducing the number of prosecutions for the illicit manufacture and consumption of *pachwai* in the Chota Nagpur Division, and especially in the district of Ranchi, has engaged the attention of the Board of Revenue since the year 1897. The privilege of free home-brewing of *pachwai* for domestic consumption is enjoyed by certain aboriginal tribes; but owing to the great difficulty of deciding which tribes are strictly aboriginal, the Board have expressed the opinion that the rule should not be too rigidly applied, and that prosecutions should not be indiscriminately undertaken against those who use *pachwai* as much as the tribes on the exempted list, provided always that the circle of exemption is not allowed to extend. The Board have therefore directed that greater discretion should be exercised in instituting such prosecutions, and that facilities for procuring *pachwai* should be afforded by the opening of shops in localities where the consumption is large and where prosecutions have been numerous.

Draft rules for the granting of family licenses were introduced during the year in the district of Darjeeling for the efficient working of the system which has been in force there since the year 1895-96, viz., that of granting special

licenses to Lepcha, Bhutia, and Nepalese house-holders, on payment of a fixed annual fee of Rs. 2 per house, for the manufacture and possession of *pachuai* for home consumption without limit of quantity. The system has been also introduced into the district of Jalpaiguri, and separate rules for its working have been framed, based on those drawn up for Darjeeling.

Ganja.

The construction of an additional warehouse at Naugaon, the headquarters of the *ganja* cultivation, has been sanctioned by Government, and when it is completed, compulsory storage in the Government warehouses, which has merely been delayed owing to the absence of sufficient accommodation, will be introduced. During the past season storage in private houses up to 30th April was permitted: any *ganja* remaining unsold after that date had to be brought to the Government warehouses. Under such a system effective control over the disposal of the *ganja* crop was practically an impossibility. The orders of the Government of India, restricting the area to be cultivated with *ganja* to 740 acres, were received in July, too late for effect to be given to them, and it was reported that over 5,000 bighas, or, say, 1,650 acres, had been sown with it; but the crop was to a large extent a failure, and the outturn proved to be very little in excess of that of the preceding year.

Bhang.

The duty on *bhang* was levied at the enhanced rate of 12 annas a seer in certain districts of the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions during the last six months of the year under report. What effect this change will have on consumption cannot yet be estimated, but it is noted that two of the districts, viz. Howrah and the 24-Parganas, record a decrease.

Opium.

The smuggling of duty-paid opium to Burma is still very prevalent. The lascars on board steamers which trade to Burmese ports participate largely in the illicit traffic, and in one case no less than 38 seers of opium were detected in the coal bunkers of a steamer. The Customs Preventive Service form the detective agency within the Port limits, and they have done some very useful work during the year. The device of limiting supply has been held to have proved a failure. It was thought, especially with reference to Chittagong, that if the supply of opium were limited to the amount required for local demand, the smuggling of it to Burma would be checked. Though the restriction has probably driven some of the illicit traffic away from the Chittagong district, it has not destroyed it: the illicit dealers have merely sought fresh spheres of action. It seems clear that if the smuggling of opium into Burma is ever to be stopped, it can only be by means of an efficient detective staff employed there to prevent the drug getting into the country. With regard to the question of improving the existing methods of checking opium smuggling from Nepal, the enquiries instituted show that Nepal opium is smuggled through Muzaffarpur and Champaran to the independent States in the Punjab, but only on a very small scale, and, moreover, it is for the most part merely the refuse of the opium that is so utilised. In connection with the scheme for strengthening the Bengal preventive establishment a proposal has been made to employ a small peripatetic staff to suppress what illicit traffic there is.

Cocaine.

The use of cocaine as an intoxicant is of recent growth, but it had become prevalent in Calcutta, and had spread to some mufassal districts, when by a notification published in October 1900 it was declared to be an *intoxicating drug* within the meaning of section 4 of the Bengal Excise Act, VII of 1878. Its sale without a license was thus rendered illegal. The chief consumers of cocaine appear to be young men and students, and as a consequence probably the traffic in it has come in for considerable attention from the native community. A considerable number of the illicit dealers, who are mainly betel-shop keepers, have been prosecuted and punished. It is reported that cocaine has disappeared from the market in the Monghyr district, and with the exercise of vigilance a similar result should be achieved elsewhere.

Offences.

The number of persons arrested during the year for offences against the Excise and Opium Laws was 3,091, a considerable decrease from the previous year's figure 3,551. Of those arrested, 2,733, or 88·4 per cent., were convicted. Excise

officers made 1,929 of the arrests. Rupees 64,636 was imposed in fines, as against Rs. 74,896 in the previous year. The percentage of realisation shows a satisfactory rise from 63·3 to 75·8. Rupees 50,982 was distributed as rewards.

STAMPS.

Stamp revenue.

The revenue collected under both the Stamp and Court-fees Acts amounted to Rs. 1,84,34,252, against Rs. 1,82,78,888 in the previous year, giving an increase of Rs. 1,55,364. The revised budget estimate for the year was fixed by Government at Rs. 1,85,00,000: actuals therefore fell short of it by Rs. 65,748. The increase of revenue which was obtained occurred entirely in non-judicial stamps. Whereas receipts increased by ·8 per cent. only, total charges increased by nearly 14 per cent. The explanation is the increased expenditure during the year on account of discount paid to vendors on the sales of stamps.

The sale-proceeds of court-fee stamps (excluding stamps for copies) fell from Rs. 1,25,11,390 in 1899-1900 to Rs. 1,23,44,310 in 1900-1901, that is, by over 1 per cent. The decrease is attributed partly to a smaller number of applications for probate and letters of administration being made in the High Court, and partly to a reduction in the number of suits instituted in the Small Cause Court, for which, in its turn, the recrudescence of plague is believed to be responsible. There has been an increase, on the other hand, in the receipts from the sale of stamps for copies and of plain paper.

Non-judicial stamps gave an increase of revenue amounting to Rs. 3,28,785, or 6·9 per cent. The increase was shared by all classes of stamps, except impressed labels. The revenue derived from the sale of impressed sheets, the most important denomination, amounted to Rs. 36,03,405, against Rs. 32,55,516 in the preceding year. The increase is largely attributed to the enhanced stamp duty chargeable on perpetual leases under the new Stamp Act. The revenue derived from the sale of *hundi* or bill-of-exchange stamps amounted to Rs. 1,20,133, against Rs. 1,02,632 in 1899-1900. The largest increase (Rs. 15,545) occurred in Calcutta, and is attributed by the Collector of Calcutta to the institution of a number of criminal prosecutions in respect of unstamped *hundie*. The decrease in the sale of impressed labels, which are used only in Calcutta, is attributed to a reaction from the exceptionally large increase of the previous year, when, owing to the bad condition of the tea industry, there was an abnormal number of transfers and mortgages of tea-estates. There was an increase in the revenue received from the sales of receipt or one-anna revenue stamps in most of the districts. The increase was largest in Calcutta, and is ascribed partly to the stringent action taken by the Calcutta office under section 62 of Act II of 1899 on unstamped receipts, and partly to greater activity in the share-market. The increase in other districts is mainly attributed to the use under the new Stamp Act of these stamps on all cheques issued by local bodies and others, irrespective of amount. The improvement in the sales of foreign bill stamps, transactions in which are confined chiefly to Calcutta, is the result of increased dealings in India in bills-of-exchange drawn on other countries. The receipts on account of one-anna impressed stamps amounted to Rs. 83,045, against Rs. 77,339. The reason of the increase is that these stamps have found favour with native traders and merchants, as they cannot be abstracted by dishonest servants.

Stamp-vendors.

The total number of vendors employed in the sale of judicial and non-judicial stamps during the year was 6,058, or an increase as compared with the previous year of 433 persons. Discount to vendors is a fluctuating item, moving automatically with the rise and fall in the sales of stamps. The expenditure during the year exceeded that of the preceding year by Rs. 55,088. There was a decrease of Rs. 30,966 in respect of judicial stamps, and an increase of Rs. 2,268 and Rs. 83,786 respectively in respect of plain paper and non-judicial stamps. The decrease in respect of judicial stamps and the increase in respect of non-judicial stamps may be attributed partly to the smaller and larger sales of these stamps respectively, and partly to the revised rates of discount sanctioned with effect from the 1st April 1900.

Penalties and prosecutions.

The number of cases in which deficient duty and penalty were levied during the year by Civil Courts under section 34 and by Collectors under sections 32, 41, and 42 of Act II of 1839 was 3,899. There was an advance of Rs. 602 in duty and penalty realised by Civil Courts, an increase of 215 in cases decided, and of Rs. 142 in duty and penalty realised by Revenue officers.

The number of prosecutions instituted for infringement of the provisions of the Stamp Act during the year was 513; and 511 persons were brought to trial, against 660 cases and 691 persons in the preceding year. The fines imposed amounted to Rs. 5,253-8, against Rs. 5,939 in 1899-1900, while the amount distributed as rewards was Rs. 4,282 as against Rs. 3,684-8.

INCOME-TAX.

Receipts and charges.

The following statement compares the receipts, charges and net revenue with those of the previous year :—

	Receipts.	Charges.	Percentage of charges.	Net revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1900-1901 ...	52,64,685	1,99,759	3·8	50,64,926
1899-1900 ...	52,21,051	2,02,322	3·9	50,18,729
	+43,634	−2,563	−·1	+46,197

The net revenue shows an increase of ·9 per cent., as compared with an increase of 2·3 per cent. in 1899-1900.

There is a noticeable decrease under the following heads in the Income-tax receipts:—Profits of Companies Rs. 51,499, Interest on securities Rs. 2,785 and penalties Rs. 2,189.

The decrease under "Profits of companies" is mainly attributed to slackness in the jute trade, to stagnation in the cotton industry, and to the reduced profits of the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway Company, and the Woodlands Hotel Company, owing to the landslip disaster of September 1899, which kept away visitors from Darjeeling in the following season.

The decrease under "Interest on securities" is nearly made up by an arrear collection of Rs. 6,982, against Rs. 4,764 collected in the previous year. The decrease under "Penalties" appears to be due to ordinary fluctuation in certain districts, but in the case of Purnea it is explained as due to penalties equal to one-third of the demand only being imposed instead of penalties equal to the full demand, as in previous years.

The decrease in expenditure (Rs. 2,563) is principally due to the Officiating Income-tax Collector of Calcutta having been allowed only acting allowance besides his grade pay as Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector during the absence of the permanent incumbent on furlough, to the non-submission of travelling allowance bills for four months by the Assessor of Cuttack, who was under suspension, and to some of the travelling allowance bills of other officers not having been cashed within the year.

Assessments.

The number of persons finally assessed shows an increase of 2,750 persons, or 2·4 per cent., as compared with 2·6 during the previous year. Calcutta shows an increase of 761 persons, as compared with 1,517 persons in 1899-1900. Next comes Midnapore, with an increase of 218 persons, following on an increase of 202 in the preceding year; then come Hooghly, the Sonthal Parganas, Darbhanga, Khulna, Chittagong, Jalpaiguri, and Murshidabad, with an increase varying from 200 to 100 persons. The increase in Calcutta is due to an increase in the number of employés on the East Indian and Bengal-Nagpur Railways, and also to the discovery of many new assessees. A few districts show a decrease, principally Dinajpur (126), Noakhali (122), and the 24-Parganas (105). The decrease in Dinajpur is the result of the exercise of greater discrimination in assessing. As the incidence of taxation there is still noticeably high, the reduction is probably quite justifiable.

The decrease in Noakhali is attributed to exemptions being granted to money-lenders, boat-owners and grain-dealers, in consequence of a decline in their business. This district, however, has been assessed with extreme leniency. Only one person in 829 is assessed as against one in 399 in Dinajpur, and to each rupee of tax there are 41 persons in Noakhali as against 21 in the other district. It is not known that Noakhali was the victim of any great calamity during the year, and there is no apparent justification for the poor results obtained by the Income-tax Department in that district. In the 24-Parganas the decrease arose from the destruction of crops and damage done to property by the floods of September last.

Final demand.

The total demand for the year shows an increase of Rs. 81,741 over that for 1899-1900. There was a gross increase of Rs. 97,837 and a gross decrease of Rs. 16,096. The demand increased by over 10 per cent. in the Sonthal Parganas (20·9), Manbhum (20·8), Chittagong (12), and Hazaribagh (11·6). The increase was ascribed mainly to discovery of new assessees and careful revision of old assessments. In Manbhum the increasing activity in the coal industry afforded a special reason. There has been a steady increase of revenue in this district since 1898-99, and in Chittagong since the cyclone of 1897, which caused a heavy falling off in the income-tax revenue of that district. The demand decreased by over 10 per cent. in Cuttack (18·4). The decrease is attributed to the departure of railway contractors after the completion of work on the Calcutta-Madras Railway.

Collections.

The percentage of collections on the final demand on account of tax for the year was 96·8, as compared with 97·4 in the previous year. The districts of Burdwan, Bankura, Murshidabad, Dacca, Tippera, Noakhali, Darbhanga, and Malda succeeded in collecting the entire demand within the year. The prescribed standard of 95 per cent. was arrived at in all the other districts, except Bogra, where the percentage was 94·3. This low percentage is due to the institution of a large number of objection cases in the last quarter of the year. Some of these cases were disposed of in March, so that the 30-days' time allowed for payment of tax after the disposal of objections did not expire till after the close of the year.

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

Vital Statistics, Sanitation and Vaccination.

VITAL STATISTICS.*

Vital Statistics.

THE birth-rate was lower and the death-rate higher than in the year 1899. The former result was due to the rise in price of food-grains, which began in the last quarter of 1899, and continued during the greater part of the year. The high death-rate was due partly to the same cause, but chiefly to the marked unhealthiness of the year, which is remarked on by almost every Civil Surgeon, and which led to increased mortality under all the principal diseases. The numbers of births and deaths registered were 2,749,582 and 2,603,736, against 3,053,178 and 2,218,243, respectively, in the preceding year. Calculated on the basis of the provisional totals of the recent census, the ratios per mille of births and deaths were 36·95 and 34·99 respectively, the former roughly equal to, and the latter considerably in excess of, the quinquennial average calculated on the population shown in the census of 1891.

Including Calcutta, plague accounted for 38,412 deaths. Outside the Presidency Town, the disease was epidemic in only a few districts of the Patna Division and Monghyr; and its effects, direct and indirect, are writ large in the returns of these. In Patna, for instance, the excess of birth-rate over death-rate in 1899 was 14·82 per mille; in 1900 the death-rate exceeded the birth-rate by 10·13. In Saran and Monghyr the excess of births in 1899 was 17·46 and 23·40 per mille, respectively, while in 1900 the ratios of excess dropped to 1·24 and 3·60. In Gaya the excess of births over deaths in 1899 was 21·91 per mille. In 1900 it was 4·23. In Calcutta the deaths exceeded the births in 1899 by 21·74 per mille; in 1900 the excess was as high as 38·08. But that these differences are not attributable to plague alone is shown by a similar comparison in other districts which plague had not attacked. An excess of births in Jalpaiguri at the rate of 1·21 per mille was converted into a deficiency of 10·34. In Darjeeling and Faridpur slight deficiencies in the birth-rate in 1899 of ·25 and 1·03 increased in the past year to 11·49 and 9·02 respectively; while in Palamau, where plague, if existent, was not detected during the year under review, the excess of births over deaths, which in 1899 was 18·42 per mille, was converted in 1900 into an excess of deaths over births at the rate of 10·10. Here the heavy mortality was to a large extent the outcome of a virulent outbreak of cholera in Daltonganj. The rest of the Chota Nagpur Division maintained its reputation for healthiness, and the death-rate there was the smallest in the Province.

Comparison of urban and rural vital statistics.

The birth-rates in both urban and rural areas show a marked decrease, while the death-rates increased in the former from 33·10 to 43·46, and in the latter from 31·11 to 36·28. In comparison with other towns, Calcutta was particularly unfortunate, its birth-rate being lower by 11·85 and its death-rate higher by 12·96 than the average of other urban areas. Fever, as usual, is accountable for the highest death-rate everywhere, but both in town and country deaths from "other causes" show an increase, and were responsible in 1900 for a mortality per mille of 6·14.

Verification of vital statistics.

Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Vaccination, in the course of their vaccination inspection duties in towns and rural areas, verified 276,077 births and 211,618 deaths, and found that 4,345 births and 2,910 deaths had escaped registration. These

* Except where otherwise stated all ratios used for purposes of comparison are calculated on the census figures of 1891.

See also map No. 12 at the end of the volume.

omissions were brought to the notice of the district authorities, and the defaulting chaukidars were punished. The largest number of omissions were discovered in the districts of Rajshahi, Tippera, Pabna, 24-Parganas, Shahabad, Rangpur, Sonthal Parganas, Champaran, Jalpaiguri, Malda, and Faridpur. Altogether 1,366 persons, including chaukidars, were convicted of neglect to register births and deaths and were punished with fine, while 742 were warned and 17 dismissed.

Principal diseases.

An epidemic of cholera occurred during the year, the death-rate from this cause being higher than in any previous year of which a reliable record is retained. The deaths amounted to 345,878, of which by far the largest proportion occurred in the district of Purnea. Champaran and Cuttack also suffered severely; and, as already noticed, the epidemic is responsible for no small portion of the heavy death-rate in Palamau. The epidemic as a whole is attributable to the early cessation of the rains in 1899 and the lateness of the monsoon of 1900.

A large number of anti-cholera inoculations were performed during the year in the Purulia cooly depôt, and the measure was attended with remarkable success. Out of 873 persons who had undergone the operation, and were subsequently exposed to the contagion of the epidemic, only 2 were attacked.

Small-pox was prevalent throughout the year, mainly in urban areas. The towns which suffered most were Vishnupur, Ranchi, and Gaya. The highest district mortality was recorded in Cuttack, Puri, and Palamau. The aversion to vaccination, which continues to be manifested in the Orissa Division exposed two of its districts to a severe outbreak of the disease. The rate of mortality from fever, calculated on the present census returns, was 22·90 per mille during the year. The months of October to January, as usual, were the period in which the disease was most prevalent, and Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Faridpur, and Malda were the districts in which the mortality was heaviest. The heavy floods in Calcutta and the neighbourhood in September were a prolific cause of this disease. In Faridpur, the prevalence of fever is traced to the silting up of the rivers and the consequent non-flushing of the country. Bowel-complaints, the inevitable accompaniment of an unhealthy year, prevailed with increasing intensity throughout the period under review; and deaths from "other causes," of which plague is the chief, show an increase both on the preceding year and on the decennial average.

SANITATION.

Municipal expenditure under different heads of sanitation during 1899-1900.

The following statement shows the total municipal expenditure on sanitary purposes during 1899 1900, as compared with the preceding year. The statement includes capital expenditure:—

Heads of expenditure.	Total expenditure.		Difference.	
	1899-1900.	1898-1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Conservancy, including establishment, road-watering, latrines, &c.	10,80,776	10,61,543	19,233	...
2. Drainage	1,31,292	1,16,768	14,524	...
3. Water-supply	2,40,507	2,01,367	39,140	...
4. Disposal of the dead ...	9,031	7,783	1,248	...
5. Markets and slaughter-houses ...	24,127	30,980	...	6,853
6. Treatment of the sick ...	3,78,034	3,56,926	21,108	...
7. Vaccination	20,550	19,609	941	...
8. Other sanitary works ...	3,24,962	1,31,063	91,899	...
Total ...	21,07,279	19,26,059	1,81,220	...
Construction and maintenance of roads.	5,33,217	4,23,762	1,09,455	...
Total including roads ...	26,40,496	23,49,821	2,90,675	...

It is satisfactory to find that more money was spent on every head of sanitation, except "markets and slaughter-houses," under which there was a decrease of nearly Rs. 7,000. The increased expenditure under "Conservancy" was due to causes, such as the entertainment of larger establishment, construction of public latrines, payment of charges incurred during the previous year, &c., while that under "Water-supply" was due chiefly to the extension of the filtered water-supply to new places in Howrah at a cost of Rs. 16,692, and to special repairs, at a cost of over Rs. 21,000, to the pipe lines in Darjeeling which were considerably damaged by the cyclone of 24th September 1899. The large increase under "All other sanitary works" was mainly due to large expenditure, having been incurred by several municipalities for carrying out plague precautionary measures.

Expenditure on original sanitary works.

During 1899-1900 ten municipalities, or the same number as in previous year, spent over 10 per cent. of their income on original sanitary works, 20 against 17 between 5 and 10 per cent., and 55 against 48 between 1 and 5 per cent., while 48 against 54 did not spend anything on this account.

Sanitary works executed in towns and rural areas.

Various sanitary works were carried out in towns and rural areas by Municipalities, District Boards, Government and private individuals during 1899-1900. The total cost of these works completed or in progress during the year amounted in towns to Rs. 4,15,276 against Rs. 3,07,766 in the previous year, and in rural areas to Rs. 4,96,957 against Rs. 5,49,386. The following important works, costing Rs. 5,000 or more each, were carried out during the year under report:—

(1) The Jubilee Tank at Ulubaria excavated at a cost of Rs. 7,000, of which Rs. 1,000 was contributed by the District Board and Rs. 6,000 was collected by public subscription;
(2) The Woodburn Hospital at Khulna cost, during the year, Rs. 13,216, of which Rs. 4,000 was contributed by Government and the balance met from municipal funds;
(3) Babu Iswar Chundra Dutta, of Senhati in the Khulna district, excavated a tank at Panighati at a cost of Rs. 5,000; and
(4) The Raja Pramatha Nath Roy Charitable Hospital in Nator was rebuilt at a cost of Rs. 6,000.

Plague precautions on the river.

Four hundred and sixty-two vessels arrived during the year from the plague-infected ports of Bombay, Karachi, Hong-Kong, Penang, Mauritius, and the Hedjas. No case of plague was found on any of these vessels. Of these, one was a "suspected" ship, and was quarantined at Matiabrooj until she had been disinfected in accordance with the Plague Regulations. No "infected" ship arrived in the port during the year. No case of plague was detected among the crews or passengers of outgoing vessels; but as there is no means of tracing what becomes of rejected persons, it is possible that some of them may have been cases of plague. Nineteen sea-going vessels, 8 inland steamers, flats and launches, and 66 country boats were disinfected on the river during the year. Five cases of human hair brought from Hong-Kong were disinfected, viz., four cases on the river and one case in the Custom House. A death from plague amongst the khalasies attached to the Hooghly Bridge was reported, and their quarters on the Calcutta side were disinfected on the night of the 28th March. From April the passenger shed and the landing stage of the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company at the Armenian Ghât have been weekly disinfected.

Precautions against plague generally.

The important plague observation camps were at Chausa, Chakradharpur, and Mairwa that are situated on the western borders of this province. In addition to these there were six minor ones in the interior, viz., at Khulna, Goalundo, Siliguri, Ulubaria, Kolaghat, and Chandbali for a part of the year. The inspection of the railway passengers at Howrah and Sealdah and on the Ghatal line of steamers was also carried on. In addition to these, plague camps were also started at Mokameh Ghât, Cuttack Railway station and Jhobra ferry, and the Khurda Road camp, which had been abolished towards the end of April 1899, was also re-established. The last named camp was, however, closed on

1st August owing to the decline of plague in the Madras Presidency. The camps at Mokameh Ghât and Chandbali ceased to exist from 1st September and 26th October, respectively, as it was thought unnecessary to maintain them any longer. Again, in view of the policy promulgated in paragraph 46 of the Resolution by the Government of India on the report of the Indian Plague Commission (viz., that it is doubtful whether the benefits of the system of examination sufficiently compensate for the expense, inconvenience, and trouble in maintaining plague interception camps, and that it is unnecessary to medically examine people travelling between places in an infected area) the plague observation camps at Chakradharpur, Khulna, Goalundo, Ulubaria, and Kolaghat were abolished, and the inspection of railway and steamer passengers discontinued, with effect from 15th November. Altogether 1,505,435 persons were examined in the camps, of whom 1,693 were detained. There were 70 deaths in the camps, 18 of which were due to plague, and the rest to other causes.

Sanitary Board.

The Board held three meetings during the year. Various important projects were referred it for opinion, of which some of the most important were schemes for improving the water-supply of the Manicktollah and South Suburban Municipalities and for the drainage of the important towns of Monghyr, Khulna, Dinajpur, and Rangpur. Repairs and improvements to the Darjeeling waterworks were estimated for, an estimate of the cost of the Patna water-works was completed, and a scheme for a combined water-supply to the riparian municipalities was taken into consideration. This last project is the most important one now under consideration. It is the outcome of a special enquiry on which Captain L. Rogers, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, was employed last year, and would be of great benefit to the populations concerned. The estimates, however, show that, even on the most modest scale, the cost of the work will be very heavy, and it seems almost hopeless of execution without an increase of the water-rate beyond the present legal maximum.

PLAGUE.

The year was marked by a serious increase of plague throughout the Province, the number of reported deaths having risen from 23,551 in 1899-1900 to 72,341. The increase was greatest in the districts of Patna, Saran, and Gaya, where it amounted to 14,954, 13,202, and 8,408, respectively. Twelve other districts and Calcutta also contributed to the increase. In March 1901 for the first time cases of plague were reported from every Division. In four of the Divisions, however, namely, Chittagong, Rajshahi, Dacca, and Orissa, the cases were few and imported: none of them originated locally.

In Calcutta the total number of attacks and deaths from plague were 9,579 and 8,837 respectively, against 6,754 and 6,249 in the preceding year. The disease continued to maintain its epidemic form till the week ending 13th October 1900, when it was declared sporadic. On the 9th February 1901 it again became epidemic, and reached its zenith in March, when 4,371 cases were reported. The course of the epidemic resembled that of the previous two years, and, as in those years, there was a rapid fall in the month of April. The measures of the Special Health Officer remained unchanged. Disinfection was carried out on an extensive scale, and was the main instrument employed. Although there are differences of opinion as to the efficacy of this measure as a preventive against the inroad of plague, one good effect is indisputable. The quiet and patient application of disinfection in the free season accustomed the people to its use, and when the epidemic did arrive they accepted the rapid expansion of operations not only without disturbance or even opposition, but with a good will and co-operation which were invaluable in checking the disease.

Vigilance Committees for Calcutta were reconstituted. The function assigned to them was, however, no longer to report plague cases, which experience had shown was not easy or congenial to them, but to assist the plague officers in inducing people to have their houses *disinfected*, not only when cases of plague actually occurred in them, but also when there were cases in neighbouring houses.

In Patna, Saran, and Monghyr plague began to fall rapidly from April 1900, and the decline was maintained up to September. From October onwards there was a simultaneous rise in those districts, attributable to the advance of the cold weather. The virulence of the outbreak was far more severe than in the previous year, the number of deaths being 30,028, 14,323, and 5,432 respectively, against 15,074, 1,121, and 706 in 1899-1900. The outbreak began to attain wide proportions in all these districts in December, and reached its height in the third week of March, after which a rapid fall began. There were also outbreaks in the districts of Gaya, Shahabad, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Hazaribagh, Palamau, Manbhum, and the Sonthal Parganas, the outbreaks in the first four districts being of a severe character. The number of recorded deaths was 8,412, 2,008, 1,449, and 654 respectively. In Gaya inoculation was received with far more willingness than elsewhere, and the people resorted to it in large numbers.

The serious increase of plague in the interior led to the issue of detailed instructions as to the organization to be adopted to ensure the accurate and immediate reporting of cases. It was directed that the whole of an infected district should be divided into charges or blocks, each block comprising a convenient number of villages, say 50 as an average, placed under the charge of a selected officer. The Charge Superintendent has to visit every village under his superintendence at least once a week, test the reports of the chaukidars, submit a brief daily report to the District Magistrate, and generally carry out the various measures prescribed, both preventive and remedial.

The report of the Indian Plague Commission on the measures for the suppression of plague was published in July 1900, and the Plague Regulations of this Province were revised in the light of that report and of the resolution which the Government of India recorded on it. One set of rules was framed for Calcutta and other municipal towns with a population above 10,000, a second set for minor municipal towns and cantonments, and the third set for villages and non-municipal towns.

In these Regulations considerable importance is attached to surveillance over persons coming from infected areas. District Officers are authorized to entrust the duty of reporting cases of plague to such volunteer agencies as may be constituted under the Regulations, wherever they are willing to accept the task. Provision is made for constituting special reporting agencies in rural areas, upon whom the power of making house-to-house visitation may be conferred in exceptional cases and under the special orders of Government.

All provisions for the compulsory removal of patients to hospital and the segregation of contacts have now been excluded from the Calcutta rules, and even in the interior such measures may be resorted to only very rarely and in certain specified cases. The power to employ cordons has been entirely withdrawn, and the principle has been definitely laid down that reliance is to be placed mainly on disinfection, and in the interior on the evacuation of infected quarters, and that these measures are to be encouraged by every means short of the use of force.

In accordance with the policy declared by the Government of India, 11 places of inspection in Bengal out of 16 were abolished in November 1900, and the staff retained in the remaining 5 (Chausa, Mairwa, Siliguri, Cuttack, and the Jhobra ferry) was considerably reduced. The number of plague cases detected during the year at the inspection stations was 58, of which 30 ended fatally.

The Plague Commission recommended that the rules as to medical examination and disinfection in force in Calcutta, which include the disinfection of the effects of all native crews, third class and deck passengers, and native servants sailing for ports out of India, should be carried out at all ports in Bengal from which vessels sail for foreign ports. Plague Regulation No. 14 of the 25th April 1899 was accordingly extended to the Port of Chittagong. As regards the Orissa ports, the rules, by which inspection was limited to an examination on board of the passengers and disinfection was not required, were, with the approval of the Government of India, allowed to continue.

The rules for the inspection of ships arriving in ports in Bengal were also revised, and some of the more stringent provisions removed.

As the main principles of plague administration were settled by the report of the Indian Plague Commission and by the resolution recorded on it by the

Government of India, the Bengal Plague Commission, which had been constituted under Plague Regulation No. 9, dated the 10th November 1897, for the purpose of assisting Government authorities, was abolished.

As in previous years, the Inspector-General of Police was in charge of the arrangements for despatching pilgrims to the Hedjaz. Chittagong was declared to be the port of embarkation for pilgrims from Bengal, Assam, Burma, and the eastern portions of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Pilgrimage was at first permitted, so far as Bengal was concerned, from the Chittagong Division only. Subsequently, however, on the representation of the Muhammadan Literary Society of Calcutta, the orders were so far modified as to permit of the pilgrimage being made also from the Chota Nagpur, Orissa, Dacca, and Rajshahi Divisions.

VACCINATION.

Strength of staff.

In Calcutta the staff was the same as in the previous year, viz., 6 inspecting officers and 27 vaccinators. In provincial rural areas, the inspecting staff was 247 against 246 of the preceding year. The increase of one officer is due to the appointment of an additional Head Vaccinator in the Tributary States of Orissa. The number of paid vaccinators was 73 against 120 of 1899-1900. The decrease was due to the appointment of a smaller number of vaccinators by the District Board of Puri. Among licensed vaccinators and apprentices, numbering 2,214, *plus* 1,182, or 3,396 in all, there was a decrease of 44 operators, as compared with the previous year. This is due to ordinary fluctuations. In mufassal municipalities, dispensaries, etc., the inspecting staff and operators numbered 10 and 240, against 10 and 245, respectively, in the previous year.

Number of operations performed and average per man.

The total number of operations performed in Bengal during the year under report was 2,346,311, against 2,252,521 of the preceding year, or an increase of 93,790 operations during the year under report. This increase was contributed by Provincial rural areas (45,118), Calcutta (16,970), and mufassal municipalities and dispensaries, etc. (31,702). Out of the 49 districts of Bengal, including the Tributary States of Orissa and Chota Nagpur, there was an increase of operations in 31 districts, and a decrease in 18. The total operations performed in Provincial rural areas, Calcutta, and mufassal municipalities and dispensaries, etc., were 2,158,565, 43,326, and 144,420, respectively, against 2,113,447, 26,356, and 112,718 in the previous year. The increase is most striking in the districts of Mymensingh (16,492), the Tributary States of Orissa (11,057), Chittagong (10,958), Pabna (10,043), Noakhali (9,656), Backergunge (9,464), Jessore (9,195), Darbhanga (8,237), Monghyr (7,564), Rajshahi (6,999), Faridpur (5,389), Bogra (5,024), Muzaffarpur (4,745), Burdwan (4,188), Darjeeling (4,056), and Shahabad (4,007). The decrease is specially noticeable in the districts of Balasore, Santhal Parganas, Bankura, Saran, Bhagalpur, Gaya, Rangpur, Cuttack, Patna, Puri and the Political States of Chota Nagpur, where there was a falling off of 13,254, 12,295, 12,232, 11,267, 9,147, 8,879, 8,520, 8,418, 8,099, 8,026, and 5,228 operations, respectively.

In the districts of Patna, Gaya, and Saran the decrease is attributed by the Civil Surgeons to the prevalence of plague, while in the other districts named, except Puri, it is said to be due either to the unusual floods of September 1900 or to the prevalence of malarial fever and cholera. In Puri it is attributed to the employment of a much smaller number of vaccinators by the District Board, which cannot afford to provide more free vaccination than they do, and to the very great difficulty experienced in getting licensed vaccinators owing to the extreme difficulty in realizing fees.

The average number of operations per man in rural areas was 944, against 893 of the previous year. The increase is due to the exclusion, in accordance with Bengal Government orders Nos. 1315S. and 1665S., dated, respectively, the 29th March and 19th April 1901, of apprentices in calculating the average. In Calcutta and mufassal municipalities, dispensaries, etc., the average was 1,494 and 602, against 850 and 460, respectively, of 1899-1900. This increase of work is satisfactory.

Primary vaccination.

The total number of primary vaccinations performed in Bengal during 1900-1901 was 2,227,942, against 2,203,984 of 1899-1900. Out of this number, 2,116,342 were done in rural areas, 16,783 in Calcutta, including the operations done in the Animal Vaccination Depôt, and 94,817 in mufassal municipalities and dispensaries, against 2,100,121, 15,214, and 88,649, respectively, in 1899-1900. There was thus a slight improvement in all the areas concerned. The ratio per cent. of success was 97·75, against 97·67 of the preceding year. In the three areas named, the rate of success was 97·87, 95·07, and 95·58, respectively

Protection afforded to infants.

During the year under review, out of 3,117,036, the estimated number of infants under one year available for vaccination, 589,376 were successfully vaccinated. The proportion of infants successfully vaccinated per thousand of the surviving infant population available for vaccination during the year was 189·08, against 201·25 in 1899-1900 and 156·85 in 1898-99. The greatest protection was afforded in the districts of Darjeeling (704), Malda (550), Ranchi (543), Khulna (449), and Bhagalpur (444) per mille of infant population. The districts of Howrah, Balasore, the Tributary States of Orissa, Hooghly, Bogra, Faridpur, Birbhum, Patna, Muzaffarpur, Cuttack, Shahabad, and Puri show the least amount of protection, the number of infants successfully vaccinated in these districts having been below 100 per mille of the population. As compared with the previous year, there was a marked improvement in most municipalities in the protection afforded to infants.

Revaccination.

There were 118,369 revaccinations with 70,098 successful cases, against 48,537 with 24,071 successful cases in 1899-1900. In rural areas there was an increase of 21,890 successful cases, and in Calcutta and mufassal municipalities and dispensaries, etc., the increase was 9,027 and 15,110 respectively. The ratio per cent. of successful cases was 59·26, against 49·59 of the previous year. The high percentage of success is due chiefly to the large number of revaccinations among adults who had been vaccinated in their childhood, and in whose case the prophylactic power of the vaccine virus had been destroyed.

Recess work.

During the recess, or non-working season, of 1900-1901, 113,392 operations were performed, chiefly in connection with small-pox epidemics and the up-keep of lymph for emergencies, against 94,332 in 1899-1900. There was an increase of 18,560 cases.

Six-puncture Vaccination.

Five hundred and fifty-two thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven successful primary operations were performed in six points, against 481,579 and 522,948 of 1899-1900 and 1898-99, respectively. In revaccination also the successful operations rose from 5,813 and 7,424 during 1899-1900 and 1898-99, respectively, to 9,177 in 1900-1901. This increase is satisfactory.

Factory and tea-garden vaccination.

In factories and tea-gardens with a population of 161,076, the operations performed were 7,557. Of this number, 6,332 were primary vaccinations and 1,225 re-vaccinations. In primary cases, the percentage of success was 94·82 and in revaccinations, 42·69. Besides this number, 786 operations, with 95·54 per cent. of success, were performed in certain other factories and tea-gardens, of which the population is not stated. The Civil Surgeons report that almost all the factory and tea-garden employés have been protected.

Licensed Agency.

Comparison of the work done by Licensed, District Board, Government and Municipal agencies.

There was an increase of 37,550 operations. The average per man was 937 against 592 of the previous year. The reason for the increase has been explained above.

District Board agency.

The number of operators was 37 against 87 of 1899-1900. The decrease, as already explained in paragraph 1, is chiefly due to the entertainment by the District Board of Puri of a much smaller number of men, viz., 10 against 58 of the previous year. But it is satisfactory to notice that, notwithstanding the smaller number of men employed, the operations have increased by 2,083. The average has consequently risen from 472 to 1,166. This is still much below what it should be.

Government agency.

The number of vaccinators employed was the same as in the previous year, viz., 38, but there was an increase of 7,394 operations. The average also rose from 1,021 to 1,216.

Municipal agency.

There was a decrease of 5 vaccinators, viz., 267 against 272, but the operations increased by 46,763, raising the average from 496 to 681.

Cost of, and contribution towards, vaccination.

The total cost of vaccination was Rs. 1,88,115, against Rs. 1,84,414 of the previous year, but the cost of each successful case was the same, viz., 1 anna 4 pies.

Out of the total cost of vaccination, as shown above, Rs. 4,200 were contributed by District Boards, Rs. 2,310 by Native States, and Rs. 246 from other sources, against Rs. 3,764, Rs. 2,044, and Rs. 386, respectively, of 1899-1900.

Deaths from small-pox.

The most noticeable feature in the year's record is the high death-rate from small-pox. The total number of deaths during the year was 25,302, against 14,514 in the preceding year. The death rate for the whole Province was 3·4 per 10,000—a far higher rate than in any of the previous ten years, and about twice the rate in five years of the decade. The rate was highest in the Cuttack district (36 per 10,000), Calcutta (33 per 10,000), Puri and Palamau (each 18 per 10,000), Balasore (9 per 10,000), and Midnapore (8 per 10,000). The districts which suffered least were Tippera, Malda, Birbhum, Chittagong, Khulna, Dinajpur, and Murshidabad.

In Calcutta 476 cases of small-pox were admitted into the Campbell Hospital, of which 124 were vaccinated, 4 inoculated, and 348 unprotected. The ratio per cent. of deaths among each class of admissions was 9·67, 25, and 58·62, respectively.

Animal Vaccination Depôts.

In the Animal Vaccination Depôts in Calcutta and Darjeeling 452 and 169 calves were vaccinated, against 411 and 173, respectively, in the previous year. The amount of lanoline paste, in grains, manufactured was 65,832 and 50,329, respectively, against 58,800 and 49,538 of 1899-1900.

Some difficulty was felt during the year in supplying from the two animal vaccination depôts the quantity of lymph required for the Province, inasmuch as in many districts the arm-to-arm method of vaccination is being gradually superseded by vaccination direct from the calf, or from lanoline lymph manufactured in the Calcutta and Darjeeling Depôts. Arrangements have now been made under which the principal depôt will be relieved of the work of supplying vaccinated calves and lymph to the Calcutta Municipality, the work being undertaken by the Health Officer to the Corporation. This, it is hoped, will remove the difficulty felt.

Methods of Vaccination.

During the year under review 280,502 primary vaccinations were performed with calf lymph, 220,347 with lanoline lymph, and 1,727,093 by the arm-to-arm process. The ratio per cent. of success under each of these methods of vaccination was 98·46, 94·54 and 98·04, respectively; and 32,556, 44,617, and 41,196 revaccinations were also performed under each of the above three processes of vaccination with a success of 61·10, 51·66 and 65·91 per cent., respectively.

Supply of lymph to the Nepal Darbar and Sikkim State.

Four hundred and forty grains of lymph were supplied from the Animal Vaccination Depôt, Darjeeling, to the Nepal Darbar, which are reported to have produced excellent results. Two thousand four hundred and fifty-eight grains of lymph were also supplied from the same depôt to the Sikkim State.

Emigration.

COLONIAL EMIGRATION.

Requisition and despatch of labour.

THERE were six agencies at work, as in the four previous years. There was an increase both in the demand and supply of labour during the year under report. Of the importing colonies, Demerara still easily occupies the first position as regards the number needed. In the case of Natal the demand was less than half that of last year, whereas in Fiji it was more than double. Mauritius, which had taken no labourers last year, started operations again this year. No labourers were required for Surinam.

Terms of engagement of intending emigrants.

The terms of agreement remained the same as in the preceding year, except those for the colony of Trinidad, in which two important alterations were made—(1) the period of service for female emigrants was reduced from five to three years, and (2) employers of labour are now required to provide rations for twelve instead of three months.

Recruiting operations.

Of the 1,088 licenses granted, 27 only were cancelled for misconduct as against 801 licenses granted and 43 cancellations in the preceding year. A large increase is again noticed in the number of coolies recruited during the year, there being 18,489 as against 14,051 in 1899. Of these, 2½ per cent. were registered in Bengal, 9 per cent. in Bihar, 55 per cent. in the North-Western Provinces, and 26½ per cent. in Oudh, as against 5, 11, 54, and 29 per cent., respectively, in the previous year. It is noticeable that during 1900, after a lapse of several years, recruitment was again extended to the Punjab and the Central Provinces, where a total number of 1,360 coolies were registered. Emigration from the congested area of Bihar does not increase in popularity.

History of intending emigrants subsequent to registration.

During the year under review 19,003 emigrants passed through the sub-depôts, including 514 who had remained over at the end of the preceding year. Of this number, 3,199 did not proceed to Calcutta, 724 were rejected as unfit, 83 deserted or left for other causes, so that 14,992 actually arrived in Calcutta.

Sanitation and management of depôts.

There was a slight increase in the cases of sickness and deaths, the largest number occurring in the depôts for the emigrants awaiting shipment to Demerara, Trinidad, Mauritius, and Fiji.

Embarkation of emigrants.

Of the 11,674 emigrants who embarked, 10,095 were Hindus and 1,575 Muhammadans. Of these, 4,588 proceeded to Demerara, 1,878 to Trinidad, 670 to Jamaica, 1,753 to Mauritius, 481 to Natal, and 2,304 to Fiji. These 11,674 emigrants included 235 return emigrants. The steamers conveyed emigrants to Mauritius and Natal only, the ships proceeding to the other colonies. The death-rate on the whole appears to have been high, being 2·30 per cent. on the 15 sailing vessels as compared with 1·05 per cent. on 17 vessels in the preceding year.

Returned emigrants.

The number of emigrants who returned from the colonies was 3,147 as compared with 2,421 in 1899. There were 83 deaths, or 2·78 per cent., as compared with 52, or 2·12 per cent., in the previous year.

The largest number of emigrants (1,145) returned from Demerara, with an aggregate saving of Rs. 1,59,730, or on an average of Rs. 139-8 per head. Trinidad comes next with a smaller number of returning emigrants (720), and shows an average saving of Rs. 214 per head. The smallest number (17) returned from Réunion without any savings. The all-round average saving per head was Rs. 165 as against Rs. 159 in the previous year. Of the total number of emigrants who returned to India, 1,727 brought back savings. Many of the remainder were dependants.

Particulars of emigrants resident in the colonies.

By the standard of (1) average remittances and (2) average estimated savings for the year 1899, the colonies rank as follows:—(*a*) Natal, Trinidad, Mauritius, Jamaica, and Demerara; (*b*) Jamaica, Surinam, Natal, Fiji, Demerara, Trinidad, and Mauritius.

The colonies of Surinam, Réunion, and Guadeloupe do not exchange money-orders with this country.

Administration of estates.

There were 490 estates under administration during the year, valued at Rs. 53,479-13-6. Of these, 321, valued at Rs. 27,322, were finally disposed of, the sum of Rs. 20,473-1-9 having been paid in respect of 214 estates, and the balance (Rs. 6,848-14-3) at the credit of 107 estates lapsed to the Indian and Colonial Governments concerned, owing, in some instances, to the absence of heirs and in others to inability to trace them from the incorrect descriptive particulars furnished by their emigrant relatives at the time of registration. Besides the final disposal of these 321 estates, heirs were traced in 62 estates, valued at Rs. 13,908-6-1, and that sum was in course of payment. Enquiries for heirs were therefore completed in 383 estates, or 78 per cent. of the total number under administration, as against 225, or 58 per cent., in 1899. There were thus, at the close of the year under report, 107 estates under enquiry, valued at Rs. 12,249-7-5, being 22 per cent. of the total number as against 42 per cent. in the previous year.

Financial.

An increase of Rs. 5,094-14 was obtained in the receipts, which amounted to Rs. 33,207-14, while the expenditure decreased from Rs. 33,278-6-7 to Rs. 28,120-3-8, the year closing with a surplus of Rs. 5,087-10-4 as against deficits of Rs. 3,883-0-9 in 1897, Rs. 10,367-10-6 in 1898, and Rs. 5,165-6-7 in 1899.

INLAND EMIGRATION.

The total number of emigrants despatched to the labour districts in Assam, Cachar and Sylhet increased from 33,693 in 1899 to 65,190 during the year under review. This rise in the volume of emigration almost to double that of last year was due to bad harvests in the recruitment districts, but the numbers have been so large of recent years that the conditions of labour in Assam must now be familiar throughout the tract. All the emigrants embarked at Goalundo, Dhubri having been given up as an original port of embarkation.

Transport and mortality during transit.

Of the 65,190 emigrants embarked, 46,635 were destined for Assam, 6,838 for Cachar, and 11,717 for Sylhet. The number of casualties during the river journey increased from 80 in 1899 to 227 during the year under review. This rise in casualties was due mainly to epidemics or cholera, which accounted for 186 out of the 214 deaths. The death-rate during the journey from Goalundo in 1899 was exceptionally low, and was not due to any laxity in the enforcement of the precautionary rules prescribed by Government.

There was a reduction in the percentage of way-bills returned to the Superintendent of Emigration from 94 per cent. in 1899 to 86 during 1900. The instructions issued on this point under Act I of 1882 by the Chief Commissioner of Assam to his District Officers will, no doubt, be repeated under the amended Assam Labour and Emigration Act, VI of 1901, and will, it is trusted, lead to a better result in future.

Recruiting agencies.

Coolies were recruited, as in the previous years, either by (i) licensed contractors, (ii) special local agents, (iii) certificated garden sardars, or (iv) as free emigrants. There were two contractors, as in the previous year, with 16 licensed recruiters, as against 17 in 1899, working under them; 17 special local agents working under section 62 of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1 of 1882, as against 12 in 1899; and 118 local agents licensed under section 59 of the Act, as compared with 108 in the preceding year. The number of garden sardars placed under the supervision of these agents decreased from 5,325 in 1899 to 4,045 in 1900, and the average number of sardars under each agent from 49 in 1899 to 34. Notwithstanding this decrease of 1,280, the number of sardars employed on behalf of the tea-gardens seems still to be unduly large; for each sardar failed to obtain more than three recruits on the average.

Of the 65,190 emigrants despatched to the labour districts, 26,300 or 40 per cent., as against 44 per cent. in 1899, were recruited as free coolies; 1,337 emigrants, or only 2 per cent., were recruited by the licensed contractors; and 8,060, or 12 per cent., by the special local agents. The largest number, 29,493 or 45 per cent., as against 38 per cent. in 1899, was collected by the garden sardars. Hitherto the so-called "free" coolies formed the bulk of the recruits, and in Bengal the free emigrants still predominate. By Act VI of 1901, special privileges have been granted to garden sardars; and in future not only should the malpractices connected with recruiting operations decrease, but the change ought to be economical to employers of labour, as their garden sardars will not have to compete with unlicensed recruiters.

Recruitment.

The original number of emigrants of all classes embarked from the recruiting districts of this Province was 50,913; the remainder, 14,277, were emigrants recruited in other provinces.

Of the 1,498 emigrants recruited by contractors, the largest number, viz., 1,432 or 95 per cent. as in the previous year, was registered in the 24-Parganas, and the rest from the districts of Bankura and Balasore. According to the registers, 43 per cent. of these recruits were natives of Madras, 32 per cent. of Bengal, and 18 per cent. of Orissa. It is noteworthy that of the large number registered in the 24-Parganas, only three were natives of that district. Of the 11,282 coolies registered by special local agents, Manbhum contributed, as in the previous year, the largest number, viz., 6,738, or 59 per cent., Ranchi 4,112, or 36 per cent., and the rest were recruited from the districts of Midnapore, Singhbhum and the Sonthal Parganas.

Casualties between recruitment and embarkation.

Between recruitment and embarkation there were 524 casualties, due to releases, desertions and death among all classes of emigrants, as compared with 555 in 1899. Considering that the number of recruits was almost double that of the previous year, the decrease in the total casualties would have been reckoned as satisfactory had not the mortality been disproportionately high; of the 524 casualties, so large a number as 132 being caused by death, of which 119 were due to cholera. This large number of deaths was due to an outbreak of cholera originating at Asansol, whence, in spite of the stringent application of the segregation rules and the adoption of other measures for checking its spread, the disease was carried to Naihati, Goalundo and the river routes.

Bills to amend the Inland Emigration Acts.

The most important question which occupied the attention of Government during the year under review was the amendment of the law relating to emigration to Assam. The Assam Labour and Emigration Act VI of 1901, which has since been passed by the Government of India, has not only amended the previous Act I of 1882, but also embodies with modifications the Inland Emigrants' Health Act I (B.C.) of 1889. Draft notifications to be issued under sections 3 and 90 of the Act have been submitted to the Government of India for approval; and a revised set of rules, incorporating the rules previously issued under Act I of 1882 and Act I (B.C.) of 1889, with the necessary modifications and improvements so as to bring them into conformity with the provisions and spirit of the new Act, is now under preparation.

Sanitary arrangements.

Further steps were taken to provide latrine accommodation, urinals and shelters for emigrant passengers at certain railway stations, and improvements were made in the rules issued in 1899 for the segregation and treatment of emigrants infected with epidemic diseases.

Miscellaneous.

An additional route has been opened *vid* Manibari ghat and Jatrapur for the despatch of emigrants recruited in the Sonthal Parganas, and Purulia has been made a halting place for the coolies recruited in the Chota Nagpur Division (except Hazaribagh), who will no longer be kept at Asansol with the coolies recruited in the Central Provinces, but will be allowed to proceed direct to Naihati. Arrangements have been made for a uniform system of repatriation of emigrants with the object of ensuring that the emigrants who are sent back from Assam, or while *en route* to that Province, may reach their homes safely.

Medical Relief.

CALCUTTA MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

JUDGED by statistics the year 1900 appears to have been exceptionally unhealthy. The death-rate per mille in the town of Calcutta rose from 37·8 to 53·88, and in Howrah from 44·56 to 60·50. These figures are based on the population shown in the census of 1891, and a calculation based on the provisional figures arrived at in the census of 1901, reduces the ratio for Calcutta to 43·54 and that for Howrah to 44·69. Even allowing for this, however, there was a considerable increase in the mortality from all the principal diseases. Plague, which prevailed with greater virulence and caused no less than 8,354 deaths against 2,332 in 1899, is, no doubt, the most important factor in increasing the rate of mortality; but the percentage of deaths from other prevalent diseases shows an increase under every heading. Different theories have been put forward by different officers as to the cause of the increase, but they are of a very conjectural character. It is, however, evident that the unusual rainfall of September last had much to do with the increased death-rate.

There was a large increase of 32,520 in the number of outdoor patients. This was mainly due to the greater unhealthiness of the year, but about one-third of this is only nominal, being due to the inclusion in this report, for the first time, of the statistics of the Municipal and Dockyard dispensaries at Kidderpore, which had hitherto been shown in the Report on Charitable Dispensaries. The total number of indoor patients rose from 24,146 to 28,372. In both classes the increase was pretty generally distributed, and was due to the unhealthiness of the year. The increase of 150 out-patients at the Presidency General Hospital justifies the continued maintenance of that department, on which doubts had been thrown. The Shambu Nath Pundit Hospital is rapidly rising in popularity. The number of European seamen admitted into the General Hospital is said to have fallen, though the numbers arriving in the port increased by nearly 10 per cent. The Dufferin Victoria Hospital for women increased its tale of out-patients by 749, but the in-patients fell off; their number is still insignificant—a daily average of only 9·56.

Excluding the cases treated in the Eye Infirmary, the death-rate for all the institutions rose from 14·60 to 17·57, the highest mortality recorded for eleven years. All the larger hospitals recorded a higher mortality, except the Mayo and the Shambu Nath Pundit. The rate, as usual, was highest in the Campbell and Howrah Hospitals.

The number of admissions for small-pox rose from 42 to 240, but the death-rate fell from 47·61 to 42·91. Of the 239 persons admitted into the Campbell Hospital for small-pox, 177, or 74·05 per cent., were unprotected. Attention has already been drawn to the inefficient state of vaccination in the town which these figures and the statistics previously furnished have brought to light, and directions have been issued for a thorough enquiry to be made into the matter, through the Corporation of Calcutta. The number of admissions for cholera rose from 355 to 728, the rate of mortality being 61·12 against 63·94. The mortality was highest in the Howrah General Hospital. There were fifteen cases of cholera among the patients of the Campbell Hospital, ten of which proved fatal. The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals attributes the outbreak of the disease in this institution in two successive years to the vicinity of the hospital to the municipal refuse depôt and platform. Steps are being taken to abate the nuisance caused by this, but looking to the fact that the platform has been in existence for a long time without causing an outbreak

of disease, it is doubtful whether the Inspector-General's conclusion is correct. The percentage of deaths from dysentery was exceptionally high in the General Hospital, being 11·11 against 3·03 in the previous year, and is attributed to a larger number of chronic cases. Malarial fever caused 5,456 admissions against 4,376 in the previous year, and it seems, from the rise in the rate of mortality from 9·12 to 11·01, that the cases were of severer type. Four hundred and forty-nine cases of plague were admitted during the year, of which 92 recovered and 357 died, giving a death-rate of 79·51 per cent.

There was an increase in the number of operations, the figures for the past two years being 26,023 and 25,109, respectively. Of these cases, 188 ended fatally, giving a percentage of ·72 against ·61 in the previous year. The increase is shared by all the institutions, except the Medical College and the General Hospital, in which latter institution it is accounted for again by the admission of fewer seamen.

In the Eden Hospital the number of women and children admitted increased from 1,494 to 1,659. The death-rate for Europeans and Eurasians was 5·30 against 5·45 and for all others, 8·96 against 9·55. The mortality among European and Eurasian children was rather high, being 15·87 against 14·10, and the increase is attributed to the admission of a large number of cases in moribund condition. Confinement cases increased from 638 to 673. This institution is steadily, if slowly, growing in popularity, and contrasts favourably in this respect with the Dufferin Victoria Hospital, which seems to make little progress.

In the Shama Churn Law Eye Hospital the number of indoor patients rose from 476 to 518, but that of outdoor patients diminished from 13,103 to 12,816. Operations for extraction of lens numbered 290, in 81·37 per cent. of which vision was restored—a most satisfactory record.

The work of the nurses at the Medical College and the Presidency General Hospitals, under the supervision of the Clewer Sisters, is favourably reported on by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals. The Clewer community has recently sent out an additional Sister for supervising the nursing arrangements of the Calcutta hospitals, and a scheme has been prepared for improving the system of nursing at those institutions.

The invested capital of the Calcutta and Howrah hospitals rose from Rs. 5,91,700 to Rs. 5,96,200,—an increase of only Rs. 4,500, which was invested by the Mayo and Howrah Hospitals. Excluding opening balances, the total income amounted to Rs. 9,87,967, or Rs. 9,202 less than in 1899. The cost to Government decreased by Rs. 25,346, while the receipts from paying patients increased from Rs. 55,358 to Rs. 63,346, owing chiefly to the higher rate charged for private rooms in the General Hospital. The receipts from local funds also show an increase of Rs. 7,446; while the receipts from Hospital Port Dues Fund fell by Rs. 9,843, owing to the admission of fewer seamen. Subscriptions from Europeans show a slight increase, but those from natives fell off by Rs. 2,401. The expenditure fell from Rs. 9,93,230 to Rs. 9,84,681, the decrease being mainly due to smaller expenditure on the new buildings at the Presidency General Hospital.

EDEN SANITARIUM.

The convalescent side of the Eden Sanitarium at Darjeeling remained open from 11th March to 3rd November 1900, and the hospital portion throughout the year. The number of admissions fell from 428 to 384—a number lower than the lowest figures recorded during any of the past ten years. The decrease occurred among the patients admitted to the second and third classes, and is attributed to the reduction in the number of visitors to Darjeeling caused by the disaster of 1899. The admissions in other classes show an increase.

Of the 384 persons admitted during the year, 280 were patients and 104 relatives and friends, against 352 and 76, respectively, in the previous year. The daily average number of patients shows a decrease from 38·64 to 21·17, and the average length of time spent by each patient in the institution was much less than in the previous year. Debility and malarial fever were as usual the most common complaints, and accounted for 70 and 97 admissions, respectively.

Four patients died against 10 in 1899, while 15 left relieved and 261 completely cured. The total number of operations shows a slight reduction, viz., from 84 to 80, but all of them proved successful. Nine persons at different times occupied free beds, against 12 in the previous year.

The total income of the institution amounted to Rs. 27,799, against Rs. 36,800 in 1899, thus showing a decrease of Rs. 9,001, which is due to the reduction in the number of patients. The expenses, on the other hand, rose from Rs. 34,398 to Rs. 35,372, chiefly owing to the inclusion of Rs. 4,709, cost of fittings and furniture of the Surgical block lately purchased. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 4,849. The average daily cost of diet per patient was the same as in the previous year, viz., Re. 1-6.

CHARITABLE DISPENSARIES.

There were in all 532 dispensaries open on the 31st December 1900, showing a net increase of 19 in the course of the year. The number was really greater by 3, as 3 out of 4, which were returned as closed, were merely transferred to a different category. Fifteen were established by District Boards, and the annual additions made to such dispensaries in the Province is indicative of the increasing interest which these bodies are taking in providing medical aid for the sick poor of their districts. The district of Purnea, which has hitherto been very poorly supplied with medical institutions, contributes 6 out of the 23 newly opened, while a seventh, which previously existed as a private institution, has been brought under Government supervision. Some of the unhealthy districts of Eastern Bengal also show a gratifying increase in the number of their medical institutions.

Patients.

The total number of indoor and outdoor patients treated rose from 47,897 and 3,243,346 in 1899 to 50,097 and 3,417,284, respectively, in 1900, giving a total increase of 176,138. The newly-opened institutions are responsible for 52,500 of the increase, which illustrates how far they have supplied a want. These figures do not include 42,063 patients treated in the Darjeeling Terai, and in temporary dispensaries opened during epidemics and fairs, or by travelling Civil Hospital Assistants employed on railway lines, nor the patients who received treatment from the Ranaghat Medical Mission, which affords a large amount of medical relief to the surrounding people. The percentage of population treated rose to 4·96. It is to be feared that the increase in the number of patients attending is due as much to the unhealthiness of the year, as to the popularity of the Government dispensaries, and it would, in all probability, have been much greater, but for the prevalence of plague in some of the districts which deterred people from seeking medical relief in some of the dispensaries. Of the 19 dispensaries which show the most marked falling off in attendance, 16 are in the Patna Division and Monghyr, where there was a severe outbreak of plague.

Diseases treated.

The total number of patients treated for cholera rose from 10,638 in 1899 to 21,371 in 1900: of these, the Patna Division contributed 5,604 and the Dacca Division 4,910. The number of cases of malarial fever treated during the year is much the same as in the previous year, being 629,746 as against 628,173. Cases under dysentery and diarrhœa increased from 80,583 and 87,477, respectively, in 1899 to 89,252 and 96,255. Owing to a large increase in the Rajshahi Division, the number of small-pox cases treated rose from 81 to 240. Six hundred and fifty-six plague cases were treated in the dispensaries during the year under report against two during 1899, the majority receiving treatment at dispensaries in the Gaya district. One special epidemic deserves notice. A disease locally known as "Batphut" ascertained to be prevalent in a portion of the Khondmals of the Orissa Tributary States was, under the orders of Government, investigated and pronounced to be one of virulent syphilis, probably introduced from the Sonepur Native State in the Central Provinces; necessary arrangements have been made for the treatment of the disease locally.

Surgical operations.

The total number of operations performed during 1900 was 145,678 "Principal," and 902 "Secondary," or a total of 146,580 against 145,379 in 1899, showing an increase of 1,201. The percentage of deaths was ·13 as compared with ·16 in

1899. Of the more important surgical operations, the number of ovariotomies increased from 9 to 12. There were 2,388 extraction of lens, 93 litholapaxies and 126 lithotomies.

Class and sex of patients.

The total number of males treated shows an increase of 115,636, or 5·72 per cent.; that of females an increase of 21,705, or 4·19 per cent., and that of children an increase of 38,797, or 5·15 per cent. Hindus increased by 60,096 and Musalmans by 111,896. In nearly all the dispensaries, with a view to increasing their popularity with women patients, improved arrangements for their treatment and privacy have been made; but time must be allowed for these to become generally known and appreciated.

Income and expenditure.

The total income of the dispensaries was Rs. 11,49,729-8-11, or Rs. 1,47,850-2-8 more than that of the previous year. Excluding the opening balance, the increase was Rs. 80,521-2-9. Receipts from municipal and other local funds amounted to Rs. 5,38,902-2-11, or 46·87 per cent., against Rs. 5,00,011-8-10 and 49·9, respectively, in 1899. Taken separately, the District Board contributions constituted 19·83 per cent. of the total income, against 19·31 per cent. in 1899. The payments made by municipalities increased by Rs. 14,323-13-4 and were 20·3 per cent of the total income against 22·43 per cent. in 1899. Subscriptions from Europeans and Natives constituted 26·96 per cent. as against 25·57 per cent. in 1899. There was a very gratifying increase of Rs. 50,430 in the amount of subscriptions from natives, which was distributed over a large number of institutions. The increase in private subscriptions to Local Fund Hospitals is particularly gratifying, as vindicating the plan adopted last year of securing to these institutions the full benefit of the contributions they are able to obtain from the charitable public. The amount contributed by Government was Rs. 17,942-15-3 in excess of that so contributed in the previous year, and the special allowances similarly given increased by Rs. 16,420-15-1. The total expenditure, excluding investments, was Rs. 10,09,606-3-4, or Rs. 1,06,915-11-2 in excess of the previous year, an increase mainly accounted for by the addition to the number of dispensaries. The cost of diet rose with the price of food-grains, and more extensive purchases of European medicines were made. Thus establishment charges were more by Rs. 22,169-5-9 than in 1899, the cost of diet rose from Rs. 77,673 to Rs. 88,949, and of European medicines from Rs. 1,34,214 to Rs. 1,67,765.

Inspections.

During the year the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals inspected 133 institutions, including 31 Sadar or head-quarter hospitals, 28 police-hospitals and 29 jail hospitals and jails. The number of outlying dispensaries inspected by the Civil Surgeons four times and upwards increased from 195 in 1899 to 202 in 1900, giving a proportion of 44·1 per cent.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

The total number of admissions into the five native asylums in Bengal increased from 220 to 234. The increase occurred in the asylums at Dullunda, Dacca, and Patna, and was largest at Dacca, where it occurred chiefly among criminal lunatics. The same asylum shows a diminution in the number of recoveries considerably above the average, which is attributed to the large number of chronic cases of previous years remaining there. The number of criminal lunatics admitted and re-admitted in the course of the year is the largest on record during the last ten years, amounting to 124. The year closed with a total of 482 criminal lunatics in confinement—a number slightly in excess of the decennial average.

Out of the total admissions of the year, in 80 cases only were the causes of insanity traced; in 58 of these it was physical, ganja-smoking being, as usual, the potent factor in a majority of the cases.

The number of admissions to hospital rose from 576 to 962, the increase occurring in the asylums at Dullunda, Dacca, and Cuttack, and being attributed to the unhealthiness of the towns where the asylums are situated. The average daily number in hospital fell from 86·21 to 79·01. The percentage of death shows a slight increase, viz., from 9·63 to 10·63.

Two escapes occurred in the course of the year—one from the Dullunda Asylum and the other from Dacca. The warders in fault were punished in both instances.

The receipts of the five asylums amounted to Rs. 9,204, viz., Rs. 3,199 from paying-patients and Rs. 6,005 from manufactures, against Rs. 2,530 and Rs. 5,428 in 1899. The total expenditure increased by Rs. 7,358, which is attributed to larger expenditure under the heads of Diet and Public Works.

It has been decided to construct a central lunatic asylum by an enlargement of the asylum at Berhampore, and to close the asylums at Dullunda, Patna, and Cuttack. The work has been taken up, and will, it is hoped, be completed during the current year.

In the European Asylum at Bhowanipore the number of patients remaining at the close of the year was 37. Sixteen were admitted in the course of the year, being three less than in the preceding twelve months. The causes of insanity were traced in only eight cases. The health of the patients shows a slight improvement, the rate of mortality being 10·32 against 10·96 in 1899. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 20,452 to Rs. 30,080, the increase occurring chiefly in Public Works charges: Rs. 15,263 were contributed by Government and Rs. 14,817 received from paying patients. The female ward was, as usual, overcrowded. Plans for an enlargement of this ward have been prepared, and the work will shortly be taken in hand.

CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT.

During the year 4,331 analyses were performed as compared with 4,195 in 1899. Of these, 2,247 were done by the General Department of the Laboratory; and in the Medico-legal Department, 2,084 analyses were performed in connection with 1,150 cases. As compared with the previous year's figures, the General Department shows an increase of 29 analyses and the Medico-legal Department an increase of 107.

In addition to his analytical work, the Chemical Examiner in his capacity as Professor of Chemistry in the Calcutta Medical College lectured on Chemistry and gave forty demonstrations in Practical Chemistry. Lectures were also given by the Additional Chemical Examiner and Assistant Chemical Examiner.

In the General Department there was a large decrease in the number of samples of kerosine oil examined for flash point: the figures being for 1899 567 and for 1900 391. The increase in the number of sugars examined from 32 to 270 is the result of the assessment of countervailing duty by the customs on imported bounty-fed sugars. There was a rise from 48 to 84 in the number of opium samples examined in connection with Excise prosecutions. Sixty-two samples of dynamite, gelignite and blasting gelatine, and 575 samples of fulminate of mercury from the Dum-Dum Ammunition Factory (as against 5 and 503, respectively, during the previous year) were tested and found to be of good quality. There has been a large increase in the number of samples of nitro-explosives examined, and the much larger number of fulminates reported on is due to the increased output from the Dum-Dum Factory in connection with the wars in South Africa and China. One hundred and forty-two samples of drinking water, the majority of which were received from jails in Bengal and Assam, were analysed during the year as against 115 for the previous year. The results were as follows:—

Good 18—Suspicious or indifferent 26—Usable or fair 83—Impure or bad 15. The percentage of good or usable water compares favourably with that of the previous year.

A number of references of considerable variety was also made to the Chemical Examiner on special points.

In the Medico-legal Department the viscera of 408 individuals suspected to have been poisoned were examined in 1900 as compared with 380 in 1899. Poison was detected in 53·43 per cent. of the cases, the corresponding percentage in the previous year being 56·05. Opium as usual heads the list of poisons employed. Including morphine, it was found in 29·61 per cent. of the cases, arsenic comes second, being found in 11·64 per cent. of the cases: and the two percentages are much the same as in the previous year. Of the other poisons

employed, aconite was the most popular, being formed in 3·18 cases. The viscera of 203 horned cattle were examined in 1900 as compared with 148 in the preceding year; arsenic was detected in 74·13 per cent. of the cases examined, the percentage in the previous year being 67·22. The number of cases and article examined for human blood or seminal and other stains, 197 and 397, respectively, was much the same as in the previous year.

The new Chemical Block was opened for work in December 1899, and has now been practically completed as regards fittings.

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

Education.*

Number under instruction.

THE following table compares the number of schools and colleges in Bengal and the number of pupils attending them in the two years 1899-1900 and 1900-1901:—

CLASS OF INSTITUTION.	1899-1900.		1900-1901.		Average number of pupils.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	1900.	1901.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—						
University ... ... Arts Colleges	44	7,868	46	8,199	178·8	180·3
Secondary ... ... { High English schools ...	471	107,922	483	113,483	229·1	235·8
Middle ditto ...	930	62,393	947	68,393	74·8	73·2
Do. vernacular schools ...	1,045	57,099	1,013	54,761	54·6	53·9
Primary ... ... { Upper primary schools ...	4,309	172,853	4,548	175,214	40·1	41·3
Lower ditto ...	48,759	1,402,879	45,984	1,329,698	24·4	24·3
Special (including Madrasahs and institutions for professional training).	604	16,188	613	17,439	33·1	28·4
Female	2,759	69,576	2,688	61,606	22·7	22·9
Total	53,891	1,666,918	52,065	1,529,137	29·0	29·2
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—						
(1) Advanced, teaching—						
(a) Arabic or Persian	1,282	16,439	1,164	15,647	12·8	13·2
(b) Sanskrit	1,351	12,259	1,191	10,917	9·1	8·9
(2) Elementary, teaching a vernacular only or mainly—						
(a) With ten pupils and upwards	709	11,306	965	16,198	16·1	16·7
(b) With less than ten pupils	3,226	20,855	2,734	17,398	6·6	6·3
(3) Elementary, teaching the Koran only	4,460	57,547	3,852	56,191	14·2	14·4
(4) Other schools not conforming to the Departmental standards.	134	3,071	127	2,370	22·9	20·3
Total	10,762	121,577	10,076	118,191	11·8	11·7
GRAND TOTAL	64,653	1,687,595	62,142	1,638,928	26·1	26·4

During the year under report the total number of institutions decreased by 2,511, or 3·8 per cent., and the total number of pupils by 49,267, or 2·09 per cent. The growing unpopularity of middle English and middle vernacular schools was remarked on in last year's report, and no change could be expected in the year under review, though the recent orders of Government, providing that for the lowest classes the medium of instruction must be in the vernacular, will probably effect a change. The decrease now reported, however, is chiefly accounted for by primary schools, the vitality of which last year was such as to call for special notice. The decrease has been assigned to a number of causes, such as plague, agricultural depression, visitation of floods, and the elimination of *bogus* schools, due to closer supervision. These causes do not, however, satisfactorily explain the decrease in the Burdwan and Dacca Divisions, unless a most thorough elimination of *bogus* schools has occurred there, and the Director of Public Instruction has been asked to make a further examination as to the reasons for the decrease in these two divisions and to report the result to Government. The number of pupils attending Arts colleges has slightly increased, and the increase of the previous year in special schools and their pupils has continued.

Ratio of pupils to population.

In all institutions, public and private, in the Province, 26·6 per cent. of the male and 1·8 per cent. of the female population of school-going age were at school, against 28·9 and 1·9 per cent., respectively, in the previous year. The difference in the degrees of educational progress attained in the several districts is as marked as ever,

* See also maps Nos. 18, 14, 15, and 16 at the end of the volume.

varying in the case of male students from 62 in Calcutta and 53 in Chittagong and Midnapore to 11 in the Orissa Tributary Mahals, Chittagong Hill Tracts, and Palamau. All the Bihar districts except Patna return a percentage little higher than the latter figure.

Schools according to management.

Government schools proper have decreased by 21 per cent. in number and 7·3 per cent. in attendance. Schools managed by District or Municipal Boards increased by 8·5 per cent. in number and 3·8 per cent. in strength. There was a decrease in the number and strength of those (both aided and unaided) under private management.

Financial results.

The total expenditure on education was Rs. 1,15,75,590, against Rs. 1,13,94,558 in the previous year. The portion met from Provincial Revenues decreased by Rs. 93,043, and was 20·1 of the whole expenditure. The proportion contributed by district funds was 10·7, or ·4 above that of the previous year. Municipal fund expenditure was ·8 of the whole, as in 1899-1900. That met from fees increased by Rs. 1,34,422, and amounted to 46·2 of the total expenditure. The average cost of educating each student borne by Government has fallen in institutions of all classes except in training schools.

Tours and inspections.

The Director of Public Instruction was on tour for 70 days in the year. He also took part in 49 meetings held to discuss subjects of more or less educational interest. The inspection work of the subordinate officers generally was satisfactory. All of the 52 Deputy Inspectors except one spent the prescribed number of days on tour, and the limit fixed for the 212 Sub-Inspectors was in all cases exceeded by them, though their work to some extent was interfered with by the census duties they were called on to perform. The number of inspecting pandits was the same as in the previous year. During the year a code of rules was, with the sanction of Government, issued for the guidance of the subordinate inspecting agency. Outside the departmental inspections, District and Subdivisional Officers have evinced their interest in local education by frequent visits to the schools in their jurisdiction.

University education.

The total number of colleges was 44, as in the previous year. Eleven of these are maintained wholly by Government and 1 by a municipality, 7 are aided and 25 unaided. The Harendra Lal College at Munshigunge was abolished during the year, but a new unaided college, named Promotha-Manmatha College, was started at Tangail, in the district of Mymensingh. The number of students in Arts colleges rose from 7,868 to 8,199. The Bethune College shows 42 students as against 35 last year, and the good results of last year have continued. During the year certain rules were introduced with regard to the residence of students, which will, if properly carried out, remove a great evil. The total expenditure on Arts colleges for the year, without taking into account the expenditure on the Bihar National College, the Bishop's College, and the Martinière College for boys, which furnished no returns, amounted to Rs. 7,52,329, of which Rs. 3,90,038 was spent on the 11 Government colleges—a sum of Rs. 18,637 in excess of that spent in the preceding year. The Government share in the cost of educating each student has, however, decreased slightly; the average cost of each boy in the Government colleges was Rs. 178-1-7, Rs. 100-7-2 in the aided colleges, and Rs. 45-3-8 in the unaided institutions. Of the Rs. 178-1-7, Government paid Rs. 83-5-6, the balance being contributed by fees and endowments.

Success at University examinations.

The total number of students sent up for the F.A. examination was 3,273 as against 3,037 in the previous year. The number of passes at this examination declined from 1,142 to 1,039. The total number of candidates for the B.A. examination was 1,688 as against 1,667, of whom only 311 passed as against 461. The number of candidates for the M.A. examination was 219 as against 206, of whom 91 passed as against 92. For the B.L. examination there were 553 candidates, of whom 160 passed. In the preceding year 102 candidates passed out of 451. The fluctuations in the percentage of successes attained at the various examinations held during the last six years are remarkable, and the unusual decline in the number of passes in the B.A. examination has attracted the attention of the Calcutta University, who, it is understood,

have appointed a Committee to enquire into the cause of this decline. Among the more important regulations adopted by the Calcutta University during the year were those relating to the institution of two examinations and two degrees—the B. Sc. and D. Sc. Another useful regulation has been the introduction of sanitary science and physiology as optional subjects for the First Arts examination.

Research scholarships.

Of the six research-scholars elected in 1900 and 1901, one is engaged on physico-chemical research, another on researches in astronomy, a third is working in the Magnetic Observatory, and a fourth in the Museum of the Geological Survey Office with a view to carrying on petrological research. The two others are engaged on literary research—one in the Sanskrit language with special reference to comparative philology and Indian palæography, and the other in Vaishnavism.

Secondary education.

There was an increase in the number of secondary schools by 5 and in the number of pupils from 230,433 to 233,074, or by 1·1 per cent. There was a slight decrease in the amount expended from Provincial Revenues. The total number of passes at the Entrance examination was 2,771, against 3,155 in the previous year. The number of successful candidates at the middle English and middle vernacular schools shows a large decrease.

The total expenditure on secondary schools for boys and girls from Provincial Revenues was Rs. 3,63,434, from District Funds Rs. 2,12,331, and from Municipal Funds Rs. 17,979. It is as yet too early to judge of the success likely to attend the scheme for the bifurcation of studies, which was described in last year's report and was introduced this year. There was a satisfactory increase in the number of teachers with higher qualifications in high schools. M. A.'s increased by 9, B. A.'s by 91, F.A.'s by 74, and those holding Sanskrit Titleship examination certificates by 45.

Primary education.

There was a considerable decrease in the number of primary schools, viz., from 48,107 to 46,244, or by 3·8 per cent., the number of pupils falling from 1,244,800 to 1,195,739, or by 3·9 per cent. The causes assigned for this decline have been already referred to. During the year 2,869 schools sent up candidates for the Upper Primary Scholarship examination as against 2,969 in the previous year. Of these, 2,118 were successful as against 2,343. In the Lower Primary Scholarship examination, 14,135 schools sent up candidates as compared with 14,209 in the previous year. Of these, 11,505 were successful, the number in the preceding year being 11,261. Rupees 16,13,543 was spent on Primary Education during the year. Of this, Rs. 4,44,398 was met from Provincial Revenues, Rs. 10,92,974 from District Funds, and Rs. 76,171 from Municipal Funds. The average annual income of the teacher of an upper primary school was Rs. 136, and that of a lower primary school Rs. 56.

Continuation Schools.

These schools are intended for the education of day-labourers, mechanics, and artisans. There were 903 of them with 16,009 pupils as against 1,005 with 18,846 pupils in the previous year. The decrease has not been explained.

School post-offices.

There were 816 school post-offices—an increase of 35 over last year's figures. The hours for postal duties are by an arrangement with the post-office authorities so fixed as not to interfere with the performance by the school-masters of their legitimate duties.

Training schools.

During the year a new Government training school was opened at Kurseong, from which much is expected, as it will be the nucleus whence will come the teachers needed for improving the existing training schools, for the subordinate and staff of the contemplated training colleges. In the year under review the number of aided training schools decreased by two, and that of the pupils attending both Government and aided schools fell from 1,514 to 1,242. It is to be hoped that arrangements may soon be effected which will result in improving the prospects of trained certificated teachers, the absence of which at present has undoubtedly a deteriorating influence on the schools. The total expenditure decreased in Government training schools from Rs. 84,598 to Rs. 80,436, and in aided training schools from Rs. 20,332 to Rs. 16,677.

For the Vernacular Mastership examination there were 297 candidates from Bengal proper. Of these, 165, or 55·5, passed. The three schools at Patna, Ranchi, and Cuttack sent up 116 candidates, of whom 89, or 76·7, passed. Four English teachership classes exist in connection with the 1st-grade training schools at Calcutta, Dacca, Patna, and Cuttack. In these matriculates and F.A.'s are trained in the duties of teachers in secondary schools. The course of instruction is purely technical, dealing with the general principles and methods of the art of teaching, moral and physical training, maintenance of discipline, and the details of school management in both theory and practice. The English Teachership examination is both theoretical and practical, candidates being submitted to written examination in the art of teaching, discipline, and organisation, and to a practical examination in actual class-teaching. At the last examination 25 candidates appeared, of whom 9 passed as against 30 and 7, respectively, in the preceding year.

The Medical College and medical schools.

There were 569 pupils on the rolls of the Medical College, which is a large increase over the figures of the four preceding years. The total expenditure on the College during the year was Rs. 1,92,021, of which Rs. 1,49,992 was contributed from the Provincial Revenues, and the balance realised from fees. The total number of students attending the four Government vernacular medical schools at Calcutta, Patna, Dacca, and Cuttack was 785 against 759. Of this number, 40, or 7 less than the previous year, were female students. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,13,064, of which Rs. 91,345 was contributed by Provincial Revenues; the corresponding figures in the preceding year were Rs. 1,11,611 and Rs. 90,976.

Law colleges.

In Bengal there are no institutions which concern themselves exclusively with the teaching of law, but the number of institutions teaching the subject remained unchanged at 17. Of these, 7 were Government colleges, 1 the Municipal College at Midnapore, and 9 were unaided colleges. The total attendance increased from 1,260 to 1,401.

Sanskrit *tols.*

The proprietor of a *tol*, who is, as a rule, the only teacher, accepts pupils whom he not only teaches free of charge, but feeds and clothes and lodges, and who are thus practically his dependants He holds his *tol* wherever for the time being he takes up his quarters, and his pupils accompany him from place to place. The examinations held by the Education Department to test the progress of such students continue to rise in popularity. The examinees in the Sanskrit First examination rose from 2,071 to 2,668, of whom 536 passed, those in the Second examination from 695 to 867, of whom 262 passed, and those in the Title examination from 147 to 162, of whom 64 passed—2 in the first division and 62 in the second. Of the 162, no less than 152 were Brahmins.

Engineering colleges.

The Civil Engineering College at Sibpur continued to maintain its high reputation, and its popularity is evinced by the large number of applications for admission. In the Engineer Department there were, on the rolls on April 1st, 1900, 105 students, of whom 98 were Hindus, 5 Europeans and Eurasians, and 2 Muhammadans. There were 39 new admissions. In the Agricultural Department there were 19 students, and in the Apprentice Department 205. The total expenditure of the College during the year was Rs. 1,52,764, of which Rs. 1,26,509 was met from Provincial Revenues and Rs. 26,255 from fees, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 1,46,606, Rs. 1,24,527, and Rs 22,079 respectively.

There were on April 1st, 1900, 90 students on the rolls of the Bihar School of Engineering, and during the year there were 109 admissions. The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 19,762, against Rs. 19,143 in the previous year. The total cost of educating each student fell from Rs. 171 to Rs. 155, and the Government share of the same from Rs. 158 to Rs. 139.

Survey schools.

In the Dacca Survey School there were 109 students as against 123 in the previous year. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 15,751 to Rs. 21,283, and the cost to Government from Rs. 10,122 to Rs. 16,433, chiefly in consequence of the purchase of a steam-engine and other machinery and appliances. The question of raising

the status of the school is under consideration, and depends on the amount of pecuniary assistance forthcoming locally.

There were 84 students in the Cuttack Survey School at the end of the year. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 4,068 to Rs. 4,543.

Government School of Art.

The number of students on the rolls at the end of the year was 224. Of these, the majority joined the practical or industrial side, very few taking to Fine Art. Twenty-five students gained appointments during the year, two as drawing masters, one as a sub-overseer, and the rest as draughtsmen. The salaries obtained varied from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 a month. The question of closing the surveying class in the school is under the consideration of Government.

Technical schools.

The various schools of this description scattered throughout the Province continued in most cases to do useful work.

Female education.

The following table gives the attendance in, and expenditure on, schools for native girls for the past two years :—

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.		Number on the rolls on 31st March.		Average monthly roll number.		Average daily attendance.	
	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
Managed by Government ...	4	2	343	243	344	230	239	164
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	1	1	57	35	42	36	39	28
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	2,293	2,214	50,843	50,250	47,347	50,145	35,406	34,884
Unaided	431	427	7,088	6,898	6,638	6,303	5,164	4,953
Total ...	2,719	2,644	58,331	57,426	54,371	56,714	40,839	40,028

	EXPENDITURE											
	From Public Funds.						From Private Funds.				Total.	
	Provincial revenues.		District funds.		Municipal funds.		Fees.		Other sources.			
	1899-00.	1900-01.	1899-00.	1900-01.	1899-00.	1900-01.	1899-00.	1900-01.	1899-00.	1900-01.	1899-00.	1900-01.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Managed by Government ...	22,833	21,168	...	...	...	...	3,631	3,393	425	774	26,789	25,275
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards.	...	...	...	...	201	203	27	25	...	...	228	228
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	65,625	63,897	37,828	38,046	9,177	9,315	29,714	30,203	1,26,470	1,53,535	3,68,814	2,96,046
Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	739	604	10,681	12,668	10,890	13,272
Total ...	88,458	85,005	37,828	38,046	9,378	9,518	34,611	34,221	1,36,976	1,67,027	3,06,651	3,33,821

The results are somewhat more disappointing than they were last year, but are not surprising in view of the well-known difficulties in the way of female education in this country both in respect of getting pupils to attend and of obtaining suitable teachers. The number of schools has fallen off by 2·7 per cent., and the total number of girls attending school by 2·5 per cent.

There were six high schools for girls, as in the previous year, but the number of pupils attending them (566) shows a slight decrease. There was an increase, for which Calcutta is responsible, in the number of middle vernacular schools, from 19 to 22 and in pupils from 1,142 to 1,465; upper primary schools rose from 173 to 176, and the number of pupils attending them from 7,126 to 7,682, but primary schools generally fell from 2,521 to 2,440, and the pupils in them from 49,497 to 47,723. Fourteen girls passed at the Matriculation examination, 13 at the Middle Vernacular examination, 78 at the Upper Primary, and 893 at the Lower Primary examinations. At the Teachership examinations, junior and senior, 8 passed in the latter and 10 by the former. One Inspectress of Girls' Schools inspected the schools in and about Calcutta, and examined the pupils attending the several classes in the schools teaching the Standards I—VIII.

There were 76 European schools in the Province, 2 being Government schools, 61 Government aided, and 13 unaided.

Education of Europeans.

At the end of the year there were 8,334 scholars on the rolls, 227 being in the Government schools, 6,283 in the aided schools, and 1,824 in the unaided schools. Over 54 per cent. of the scholars attend Roman Catholic schools, not quite 20 per cent. attend Church of England schools and under 7 per cent. attend schools belonging to various non-conformist denominations. Three per cent. attend the Jewish and Armenian schools. The remaining scholars attend undenominational schools.

The total expenditure from all sources on European education in Bengal amounted during the year to Rs. 15,27,792, of which Government contributed Rs. 2,38,348, or 15⅝ per cent. The results of the examinations at which the students appeared were on the whole satisfactory, but European education generally continues much the same as it has been in previous years, one of the chief hindrances to progress being the small pay offered to teachers.

Muhammadan education.

The number of Muhammadan students fell off during the year from 463,313 to 458,192. It is stated that this decline does not indicate a retrogression of Muhammadan education, as the percentage of Muhammadan pupils showed an increase both in public and private institutions—in the former from 24·6 to 25·04, and in the latter from 64·1 to 65·5, and from 27·4 to 27·9 in both public and private institutions taken together. There remains, however, much improvement to be effected in Muhammadan education. It has been a frequent complaint in the Divisional Miscellaneous Reports for the last year that posts which would otherwise have been given to Muhammadan candidates have been unable to be so filled up because of the dearth of suitable candidates. To encourage the development of Muhammadan education, managers of aided high schools have been authorised to admit Muhammadans as free students up to the limit of 8 per cent. of the school population and of 12 free-studentships at any one school. There are special scholarships for Muhammadan candidates, and a certain number of Government junior, senior, and graduate scholarships have been reserved for them. Contribution is made towards the establishment of boarding-houses for Muhammadans at district head-quarters, and care is being taken to give a larger share of educational appointments to Muhammadans.

The success of Muhammadan students at the several University and departmental examinations was on the whole satisfactory: 5 passed the M. A. examination as against 1 in the previous year, and 9,419 the Lower Primary Scholarship examination against 8,704.

Education of aborigines.

The total number of aboriginal pupils under instruction was 33,421, showing a falling off of 2,191 from the figures of the previous year, due chiefly to a large decrease of 1,562 pupils in Chota Nagpur, which is probably to be attributed to the scarcity prevailing there during the year. Eight pupils were reading in Arts and Professional colleges. One Christian Khasi from Assam passed the F.A. examination from the Duff College, Calcutta. Two aboriginal Christians passed the Entrance examination from the Ranchi Industrial Mission School. In the Middle Scholarship examination 44 aboriginal pupils passed as against 15 in the preceding year. Seventy-one pupils (60 boys and 11 girls) passed the Upper and 665 pupils (602 boys and 63 girls) the Lower Primary Scholarship examinations.

Discipline and moral training.

Considering the large number of teachers and students, the number of cases of breach of discipline reported was very small. To bring under proper control pupils studying in large towns away from home and relations, rules were adopted during the year under which students of practically all Arts colleges, all high schools, and all middle schools in the Province will be required, when not living with their parents or other duly recognised guardians, to live only at such hostels or messes as have been licensed or approved in writing, as a proper place for the residence of students, by some Principal of a college or Head Master of a high or middle school. The licensing authority will be responsible for the hostel or mess approved by him and for the students living in it, as also for its inspection, which, however, will not be confined to inspection by himself or his subordinates, the hostels being visited by Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors

of Schools, and other officers specially deputed for the purpose, as also by gentlemen of influence living in the neighbourhood specially appointed.

Physical training.

Every year more and more attention is being devoted to physical training in the schools in the Province, and physical exercise of some sort is practised in almost all secondary and in many primary schools. In high schools and in colleges, especially in Calcutta, football is much played, and in practically every high school managed by Government drill is taught.

Text book Committees.

There is a Central Text-book Committee in Calcutta with two branches at Bankipore and Cuttack. The Central Committee in Calcutta has to examine English, Bengali, and Sanskrit books, while the Committee at Bankipore is concerned with Hindi, Urdu, and Persian books, and that at Cuttack with Uriya books only. Books are examined not only in respect of their suitability for use as text-books, but also for prizes and libraries. The Committees were remodelled by Government during the year under report.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

Of the various schemes dealt with during the year in connection with the working of the two Reformatory Schools at Alipore and Hazaribagh, the most important was that concerning their amalgamation. The proposal has for the present been postponed mainly on the ground that the numbers are too large, but it is hoped that in time when the provisions of the Reformatory Act are more fully recognised and acted on, this obstacle will be removed. As far as practicable, boys of agricultural castes are sent to Hazaribagh and those of industrial castes to Alipore. For boys at the former school a scheme of agricultural instruction, drawn up in consultation with the Director of Land Records, has received the sanction of Government. Formerly, for want of the requisite accommodation, the few European and Eurasian boys convicted of crimes were kept in jail. This defect has during the year under report been removed, and such boys are now received in the Alipore school. A revised and combined set of regulations for the management of the schools has, with the approval of Government, been introduced.

The total number of boys in the two schools on the 31st December 1899 were 416, of whom 179 were at the Alipore and 237 at the Hazaribagh Schools. The number of admissions during the year rose from 99 to 128, the average of the five preceding years being 126. On the 31st December 1900 there were in the two schools 407 boys, of whom 258 were Hindus and 137 Muhammadans. The number of admissions to hospital in the Alipore School fell from 173 in 1899 to 112 in 1900, and in the Hazaribagh School from 170 to 69. The daily average of sick in the Hazaribagh School fell from 5·89 in 1899 to 3·78 in 1900, but in the Alipore School it rose from 4·82 to 5·44. In the former school the death-rate per mille was 23·61, in the latter 22·56.

Discipline and Rewards.

The discipline and conduct of the boys at both schools was satisfactory, and there was no escape during the year under review.

The average earning per head for the year in the Alipore School was the same as in the previous year, namely, Rs. 3-9-7 and in the Hazaribagh School Rs. 3-0-4, against Rs. 2-12-7 in the previous year. The average sum due to each boy on release from Alipore was Rs. 6-10-7, and to each boy released from Hazaribagh Rs. 7-5-7. A contribution of Rs. 80 from a special fund was made to 28 well-behaved boys in the Alipore School, who were sent to other districts for release.

Instruction and athletic training.

In the Alipore School reading, writing, and arithmetic were taught up to the lower and upper primary standards, Bengali or Hindi being allowed to be taken up at the boys' option. An English class was opened during the year for the European and Eurasian boys admitted. Two boys appeared at the Lower Primary examination, both of them passing in the first division. The educational training at Hazaribagh has been improved, and a proposal for strengthening the teaching staff there is under consideration. The boys at both the schools receive training in drill and gymnastics; play football, and on holidays sports, in

which small prizes are competed for, are held. The boys received industrial training in various trades as in previous years.

Character and occupation of released boys.

Of the 178 boys released from the Alipore School during the preceding three years, 25 were found occupied in agriculture, against 40 who had been taught that industry at school; 17 followed the trades and handicrafts taught them at school; 43 followed trades and industries other than those in which they had been trained; 15 were unemployed or with friends; 11 had been reconvicted; 4 were of bad character; 54 were not known or reported on, and 9 had died. Of the 278 boys released during the same period from the Hazaribagh school, 119 were engaged in agriculture, against 56 who had been taught that industry; 24 in trades and handicrafts taught them at school; 29 in trades and handicrafts other than those so taught them; 17 were unemployed or with friends; 16 had been reconvicted; 10 were of bad character; 54 were not known or reported on, and 9 had died.

Manufactures.

The profit from manufactures in the Alipore School increased from Rs. 8,930 to Rs. 10,766, and would have been greater but for the closer attention given to the instruction of the boys in their hereditary trades. At Hazaribagh profits decreased by 42 per cent., chiefly in consequence of the new policy of teaching boys their caste-trades, even though other trades may be more remunerative to the School itself.

Financial.

The total cost of the School at Alipore was Rs. 21,553 as compared with Rs. 21,800 in the previous year. The Hazaribagh School cost Rs. 21,852 as against Rs. 19,909 in 1899; the average expenditure per head in the two schools being Rs. 121-12-1 and Rs. 102-11-4, against Rs. 116-9-1 and Rs. 77-5-10 in the previous year. The increase in cost, which is especially large in the case of the Hazaribagh School, is to be explained chiefly by the high price of food-stuffs.

Art, Literature and the Press.

THE principal newspapers published in the Lower Provinces during the year were:—The *Englishman*, the *Indian Daily News*, the *Statesman and Friend of India*, the *Indian Mirror*, the *Indian Volunteer Record*, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, the *Hindu Patriot*, the *Indian Nation*, the *Bengalee*, the *Reis and Rayyet*, the *Indian Planters' Gazette and Sporting News*, the *Moslem Chronicle* and *Muhammadan Observer*, the *Capital*, the *East*, the *Bengal Times*, the *Behar News*, and the *Behar Herald*. The total number of English newspapers was 46, and the total number of periodicals was 34.

Seventy-one vernacular newspapers were supplied to the Bengali Translator to Government, as against 64 in the preceding year. Sixteen newspapers were started during the year, while 9 old papers ceased to exist. Of the 71 papers supplied to the Bengali Translator, 6 were monthlies, 9 fortnightlies, 54 weeklies, and 2 dailies.

The following important publications, other than annual reports, were published during the year by the Bengal Secretariat Press:—

(1) Revised Rules regarding Civil Suits, 1900.
(2) Course of Lectures on Hygiene delivered during 1899, by Dr. N. Cook, D.PH.
(3) Rules for the Encouragement of the Study of Oriental Languages.
(4) Lectures on Electrical Engineering.
(5) Manual of Jail Hygiene for the use of the Medical Subordinates.
(6) Parochial Annals of Bengal.
(7) Bibliography of Bengal.
(8) Report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the Working of the Calcutta Port Trust,
(9) Final Report on the Survey and Settlement of the Province of Orissa, 1890 to 1900, Volume I.
(10) Final Report on the Survey and Settlement Operations in the Champaran District, 1892 to 1899.
(11) Final Report on the Survey and Settlement Operations in the Muzaffarpur District, 1892 to 1899.

Bengal Library.

The number of publications received and catalogued in the Bengal Library during 1900 was 2,590, as against 2,178 in the year before, showing an increase of 412, or 15·90 per cent. This increase is apparently due to the prosecutions instituted against defaulting printers by the Inspector-General of Registration. But, beyond producing a deterrent effect on the would-be defaulters, these prosecutions have not resulted in the recovery of any considerable number of books which were found to have evaded registration.

Out of 2,590 publications received last year, 1,895 are books and 695 periodicals. Of the books, 1,616 are original publications, and the rest republications and translations.

Bengali.

The number of publications in the Bengali language received last year was 910, as against 642 in the year before, showing an increase of 268, or 29·45 per cent. Of these, 832 are original publications, and the rest republications and translations. These books fall chiefly under the heads of Religion, Language, Miscellaneous, Poetry, and Fiction.

Assamese.

Only 14 books in this language were received last year, as against 9 in the preceding year, and of these, 5 are on religion and 4 on language.

English.

The number of publications in this language received last year was 286, as against 234 in the previous year. Of these, 89 are on language, 77 on miscellaneous subjects, 30 on religion, and 28 on history.

Hindi.

Eighty-one books in this language were received last year, as compared with 87 in the year before. Of these, 35 are on religion, 14 on language and 9 on poetry.

Musalmani-Bengali.

Forty-nine books in this language were received last year, as against 17 in the preceding year. Of these, 19 are on fiction and 12 on religion.

Sanskrit.

The number of publications in this language received last year was 99, as against 89 in the previous year. Of these, 50 are on religion, 22 on language, and 9 on philosophy.

Urdu.

Only 14 books in this language were received last year, as against 24 in the year before. Of these, 6 are on miscellaneous and 4 on religion.

Uriya.

There were 158 books in this language received last year, as against 148 in the preceding year. Religion and poetry claimed the largest number, 71 and 33 respectively.

Bi-lingual publications.

Two hundred and thirty-eight books under this head were received last year, as against 202 books in the year before. As in the last year, they consist of works written in various languages, but among them those written in Bengali and Sanskrit are the most important. They consist mostly of editions of ancient Sanskrit works on language, miscellaneous, poetry, and religion.

Tri-lingual publications.

Only 18 books under this head were received last year, as against 20 in the previous year.

Quadri-lingual publications.

Under this head the number of books received last year was only one.

Octa-lingual publications.

Only one book under this head was received last year.

Periodicals.

Six hundred and ninety-six periodicals were received in the Bengal Library during the year, as against 692 in the year before. They represent 118 distinct issues, as against 106 in the previous year, and were written 68 in Bengali, 34 in English, 1 in Garo, 1 in Hindi, 1 in Sanskrit, 1 in Urdu, 1 in Uriya, 1 in Arabic and Bengali, 3 in Bengali and English, 5 in Bengali and Sanskrit, 1 in English and Hindi, and 1 in English and Sanskrit. They are grouped under the heads of Art, Law, Medicine, Miscellaneous, Poetry, Religion and Science (natural). Forty-six new journals were started and 34 old ones disappeared in the course of the year. Of the new journals, 4 were devoted to gardening and agriculture, 2 to the benefit of the student class, 1 to the cause of Vaisnavism, 1 to that of Islam, 1 to Hindu social, moral and religious reform, 1 to the cause of philanthropy, and the rest to the cause of literature and science. Of these latter, the *Sáhitya Sanhitá* deserves special notice. Among the old journals written in Bengali, the *Bharati*, the *Navyabhárat*, the *Sáhitya*, the *Sáhitya Parishat Patrika*, the *Hindu Patriká* and the *Pradipa* fully maintained their reputation. Among the English journals, the *Calcutta Review*, the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, the *Journal of the Bhuddist Text Society*, the *Dawn*, the *Calcutta Journal of Medicine*, the *Indian Lancet*, and the *National Magazine* were conducted on the same lines as in previous years, and one of them, *Dawn*, interested itself in economic questions. The journals written in other languages do not possess any special features.

Working of Act XXV of 1867, as amended by Act X of 1890.

During the year 3,434 publications were delivered under section 9 of the Act, as compared with 2,153 in the year before, showing an increase of 1,281, or about 37·30. Of those delivered, 2,223 were registered in the office of the Inspector-General of Registration, and the remainder (1,211) at Sub-Registry offices in the mufassal. The total fees realised from the registration of copyrights amounted to Rs. 110, as against Rs. 148 in the preceding year. Seventeen prosecutions were reported during the year under review, 15 of which ended in convictions, in which the printers were fined from Rs. 2 to Rs. 25, 1 was struck off, as the printer denied the printing of the book, and in 1 the proceedings were stopped under section 249 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

Of the work accomplished during the year, the most interesting was that in connection with the historical monuments in Calcutta, namely, the Black Hole Site, the Old Fort of 1756, and Holwell's Monument.

The exposed portion of the site of the Black Hole was paved with polished black marble, and the pavement was enclosed with an ornamental iron railing. A white marble tablet with inscription is to be inserted in the Collectorate building immediately above the pavement to indicate the site. Another slab will be placed upon the wall of the post-office with an inscription indicating to passers-by the position of the Black Hole.

The work of marking the outline of the Old Fort of 1756 in lines of brass let into stone blocks was commenced. White marble tablets with inscriptions will be placed in conspicuous places to denote the several points of interest.

The Viceroy having determined to erect a replica of Holwell's Monument upon the original site of that monument, which is believed to be somewhere below the ground occupied by Sir Ashley Eden's Statue at the north-west corner of Dalhousie Square, the statue was removed to a position on the north of the square facing the centre of Writers' Buildings.

Excavations were made to discover the site of Holwell's Monument, but no trace of it was found. The design of the proposed replica of the monument and the inscriptions to be placed on it were under consideration.

Estimates were sanctioned for repairs to the river side bastions and the north gate, and for the restoration of the walls to the right and left of the clock tower gate, and to the right and left of the Patna gate of the Old Fort at Monghyr.

The special repairs which were commenced in the previous year to the Sona Musjid and the Eklakhi Mausoleum at Pandua were completed, and the Kadam Rasul and the Minar at Gaur had petty repairs done to them.

At Rohtas, the Palace, Raj Ghat, Habbas Khan's tomb, Juma Musjid, Lall Daroja, Khatalia Durga and Maranah Ghat were cleared of jungle, and a part of the compound wall on the east side of the palace was rebuilt.

Sher Shah's tomb and Hasan Sur Shah's Tomb at Sasaram were thoroughly cleaned, and vegetation removed from the masonry.

The Mahadeo temple and the Jain temple at Rajgir were cleared of jungle and debris. The pillars and architraves of the former were refixed, and the loose stone images of the latter were replaced in the masonry recesses.

Bibi Peri's tomb, a handsome marble mausoleum at the Lalbagh Fort, Dacca, was brought on the books of the Public Works Department and underwent thorough repairs.

At Bhubaneswar, the special repairs to the Raja-Rani and Mukteswar temples, which were commenced in the previous year, were completed, and the repairs to the Parsurameswar and Brahmeswar temples were almost finished. Repairs were also in progress to the great Lingaraj temple.

Vegetation was removed from the walls and roof of the Black Pagoda at Kanarak, and the monuments at Khurda and Ganjang were repaired.

The archæological remains in the province were placed in charge of the newly-appointed Archæological Surveyor, Bengal Circle, Dr. T. Bloch, of the Indian Museum.

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical.

THE Ecclesiastical Establishment, paid entirely or in part by Government, consisted of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, the Archdeacon of Calcutta and Chaplain of Darjeeling, the Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop, the Registrar of the Diocese, the Most Revd. Archbishop Dr. Paul Goethals, S.J., 14 Chaplains of the Church of England, 1 Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, 12 ministers of the Additional Clergy Society or other Societies, and 9 priests of the Roman Catholic Church.

Working of the Brahmo Marriage Act.

There were 24 marriages registered under the Act during the year under review, as against 36 in the previous year. Of these, 11 marriages were registered in Calcutta, 4 in the 24-Parganas, 3 in Dacca, 2 in Bankura, and 1 each in Barisal, Mymensingh, Chittagong, and Shahabad.

There were 22 marriage registrars under the Act, besides 29 *ex-officio* marriage registrars. Of these, only 6 registrars and 2 *ex-officio* marriage registrars registered marriages during the year. The ages of the bride-grooms ranged from 20 to 39, and those of the brides from 14 to 28 years. Four widows, whose ages ranged from 16 to 28 years, were married, three of them having been married to widowers. There was one marriage of a minor girl.

A short account of the working of the Christian Burial Board for the year 1900-1901.

The receipts of the Board during the year amounted to Rs. 28,832-8-5, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 18,284-8-5, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 10,548, the result of larger receipts and less expenditure than in the previous year.

There were 1,054 burials during the year, as against 819 in the previous year. The Board are unable to attribute this increase in mortality to any definite cause.

The repairs to old graves, both in the Circular Road and Park Street cemeteries, have been steadily carried on during the year, and the greater part of the low land in the Circular Road cemetery has been raised to a proper level.

Certain old surface drains have been dismantled and others constructed in their place at a cost of Rs. 2,166-8-9. A piece of land with a small building on it was acquired during the year for Rs. 2,806 for the purpose of erecting a record and office room on it. Proposals to open a new cemetery at a distance from the Docks, and to provide additional ground at the Circular Road cemetery are under consideration.

Stationery and Printing.

STATIONERY.

THERE was a balance at the beginning of the year of Rs. 6,32,407, and stores to the value of Rs. 33,19,828 were received, making a total of Rs. 39,52,235. There was an increase of 37·3 per cent. in the value of articles received from England, which amounted to Rs. 5,49,564. The increase was mainly under three heads—"Other kinds of paper" Rs. 60,628 against Rs. 20,079; "Binding materials" Rs. 95,198 against Rs. 61,437; and "Press copying materials" Rs. 1,40,553 as against Rs. 42,359. The increase under the first head was due to large indents received for Manilla paper from the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, for making strong envelopes, and the larger one under the last head to the growing popularity of type-writers. The value of the country-paper obtained from the several mills in India was Rs. 22,19,257 or Rs. 1,16,414 more than in the previous year. Of this the Bally and Titagar Mills supplied Rs. 4,03,223 and Rs. 6,17,501 worth respectively; the Bengal and Imperial Mills Rs. 3,64,796 and Rs. 3,70,640 worth, and the Lucknow Mill Rs. 4,62,915 worth.

The value of English stores purchased in India was Rs. 27,639, and of country-made miscellaneous articles purchased locally Rs. 1,81,483. The greater proportion of the latter sum, Rs. 1,02,660, is accounted for by binding materials: roughly calculated, the loss which would have resulted during the past year from procuring all articles of stationery in India to the exclusion of England would have amounted to just under half a lakh of rupees. The total value of stores issued was Rs. 27,85,864, of which Departments under the Imperial Government took Rs. 12,25,688 worth, Provincial Administrations Rs. 14,14,958 worth, and Local Funds the balance. There was an increase of 23·5 per cent. in the value of stationery stores issued to the Postal Department, and of 44·8 per cent. in those issued to the Telegraph Department. The former was due to a greater demand for bleached, half-bleached and coloured paper required by the Postal Press at Aligarh for printing forms. Type-writers and carbonic paper largely account for the increase recorded against the Telegraph Department. The two largest items in the stores issued was printing paper Rs. 13,09,044, and writing paper Rs. 5,25,496.

PRINTING.

The working of the Printing Presses under the Government of Bengal, for the years 1899-1900 and 1900-1901, is compared below:—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Outturn.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1899-1900	82,617	3,56,390	5,87,295
1900-1901	90,022	3,70,873	5,99,110
Excess differences	+7,405	+14,483	+11,815

The rise in *receipts* was due to larger recoveries (Rs. 4,319) in the Publishing Department and to waste-paper increased sales (Rs. 3,122), all waste-paper having been sold in 1900-1901, while vast quantities of it were burnt during the previous year in carrying out the plague regulations. Under two other heads there was a total falling-off of Rs. 36 only. In regard to increased *expenditure* and *outturn*, the Tour Press is responsible for an increase in

expenditure of Rs. 3,559 (with an increased outturn of Rs. 3,712); Tibetan Section, Rs. 762 (the increased outturn being Rs. 439); Jail Press, Rs. 5,309 (increased outturn, Rs 5,349, which would have been increased to Rs. 11,497 if Census work had not been charged 33⅓ per cent. under ordinary rates); and freight and packing charges, Rs. 10,400 (chiefly in connection with the despatch of Census forms). The expenditure, however, of the Bengal Secretariat Press decreased by Rs. 8,292 (with an increased outturn of Rs. 638, which would have amounted to Rs. 1,060 had Census work been charged at ordinary rates). For contract and miscellaneous printing during the years 1899-1900 and 1900-1901 the expenditure is shown as Rs. 10,552 and Rs. 13,297 (total, Rs. 23,849), as compared with an outturn of Rs. 10,050 and Rs. 11,727 (total, Rs. 21,777), or an expenditure during these two years of Rs. 2,072 in excess of the outturn. The difference is probably to be explained by the fact that these transactions, though chiefly on account of the years referred to, include some liabilities incurred in 1898-99 which were not met until the following year.

The profit-and-loss account shows a total profit of Rs. 92,732, as compared with Rs. 93,197 in the previous year; so that the aggregate result is almost the same for both years. The following details show that the falling-off in the profits of the Paid Division of the Jail Press has been counterbalanced by correspondingly larger profits of the Bengal Secretariat Press. The profits on the working of the Secretariat Press have, as compared with the previous year, increased by Rs. 11,752; the inevitable loss on the Tour Press has been reduced by Rs. 174, while the loss on the Tibetan Section has increased by Rs. 890; and the profits on the Jail Press have been reduced by Rs. 11,501. The increased profits (Rs. 206) on the Convict Division are inconsiderable. In the Paid Division of the Jail Press a diminution of Rs. 11,707 in profits, as compared with the previous year, is unsatisfactory and has not been fully accounted for.

Zoological Garden.

THE donations and subscriptions of the year amounted to Rs. 17,588—a large increase over the amount contributed in the previous year Rs. 4,880. The largest items in the donations, Rs. 7,000 and Rs. 5,000, were given by Rao Jogendra Narain Roy of Lalgola and Kumar Radha Prosad Roy of Calcutta, respectively. The gate receipts were Rs. 12,145 against Rs. 11,522 for 1899-1900; the number of visitors during the year (156,061) shows an increase of nearly 9,000 over the preceding year's figures; in addition a number of students, members of charitable institutions, and children under age were admitted free. The two largest items in the expenditure were "establishment" Rs. 13,384 and "feeding charges" Rs. 13,116. Rupees 3,371 was spent on purchase and transport of animals. Some of the houses in the Garden, which were in a very bad condition, were repaired at a cost of Rs. 9,083, the "Duck-house" was extended and improved, and a new Marsupial house constructed for kangaroos and wallabies.

The various collections continue to increase, and there were 462 mammals, 905 birds and 218 reptiles in the Garden at the end of the year. The additions made during the year, were more numerous than in either of the three preceding years, and were 112 mammals, 409 birds and 102 reptiles. The births in the Garden were 1 aryal, 1 banting, 8 deer of various species, and 3 monkeys.

Economic and Art Museum.

THE number of specimens received and registered during the year amounted to nearly 2,000. Owing to the death of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, it was not found possible to arrange for a formal opening of the Economic Court to the general public, but it is intended to informally throw open the Gallery next May. A large number of specimens have been added to the Court which has been visited during the year by several officials and representatives of the mercantile community. The annual meeting of the Central Indigenous Drugs Commitee was held in the new Commercial Room, which was also used for the purposes of lectures given by the Officer in charge. Specimens were added by gift and purchase to the Art Gallery and Ethnological Court. During the year Mr. Hooper examined with interesting results 97 specimens of economic products.

THE CENSUS OF 1901.

General Census of Bengal.

THE fourth decennial census of Bengal was held on the night of the 1st March 1901 simultaneously with the general census of the Indian Empire.

Preliminary Operations.

The first step necessary in the arrangements for a census is the preparation of a complete list of villages. This is a matter of special difficulty in Bengal, owing to the absence of a village revenue agency and to the fact that no attempt has ever been made to keep the records of the revenue survey up to date: in many places the old survey mauzas have changed their names, and their boundaries have been lost sight of, or can only be traced out laboriously with the aid of large scale maps or by questioning the agents of the local zamindars. These enquiries have to be repeated at each succeeding census, owing to the extensive changes which take place on account of (1) changes in the course of the great rivers that run through this province; (2) the temporary character of the houses in many parts which results in a constant change in the formation of villages—hamlets growing into villages and villages sinking to the status of hamlets; (3) the habit of changing village names, and (4) the constant change of village sites in Chota Nagpur and other remote tracts where land is plentiful and fresh clearances for cultivation are made every two or three years. For these reasons the preliminary instructions were issued early in the cold weather of 1899-1900, so that the necessary local enquiries might be carried out during the touring season under the direct supervision of the District Officers. These instructions provided for the preparation of complete lists of inhabited villages, showing the mauza in which each village was situated, the number of houses in each, and the names of the persons qualified to act as supervisors and enumerators.

Appointment of Provincial Superintendent of Census.

Mr. E. A. Gait, C.S., was appointed Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations in April 1900. During April and May a complete Census Code was drafted, providing for the conduct of the work at all stages, and manuals of instructions were prepared for the guidance of the various grades of Census officers. The translation of the necessary forms and instructions was taken in hand, and the caste returns of 1891 were examined and enquiries set on foot with a view to the preparation of a caste-index in a handy form for the use of all the higher Census officers, who might thus be able to deal more fully with the caste column of the Census schedules and remove as many as possible of the vague and indefinite entries which marred the caste return in 1891. During June, July, August and November, the Provincial Superintendent was constantly on tour, examining the progress of the work in each district and discussing the various questions connected with the census with the District Officers. By the end of November only two districts remained unvisited.

Abstract of Census Divisions.

It was hoped that the village lists would have been completed by the end of the cold weather of 1899-1900, but various causes prevented this, and, as a rule, they were not ready until several months later. As the lists came in they were examined, and a rough arrangement of census divisions was made; each village was formed into enumerators' blocks of from 40 to 45 houses each, and villages were grouped together to form supervisors' circles of from 10 to 15 blocks. The circles were again grouped together to form Superintendents' charges, each charge containing, as a rule, not more that 12,000 houses. As soon as this arrangement of census divisions had been completed, an abstract showing the total number of houses,

blocks, circles and charges in the district, was prepared and sent to the Provincial Superintendent. These abstracts were taken as the basis of the supply of schedules and other forms, all of which were printed at the Bengal Secretariat Press.

Appointment of Census Officers.

The Charge Superintendents were appointed at the beginning of July. Their first duty was to examine the arrangement of blocks and circles in their charges, and to suggest such changes as seemed called for with reference to local conditions; and also to bring to notice any omissions in the village lists that might come to light. They were also required to submit the names of the persons selected by them to serve as supervisors and enumerators. These latter officers were appointed about the beginning of September. Service was compulsory, but in very few cases was it found necessary to resort to coercive measures to induce the men selected to take up their appointments. Excluding Calcutta and the Native States, the total number of Charge Superintendents was 1,498, of supervisors 28,026, and of enumerators 384,394.

House numbering.

The first direct step towards the taking of the census was the numbering of the houses. A house was defined as the residence of a commensal family, and each such house was given a separate number. When all houses had been numbered a revised abstract of census divisions was sent to the Provincial Superintendent, who used it to correct, when necessary, the indents for forms previously sent to the press.

Preliminary record.

The next step was the preparation of the preliminary record—the entry in the enumeration-schedules of the necessary particulars regarding each person ordinarily resident in each house. The information asked for included name, religion, sex, age, civil condition, caste, occupation, parent-tongue, birthplace, literacy or illiteracy, language in which literate, and certain infirmities. In order to obtain an accurate record, it was necessary that the enumerators should be very carefully trained beforehand. This training was carried out during November and December. The Charge Superintendents were first carefully taught at headquarters or by officers of the higher grades deputed for the purpose; the supervisors were next instructed by the Charge Superintendents, and the enumerators by the supervisors. Classes were held at which the rules were explained and schedules were filled in experimentally. The mistakes made were corrected and explained on the spot.

Everything possible was done to give the enumerators a thorough knowledge of their duties, but even so, experience on previous occasions had shown that numerous errors would still remain. The correction of these in the enumeration-books would have made them very unsightly. To avoid this, the original record was made on plain paper, and the actual census schedules were not written up until the rough draft had been shown to, and corrected by, the supervisors. The testing, however, was by no means confined to the supervisors. Every single officer who could be spared was given a share in the work, and for two days all Government offices were closed in order to set the whole staff free for the inspection of the record.

The actual Census.

The preliminary record was prepared in the mufassal between the 20th January and the 10th February. In towns it was begun and finished ten days later. The period remaining before the 1st March was utilised in checking the entries as described above. The actual census was taken between 7 P.M. and midnight on the 1st March. Each enumerator visited every house in turn, and calling up the head of the family brought the record up to date by striking out the entries relating to persons no longer present and entering the necessary particulars for all new comers. In a few jungly tracts this final revision of the record was commenced a few hours earlier so as to be completed by nightfall. In the Tributary States of Chota Nagpur and in the greater part of Sikkim there was no final revision: the preliminary record was there treated as the actual census.

Special arrangements, which need not be detailed here, were made for the enumeration of travellers by rail, road, steamer and boat; for wood-cutters in the Sundarbans and other forests, and for ports, large fairs, tea-gardens, &c.

The Provisional Totals.

On the morning after the census the enumerators repaired to a place previously fixed by the supervisor and prepared an abstract showing the number of houses and of persons, male and female, in their blocks. These abstracts, after being checked by a second enumerator, were posted by the supervisor in a summary for his circle. The circle summaries were checked and posted in a charge summary, which was sent to head-quarters, where the provisional totals for the district were compiled. The first district to communicate its totals was Balasore (on the second day after the census), which was followed closely by Puri, Darbhanga, and other districts. The figures for the whole province had been received by the 10th March, or within nine days of the census. The total population, as shown by these provisional figures, was 78,489,933, against 78,493,410, the figure arrived at after detailed tabulation. The difference is only 3,477, or ·004 per cent. The nearest approximations to the final figures were at Puri, where there was a difference of 2 only; Backergunge, with a difference of 5; and the 24-Parganas, with a difference of 22.

The cost of taking the census, *i.e.*, of the actual enumeration, was only Rs. 33,547, or Rs. 452 per million of the population, as compared with Rs. 1,075 per million at the last census and Rs. 2,475 in 1881. The details of the expenditure incurred are given in the margin. The number of cases where it is necessary to employ paid census officers or to depute men to a distance from their own homes is now very small, and the greater part of the expenditure under this head was incurred in the Khondmals and the Tributary States of Chota Nagpur.

The cost of the actual Census.

Heads of expenditure.	1881.	1891.	1901.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Remuneration of Census officers.	9,753	2,847	1,774
Office establishment ...	24,280	2,234	303
Travelling allowances	10,070	5,147	585
Paper and printing ...	102,174	49,677	22,463
Contingencies ...	26,145	15,635	8,422
Total ...	172,422	75,540	33,547

The diminished expenditure on paper and printing is due mainly to a change of system; instead of supplying bound-up books, of fixed size, each enumerator was given the actual number of schedules which he appeared to require. Moreover, instead of prescribing the use of a separate schedule for each house, the rules on this occasion merely required that a line should be left blank between the entries for one house and those for the house next following.

The compilation of the results.

At previous enumerations the information contained in the schedules was extracted on 'abstraction sheets' (one for each final table), which were divided by rules into spaces corresponding to the headings of the table concerned. A separate sheet was used for each enumeration-book, and a tick was made in the appropriate column for each entry. When the whole book had been abstracted, the ticks were added up. The figures thus obtained were totalled for the thana (this was called tabulation), and the thana figures were compiled into a total for the district.

On the present occasion this method was abandoned in favour of what is known as the slip system. A separate slip was prepared for each person enumerated, and the slips were then sorted for all the final tables in turn. Each sorter was supplied with a set of pigeon-holes, which were labelled to indicate their contents. For instance, when sorting by caste, one pigeon-hole would be labelled 'Brahman,' another 'Kayasth,' and so on; all slips on which Brahman was shown as the caste were placed in the pigeon-hole labelled 'Brahman,' and all those for Kayasths into the hole labelled 'Kayasth.' When the sorting for a table had been completed, the slips in each hole were counted, and the result was noted on a form called the sorter's ticket. After the sorting for a table had been finished, the figures in the sorter's tickets were posted in tabulation registers and added up to form the district total. This method of working out the results was invented by Herr Von Mayr in connection with the Bavarian Census of 1872, and has since been adopted by almost all civilised countries, including many of the colonies. It has many obvious advantages: it is much less complicated than the old method; the work is more easily

tested; and by putting together and sorting at one time the slips for a great number of persons (30,000 was the standard in Bengal), the operation previously known as tabulation was entirely dispensed with.

In order to reduce the number of entries to be made on the slips, different coloured slips were used for the different religions, and symbols were printed on them to indicate sex and civil condition. The symbols used in Bengal were as follows:—

The selection of the right slip thus obviated the necessity of making any entry for religion, sex, or civil condition. The labour of copying was still further reduced by the judicious use of abbreviations.

In 1881 the results were compiled in three central offices. In 1891 the work was carried out at the head-quarters of each district. On the present occasion the slips were usually copied in the districts and sent for sorting to six central offices. A certain amount of slip-copying was also carried out in the central offices, partly in order to give the officers in charge time to organize their establishments before the more difficult part of the work—sorting—began, and partly because in some cases there were special reasons why the slips could not conveniently be copied locally. This arrangement worked admirably, and within ten weeks of the census almost the whole of the 78 million slips had been prepared. At one time the number of men employed exceeded 5,000.

The sorting took longer. There were in all eighteen tables to be sorted for in turn; and some of them, such as those dealing with castes and occupations, were very complicated, and not only required much time to sort and check, but also, in many cases, involved correspondence with the district officers and local enquiry. The work had, however, been practically finished by the end of September, but another two months were taken up in examining and arranging the caste and occupation tables, which were not ready for the press until the end of January.

Cost of compilation.

The final figures are not to hand, but the total cost of compilation (all amounts drawn from the Treasury and debited to Census, inclusive of press charges) will be approximately Rs. 3,00,000, against Rs. 6,15,000 in 1891, or Rs. 3,846 per million of the population, against Rs. 8,310 in 1891. The decrease in cost is due to the introduction of the slip system and to strict economy at all stages, in particular in the direction of the employment of men on lower pay as copyists and writers, without loss in their efficiency. The charges incurred on rent and forms also show a considerable diminution.

The results of the census.

The tabular statement on the next page gives the results of the census, as compared with 1891, district by district. There has been a large increase in the population of Eastern Bengal and of all the Tributary States except Cooch Bihar, a moderate increase in the rest of Bengal Proper and in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, and a slight decrease in Bihar. The net result in the Province as a whole is a gain of about 5 per cent. as against 7 per cent. in the previous decade.

Burdwan Division.

The Burdwan Division shows a net increase of 7 per cent. In Bankura and Midnapore and to a great extent in Birbhum, this is due to the natural growth of the population, but in Burdwan it is attributable mainly to immigration to the coal-fields of Raniganje; many parts of this district have not yet entirely recovered from the epidemic known as the Burdwan fever, and are still very unhealthy. In Hooghly also the climatic conditions are not very favourable; the natural population is decadent, and the slight increase recorded is entirely due to immigration to towns and jute mills. The increase in Howrah is mainly accounted for by immigration, especially to Howrah town, the population of which is now 157,594, against 116,606 at the last census.

District.	Area in square miles.	Population. 1901.	Population. 1891.	Variation per cent. Increase (+) or Decrease (−).	Persons per square mile. 1901.	Persons per square mile. 1891.	Variation per square mile. Increase (+) or Decrease (−).	Percentage of males to total population. 1901.	Percentage of males to total population. 1891.
BENGAL	***189,837***	***78,493,420***	***74,673,798***	+ ***5·1***	***413***	***393***	+ ***20***	***50·0***	***49·8***
(1) British Territory ...	***151,195***	***74,744,866***	***71,340,961***	+ ***4·7***	***494***	***471***	+ ***23***	***50·0***	***49·8***
BURDWAN DIVISION ...	***15,949***	***8,940,076***	***7,689,189***	+ ***7·1***	***591***	***551***	+ ***40***	***49·9***	***48·1***
Burdwan	2,683	1,539,475	1,310,891	+ 10·1	569	517	+ 52	49·9	49·6
Birbhum	1,752	902,260	746,324	+ 13·0	515	455	+ 60	48·5	48·8
Bankura	2,621	1,116,411	1,021,698	+ 4·3	425	408	+ 17	49·3	48·1
Midnapore	5,186	2,764,114	2,511,486	+ 5·9	537	507	+ 30	49·8	49·7
Hooghly	1,101	1,046,268	1,034,200	+ 1·4	951	938	+ 13	50·3	49·2
Howrah	599	809,548	765,590	+ 11·6	1,357	1,187	+ 170	51·6	50·3
PRESIDENCY DIVISION ...	***12,026***	***6,993,023***	***6,535,126***	+ ***5·5***	***745***	***707***	+ ***38***	***52·3***	***51·5***
24-Parganas	2,106	1,768,359	1,591,243	+ 9·8	993	897	+ 96	52·4	52·3
Calcutta	30	847,796	853,985	+ 24·2	45,387	34,715	+ 2,274	60·3	58·8
Nadia	2,743	1,467,491	1,441,108	+ 1·8	537	528	+ 9	49·01	49·08
Murshidabad	2,143	1,231,154	1,254,046	− 6·6	582	585	− 23	49·0	48·6
Jessore	2,925	1,483,115	1,535,227	− 4·0	510	525	− 15	50·4	49·8
Khulna	2,077	1,269,943	1,177,062	+ 6·4	603	566	+ 37	51·1	52·4
RAJSHAHI DIVISION ...	***17,356***	***8,495,159***	***8,017,409***	+ ***5·9***	***489***	***462***	+ ***27***	***51·7***	***51·9***
Rajshahi	2,593	1,462,407	1,439,934	+ 1·5	563	555	+ 8	50·7	49·9
Dinajpur	3,955	1,967,080	1,842,502	+ 6·7	497	475	+ 22	50·6	50·3
Jalpaiguri	2,906	847,980	680,736	+ 15·6	292	229	+ 63	52·7	53·5
Darjeeling	1,164	249,117	223,314	+ 11·5	214	191	+ 23	51·3	55·9
Rangpur	3,423	2,154,181	2,065,454	+ 4·2	616	591	+ 25	52·8	51·4
Bogra	1,329	884,533	754,461	+ 11·4	666	568	+ 66	51·1	51·2
Pabna	1,939	1,329,861	1,301,228	+ 4·3	772	740	+ 32	49·9	49·7
DACCA DIVISION ...	***15,040***	***10,797,988***	***9,645,396***	+ ***9·6***	***717***	***654***	+ ***63***	***50·7***	***50·6***
Dacca	2,782	2,047,532	2,376,480	+ 10·6	993	861	+ 91	49·8	49·5
Mymensingh	6,302	3,915,962	3,473,186	+ 12·7	619	549	+ 70	51·4	51·6
Faridpur	2,241	1,507,886	1,325,715	+ 6·2	849	799	+ 50	50·0	49·7
Backergunge	3,645	2,321,158	2,133,915	+ 8·3	636	586	+ 38	51·3	51·8
CHITTAGONG DIVISION ...	***11,775***	***4,737,731***	***4,190,981***	+ ***13·0***	***402***	***355***	+ ***47***	***49·9***	***50·0***
Tippera	2,499	2,117,991	1,782,658	+ 18·7	847	713	+ 134	51·2	51·1
Noakhali	1,094	1,141,735	1,009,050	+ 13·0	694	614	+ 80	49·8	50·3
Chittagong	2,492	1,355,250	1,290,157	+ 4·8	543	517	+ 26	47·2	47·7
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	5,185	124,753	107,236	+ 16·2	24	20	+ 4	54·6	56·5
PATNA DIVISION ...	***27,886***	***15,514,987***	***15,811,004***	− ***1·8***	***655***	***667***	− ***12***	***48·1***	***48·5***
Patna	2,075	1,624,985	1,773,410	− 8·3	783	854	− 71	49·3	48·9
Gaya	4,712	2,498,938	2,550,331	− 2·6	531	553	− 12	49·0	48·3
Shahabad	4,373	1,966,698	2,109,579	− 4·7	446	471	− 23	47·7	48·9
Saran	2,656	2,480,909	2,462,607	+ 2·2	907	928	+ 21	45·4	46·9
Champaran	3,551	1,791,963	1,850,864	− 3·7	507	526	− 19	49·4	50·3
Muzaffarpur	3,604	2,764,790	2,718,837	+ 1·5	917	903	+ 14	47·8	48·1
Darbhanga	3,302	2,275,911	2,305,356	− 3·9	378	349	+ 33	49·3	48·9
BHAGALPUR DIVISION ...	***20,311***	***8,796,318***	***8,582,069***	+ ***1·6***	***426***	***413***	+ ***7***	***49·6***	***49·5***
Monghyr	3,902	2,068,804	2,030,021	+ 1·6	527	519	+ 8	48·8	48·4
Bhaugalpur	4,226	2,269,958	2,232,206	+ 2·7	464	450	+ 14	49·1	49·3
Purnea	4,964	1,874,794	1,944,458	− 3·5	375	389	− 14	51·1	51·0
Malda	1,806	464,269	511,519	− 9·4	443	489	− 36	49·5	49·6
Santhal Parganas	5,670	1,609,137	1,753,775	− 8·1	353	329	+ 16	49·5	49·6
ORISSA DIVISION ...	***5,841***	***4,343,150***	***4,027,402***	+ ***7·3***	***441***	***411***	+ ***30***	***48·7***	***48·9***
Cuttack	3,629	2,602,758	2,437,671	+ 6·4	508	483	+ 25	48·2	48·5
Balasore	2,030	1,041,197	994,676	+ 7·8	329	463	+ 27	48·3	48·4
Angul and Khondmals ...	1,094	191,911	175,054	+ 12·8	114	101	+ 13	49·1	47·4
Puri	2,473	1,617,284	944,998	+ 7·8	411	383	+ 29	49·8	50·2
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION	***26,963***	***4,900,429***	***4,628,798***	+ ***5·8***	***181***	***171***	+ ***10***	***48·7***	***49·9***
Hazaribagh	7,281	1,177,961	1,164,321	+ 1·1	167	165	+ 2	48·3	48·6
Ranchi	7,178	1,187,925	1,129,888	+ 5·2	166	158	+ 8	48·6	48·8
Palamau	4,914	610,604	496,750	+ 22·8	124	101	+ 23	49·4	49·3
Manbhum	4,147	1,291,864	1,192,878	+ 8·0	313	287	+ 26	50·2	49·9
Singhbhum	3,443	632,079	544,961	+ 12·4	183	163	+ 18	49·2	49·7
(2) *Feudatory States* ...	***38,642***	***3,748,554***	***3,332,837***	+ ***12·4***	***97***	***86***	+ ***11***	***51·7***	***50·7***
Cooch Behar	1,307	666,074	678,988	− 2·0	453	465	− 9	53·1	53·3
Tributary States, Orissa	14,337	1,947,748	1,812,710	+ 14·2	135	117	+ 18	49·7	50·1
Do. Chota Nag- pore	16,054	1,001,429	881,339	+ 13·5	62	55	+ 7	50·3	50·2
Hill Tippera	4,088	173,525	137,442	+ 26·1	42	33	+ 9	53·3	52·0
Sikkim	2,818	59,818	30,458	+ 95·7	21	11	+ 11	.....	.....
British Subjects in Chandernagore.	.....	10,989	9,913	***109·8***	.....	.....	.....	.....	49·4

Presidency Division.

The net increase of about 5 per cent. in the Presidency Division is due, in a great measure, to the rapid growth of Calcutta and of its suburbs in the 24-Parganas; this district is the most densely populated in Bengal, having an average of 985 persons to the square mile. Khulna and Murshidabad both show a fair natural growth. The increase in Nadia is nominal, and barely makes up for the loss that took place during the previous decade, while in Jessore, where a decline of 2½ per cent. was recorded in 1891, there has been a further decrease of no less than 4 per cent. This district is very unhealthy owing to the water-logging of the soil, caused by the silting up of the Bhairab and other rivers, which formerly drained the country; it should be noted, however, that it still has a population of 619 to the square mile.

Rajshahi Division.

The Rajshahi Division has an increase of about six per cent.; Jalpaiguri continues to grow rapidly owing to the immigration of tea-garden coolies from Chota Nagpur and of cultivators from Cooch Bihar. Darjeeling, which registered an increase of over 43 per cent. in 1891, now shows a further increase of 11¼ per cent.; this relatively low rate of progress is a result of the depressed condition of the tea industry. Bogra continues to grow rapidly, and Pabna and Dinajpur slowly. In the latter district there has been a considerable immigration of Santals, who are rapidly clearing the jungle in the south, where the Barind projects into the district. But the most satisfactory feature in the returns for this Division is the increase of 88,717 persons, or 4 per cent., recorded in Rangpur. This district had lost 32,500 persons between 1881 and 1891 and 55,723 between 1872 and 1881. The progressive decline was attributed, as in Jessore, to defective drainage, and the fact that during the last decade the loss of the previous 19 years has been made good, may, perhaps, be taken as showing that the conditions adverse to health have now disappeared. The slight increase in Rajshahi almost exactly counterbalances the falling off recorded at the last census.

Dacca Division.

The Dacca Division continues to grow rapidly, and its population has increased by 9½ per cent. during the decade. In 1872 its population was less than that of the Burdwan Division, but now it exceeds it by 2½ millions; during the last 29 years it has added 42 per cent. to its inhabitants, while the Burdwan Division has added little more than 8. The rapid progress of this tract is attributable to its good water-supply and general healthiness combined with a fertile soil. The improvement is most marked in Mymensingh (12½ per cent.) and Dacca (10½ per cent.). The increase in the latter district is remarkable, as there is no great immigration and the population is very dense, being no less than 952 to the square mile, or 41 per square mile more than in any district of the Province except the 24-Parganas, which owes its position to the proximity of Calcutta. Dacca town shows an increase of about 10 per cent. or much the same as that recorded in the district as a whole.

Chittagong Division.

Although second to the Dacca Division in the combined results of the last three censuses, Chittagong with 13 per cent. shows the largest increase recorded in any Division at the census of 1901. This is due mainly to the remarkable figures for the Tippera district, which has added nearly 19 per cent. to its population in the course of ten years. The Assam-Bengal Railway which runs through the district has been opened since 1891, and has increased its prosperity by facilitating the disposal of its surplus products. The population, however, has grown by its own natural increase rather than by immigration, and the result shows the rapid expansion which is possible when a good climate is combined with a fertile soil. Noakhali has added 13 per cent. to the returns of the last census, almost entirely by natural increase, Chittagong 5 per cent. and the Chittagong Hill Tracts 16 per cent.; in the latter tract the recent enumeration was probably more accurate than that of 1891.

Patna Division.

The Patna Division has suffered from short crops on no less than three occasions since the last census—in 1891, in 1895 and in 1896-97. The decade generally has been an unhealthy one, and in 1900 plague broke out in epidemic form; it was worst in Patna, Gaya and Saran, in which districts it had carried off

50,000 persons before the 1st March 1901. These calamities not only accounted for more deaths and fewer births than might otherwise have been expected, but they also greatly stimulated emigration, and the fact that the total population of the Division has decreased by nearly 2 per cent. is therefore not surprising. The decrease was greatest in Patna (9 per cent.), where plague was worst; in Shahabad, which was unhealthy throughout the decade, it was nearly 5 per cent., and in Gaya, Saran and Champaran it ranged from 2 to 3⅛ per cent. Patna city showed a decrease of 18 per cent.; but as plague was raging at the time of the census, it was thought desirable to take a fresh census several months later when the epidemic had died out. This second census gave a population of 153,739, or only 7 per cent. less than in 1891. It is not improbable that in the district as a whole the decrease brought out by the census is to a considerable extent of a temporary nature. Of all the districts in the Division, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga alone showed slight increases.

Bhagalpur Division.

There was a net increase of 1½ per cent. in the Bhagalpur Division. The conditions during the decade in Monghyr, Bhagalpur and Purnea were very similar to those described above in the case of the Patna Division, except that in 1896-97 the scarcity only amounted to famine in parts of Bhagalpur, and that the plague epidemic was confined to Monghyr, where nearly 5,000 deaths were recorded. In spite of the unfavourable conditions of the decade, Monghyr and Bhagalpur both show a slight increase. Purnea, on the other hand, which is notoriously unhealthy, has lost 3½ per cent. of the population recorded ten years ago. Malda is practically a part of Northern Bengal, and the Sonthal Parganas belongs, both in respect of its geological formation and of the people who inhabit it, to Chota Nagpur rather than to Bihar. About one-fifth of the Sonthal Parganas suffered from the famine of 1896-97, but otherwise the conditions have been favourable, and the fact that the increase recorded amounts only to 3 per cent. is due to emigration on a large scale to Malda, Dinajpur, Rajshahi and other districts. Malda owes its increase of 8½ per cent. partly to the immigration of Santals and partly to natural growth.

Orissa Division.

The Orissa Division has grown to the extent of about 7 per cent. since 1891. The increase is about the same in all districts, except Angul, where it amounts to nearly 13 per cent. The decade presents no abnormal features. In Puri a religious festival led to the presence of over 20,000 persons ordinarily resident in other districts, but it is not known how many such temporary immigrants were censused in this district in 1891.

Chota Nagpur Division.

The Chota Nagpur Division, like the Sonthal Parganas, is an area of emigration. It has a highly prolific population and a good climate, but a comparatively limited area of fairly fertile soil. A great part of its growing population is thus driven to seek a livelihood elsewhere, and its hardy inhabants are to be found in large numbers not only in the tea-gardens of Jalpaiguri and the coal-mines of Burdwan and in all other parts of this Province where good workers are in request, but also in Assam. The statistics published by the Assam Administration show that during the decade that has elapsed since the previous census, no fewer than 180,000 persons went to Assam. The recorded increase of about 6 per cent. in the population of this Division represents, therefore, only a portion of its real expansion. The emigrants to Assam alone represent a further addition of 2 per cent. The volume of emigration is greatest in the case of Ranchi, Palamau and Hazaribagh, and the recorded increase in three districts is consequently small. Manbhum and Singhbhum which sent out fewer emigrants show an increase of 9 and 12⅔ per cent. respectively.

Native States.

The Native States as a whole return an increase of 12½ per cent. Cooch Bihar again records a decrease (2 per cent. against 4 per cent. in 1891), due to emigration and to the unhealthiness of the country near the hills. The Tributary States of Orissa and Chota Nagpur have room for a far greater population than they at present possess, and their increase of 14 and 13 per cent., respectively, requires no explanation. Hill Tippera owes its increase of 26 per cent. partly to better enumeration, and the same explanation holds good in the case of Sikkim, where the population now returned exceeds that of 1891 by nearly 94 per cent.

Population by religion.

The population returned under each of the main religions is noted below together with the variation since 1891:—

Division.	Hindus.			Musalmans.			Animistic.			Christians.		
	1901.	1891.	Percentage of variation, 1891-1901.	1901.	1891.	Percentage of variation.	1901.	1891.	Percentage of variation.	1901.	1891.	Percentage of variation.
Burdwan ...	4,835,164	6,399,909	+ 7·1	1,084,820	999,191	+ 8·5	296,124	282,671	+ 2·6	9,463	6,312	+ 49·9
Presidency ...	4,592,490	4,251,457	+ 5·9	4,405,537	4,214,161	+ 4·5	12,842	9,720	+ 32·1	62,416	51,619	+ 20·9
Rajshahi ...	3,061,876	2,924,711	+ 4·6	5,283,182	5,025,330	+ 5·1	88,588	19,724	+340·1	8,742	2,905	+191·8
Dacca ...	3,524,287	3,359,181	+ 4·3	7,299,562	6,429,017	+12·1	28,959	30,010	— 3·6	23,079	18,885	+ 22·2
Chittagong ...	1,251,423	1,133,337	+10·4	3,333,326	2,914,650	+14·3	706	650	+ 6·9	2,443	2,032	+ 20·2
Patna ...	13,719,793	13,996,533	— 2·0	1,786,707	1,806,122	— 1·1	27	Nil	...	7,350	6,413	+ 14·6
Bhagalpur ...	6,279,471	6,099,212	+ 2·9	1,776,705	1,698,365	+ 4·6	656,585	775,766	— 18·1	12,695	8,262	+ 53·9
Orissa ...	4,183,456	3,948,139	+ 5·9	103,350	92,946	+11·2	51,105	332	...	5,937	4,657	+ 8·1
Chota Nagpur	3,359,684	3,105,079	+ 8·1	282,153	257,809	+ 9·4	1,113,836	1,175,633	— 5·5	143,200	89,654	+ 60·5
Native States	2,949,819	2,603,850	+13·3	230,074	220,756	+ 4·2	537,698	458,555	+ 17·2	3,241	1,655	+ 95·8
Total ...	49,687,362	47,821,468	+ 3·9	25,495,416	23,658,347	+ 7·7	2,780,468	2,753,061	+ 1·0	278,568	192,484	+ 44·6

The persons returned as Hindus represent 63 per cent. of the total population of the Province, and the Muhammadans 33 per cent.; all other religions taken together make up only 4 per cent. of the population. Hindus bulk most largely in Bihar (excluding Malda and East Purnea), Orissa and West Bengal, and Muhammadans in the districts lying east of the Bhagirathi and the Mahananda. The Musalmans of Bengal form more than two-fifths of the total Muhammadan population of India.

Hindus and Muhammadans.

The actual numerical increase since 1891 is about the same for both Hindus and Muhammadans; but compared with their previous strength the followers of the Prophet have gained nearly 8 per cent., while the Hindus have gained only 4 per cent. This result is due partly to the circumstance that the most progressive part of the Province is that inhabited by Muhammadans, while Bihar, the stronghold of Hinduism, has returned a smaller population than in 1891. This, however, is only a partial explanation. The Muhammadans have gained ground in every Division as compared with their Hindu neighbours. This subject was discussed at length in the last census report, and it will receive further consideration in the report on the present census. It will suffice to say here that Islam gains to some extent through conversions from Hinduism, but chiefly on account of the greater productiveness of its adherents. They have a more nourishing dietary; their girls marry later, and they permit widow remarriage. They are also, in Eastern Bengal, more prosperous than the Hindus, as they have fewer prejudices about changing their residence and move freely to newly formed *chars* where the soil is exceptionally fertile.

Animists.

The advance made by Muhammadanism is to some extent obscured by the fact that Hinduism has itself been gaining new recruits from the ranks of the animistic tribes, the Santals, Mundas, Oraons and other so-called aborigines. These tribes are amongst the most prolific in the Province, and yet the census shows that the strength of the animistic religions has increased by only one per cent. The true increase was probably more nearly 11 per cent., but this gain has been counterbalanced by conversions to Christianity and Hinduism. Christianity has taken some 60,000 during the last decade; the rest, about 200,000, have entered the fold of Hinduism. The large apparent increase in the Rajshahi Division is due to immigration.

Christians.

The rapid growth of Christianity in Chota Nagpur has occurred mainly in the Ranchi district, where Missionary effort, especially on the part of the German Lutheran Mission, is particularly active; this district now contains 124,958 Christians, against 75,693 only ten years ago. Some other districts in the Province which return a noteworthy increase in the number of Christians are shown in the margin. Of the total number of Christians, 165,540 are Protestants and 108,914 Roman Catholics; the remainder include persons who failed to specify their sect and Armenians, &c. Of Protestants, 57,810 belong to the Anglican communion, 69,580 are Lutherans, 21,621 are Baptists, and 7,182 are Presbyterians; the remainder belong to various miscellaneous sects. Distributed by race, there are 27,489 persons of European and allied races; 23,114 Eurasians (including 2,221 Feringhis), and 227,763 native Christians.

District.	Number of Christians.	
	1901.	1891.
Calcutta	37,925	28,997
Sonthal Parganas ...	9,875	5,743
Darjeeling	4,467	1,592
Jalpaiguri	2,486	357
Burdwan	2,960	1,408
Manbhum	2,910	1,408
Mymensingh	1,201	211

Other Religions.

Of the other religions, the most important is Buddhism which numbers 237,895 adherents, against 194,727 in 1891. The increase is due largely to the enumeration by religion of Sikkim, where 20,544 Buddhists were returned; there was also a considerable increase in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Chittagong, Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri, Hill Tippera, Backergunge and Calcutta. The figures for these districts are given in the margin. The Calcutta Buddhists are chiefly immigrant Chinamen. The small Buddhist Colony in the Baramba State in Orissa is an interesting survival of the time when Buddhism was the predominant religion in India. The persons in question are Saraks by caste and still intermarry freely with the so-called Saraki Tantis of the Moghalbandi, who now describe themselves as Hindus. Recent enquiries tend to show that Buddhism of the Tantrik type survives to a very considerable extent in the practical working religion of many of the lower castes in these Provinces. Jains now number 7,833 against 7,270 in 1891; Brahmos 3,171 against 2,596; Jews 1,946 against 1,448; Parsis 389 against 179, and Sikhs 340 against 417.

District.	Number of Buddhists in	
	1901.	1891.
Chittagong Hill Tracts	83,137	74,128
Chittagong	64,973	61,615
Darjeeling	44,944	40,629
Jalpaiguri	6,291	2,599
Backergunge	7,220	6,680
Calcutta	2,903	2,199
Hill Tippera	5,999	4,734

Infirmities.

The infirmities recorded at the census includes insanity, deaf-mutism, blindness and leprosy. There has been a decrease under all heads which is generally attributed to better enumeration. The inspection of the census schedules by officers of higher rank was more complete on this occasion than it had ever been before, and the result was that the tendency of the enumerators to enter the half-witted as insane, those becoming deaf in old age as deaf-mutes, the one-eyed (*kaṇa*) as blind, and persons suffering from skin discoloration as lepers was more effectually checked. It is possible that an increasing reluctance to return the infirmities of females may have affected the figures for the blind and deaf-mutes, as in both these cases the proportion of females to males is smaller than it was in 1891. On the other hand, the decrease in the number of the blind is less than might have been anticipated from the fact that 15,987 successful operations for cataract in the dispensaries of the Province were reported during the last ten years, against only 2,434 in the previous decade. As regards leprosy there is a general opinion that it is far less common now than it was formerly.

Infirmities.	Number in—	
	1901.	1891.
Insane	22,041	25,628
Deaf-mutes	53,154	59,372
Blind	70,859	73,430
Lepers	37,377	46,388

CENSUS OF CALCUTTA AND ITS SUBURBS.

The taking of the Census.

The Deputy Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation was appointed Superintendent of Census for the town of Calcutta and Suburbs, Fort William, the Port of Calcutta, and the Cossipore-Chitpur, Manicktollah, and Garden Reach Municipalities. The

town of Calcutta was divided into charges corresponding to the municipal wards, the boundaries of which have been fixed for years, except in the case of Hastings and the wards of the fringe area. Charges 1 to 18 covered the old town area; charges 19 to 25 covered what is known as the added area, the area amalgamated with the town area by the Municipal Consolidation Act, II (B.C.) of 1888. What is known as the "fringe area," an area east of Circular Road and west of the Circular Canal, and containing part of the municipal wards 1, 3, 4, and 9, was divided into charges 1F.A., 3F.A., 4F.A, and 9F.A. This area comprises thana Ultadanghi and as much of Manicktollah as lies outside the limits of the municipality of the same name. Police Inspectors were appointed Superintendents of these charges. The Garrison Quarter-master acted as Charge Superintendent of Fort William; the Superintendent of Port Police acted as Charge Superintendent of the Port of Calcutta, and the Superintendent of Canals for the Canal area. The Chairman of the Cossipore-Chitpur, Manicktollah, and Garden Reach Municipalities acted as Charge Superintendents of their respective municipalities.

The charges of the town of Calcutta were further divided into 274 circles, which were again subdivided into 2,919 blocks. The port, fort, and canals had 11 circles and 131 blocks between them. The suburban municipalities had 49 circles and 397 blocks. In Calcutta proper the circles were formed out of the blocks of the Census of 1881, which were followed in the Census of 1891. Blocks were formed in the following way. The houses of the block of 1881 were numbered serially from No. 1 to the final number, after which a red circle was placed round 50 and multiples of 50, and a green triangle round the succeeding numbers. The blocks of 1881 were united for the purpose of forming circles of 500 houses each approximately. The block was thus composed of 50 houses. A rough survey was made of the added area on a scale of 50 feet to the inch, and the survey map of the town area was brought up to date. Out of these maps, block plans were made, in which every house was entered numbered, as numbered on the ground. These maps are preserved in the Municipal Office as a permanent record. Corresponding to the block-plans, a family block register was prepared. This was necessary, as the Census was one of families rather than of houses. In this register the name of the head of each family was entered as well as the number of rooms in each house and the number of families in each room.

The most distinguishing feature of the present Census is the employment of an unpaid enumerating agency. In previous Censuses enumerators were always paid for their work. There was naturally much opposition to the introduction of this system and much adverse criticism in the public press, but the agitation gradually quieted down. The work of preparing the preliminary record was begun on the 20th of February. From the 20th to the 28th the entire Census staff was constantly employed in instructing the enumerators and in checking the entries in the schedules. The work of writing up the preliminary record was, in every case, completed before the end of the month. The final enumeration began at gun-fire on the night of the 1st of March. Arrangements were made to stop all traffic after 9·30 P.M. on that night, and a proclamation issued that every one was to be in his house. Special arrangements were made for the maidan, for Government House and Belvedere, for jails and asylums, for schools, hospitals and dispensaries, for hotels, clubs, and boarding-houses. By the 7th of March all the schedules had been collected, and the provisional totals were published in the daily papers on the 8th of March.

After the final enumeration a large number of the entries of caste, birthplace, and occupation were found to be too indefinite for the purpose of tabulation. This was especially the case with regard to occupation. Arrangements were accordingly made to have the indefinite entries corrected after local enquiry.

From the Census figures, blocks, having the densest population, were selected for each ward and enquiries made to find out the average cubical sleeping air-space per human being.

Main results of the Census.

The population of Calcutta, with the port, fort, canals, and the three suburban municipalities of Cossipore-Chitpur, Manicktollah, and Garden Reach, has increased from 704,750 in 1872, 684,658 in 1881, and 765,510 in 1891 to 949,144 in 1901.

Males numbered 624,855 and females 324,289. The increase in 30 years is thus 34·68 per cent. The decrease in the first of the decennial periods is put down to faulty enumeration. In the second period it is 12 per cent. and in the third 24 per cent. These are average rates for the whole area. The increase in the old town area of 18 wards has been (1872—1881 6·6 per cent., (1881—1891) 9 per cent., and (1891—1901) 24 per cent., respectively. In the added and fringe areas the corresponding percentages are 5·6 per cent., 12 per cent., and 25 per cent. respectively.

The returns show an all-round increase of the population. It is 53 per cent. in Barabazar; 35 per cent. in Puddopooker; 33 per cent. in Muchipara; 32 per cent. in Park Street; between 20 and 30 per cent. in Shampooker, Bartala, Jorabagan, Jorasanko, Colootollah, Colinga, and Hastings; between 10 and 20 per cent. in Coomertooli, Sukea Street, Fenwickbazar, and Taltollah, dwindling down to 5 per cent. in Waterloo Street thana, the site of Government House and the centre of European trade. Manicktollah, with its rapidly-increasing trade, shows a phenomenal increase of 67 per cent. The only part of the town which shows a decrease of population is the fort. It has fallen from 2,942 in 1881, 3,468 (?) in 1891 to 2,893 in 1901. This is sufficiently accounted for by the wars in South Africa and China, or it may be explained by the fact that it is probable that at the last Census the population of a part of the maidan was included within the Military limits of Fort William.

While the average density of the population has increased from 46* in 1881 to 54 in 1891 and 68 in 1901 per acre for the whole town, a progressive density to an almost alarming extent is observable in some wards, as the following figures show :—

Density per acre.

Name of ward.	1876.	1881.	1891.	1901.	Remarks.
Colootollah	214	208	226	281	Persons per acre.
Jorasanko	137	130	159	202	Ditto.
Jorabagan	152	148	161	201	Ditto.
Bowbazar	156	150	154	184	Ditto.
Puddopooker	119	124	125	169	Ditto.
Fenwickbazar	135	136	147	163	Ditto.
Taltollah	124	125	147	162	Ditto.
Barabazar	108	100	95	145	Ditto.

Further calculations as to the average habited space per man in each of the eight wards show that, although Barabazar ranks only eighth in point of density of population, it is the most overcrowded of all the wards, returning an average of only 9 square yards per man.

Elaborate and accurate measurements have further been made in specified areas to ascertain the average cubical sleeping air-space per occupier. In Wards III, IXF.A., XXI, and XXII the minimum air-space per man is found to be below 50 cubic feet. Figures for the number of persons per acre in overcrowded areas have also been calculated, and have been found to go as high as 707.

Religions.

Hindus have augmented by 28 per cent., Muhammadans by 21 per cent., Christians by 27 per cent., Buddhists by 22 per cent., and Jains by 52 per cent. The Brahmos show a large increase, due, undoubtedly, to their having been largely merged with

* These figures are for the present suburban area.

Hindus at the last Census. They are returned at 1,799 in place of 702 in 1891. The actual number of professed Brahmos is, however, probably diminishing. The Parsees and Jews show a large increase; but the Sikhs show a falling off. This latter fact is, however, due to the movements of troops.

Sex and conjugal condition.

Two-thirds of the population of Calcutta is male and one-third female, against 64·8 and 36·2 of the last Census. Excluding, however, the port area, the ratio has remained remarkably constant from 1876. The following are the figures:—

Year.	Male.	Female.	Year.	Male.	Female.
1876	64·4	35·6	1891	64·2	35·8
1881	64·4	35·6	1901	64·8	35·2

An increase of the number of females over males is noticed in the case of Hindus, Christians, Brahmos, Jews, and Parsees, and a decrease in the case of Muhammadans, Buddhists, and Jains. The exact figures per 1,000 are interesting and are exhibited below:—

Religion.	Male.		Female.	
	1891.	1901.	1891.	1901.
Hindu	643	642	666	667
Musalman	312	310	271	266
Christian	36	38	55	57
Brahmo	1	4	1·3	2·3
Buddhist	4	4	1·7	1·6
Jain	0·7	1·5	0·5	1·3
Jew	1·4	1·5	3·1	3·4
Parsee	0·3	0·3	0·2	0·4
Sikh	0·6	0·2	...	...
Minor religions	0·1	0·3	...	...

The conjugal condition of the population (excluding the port area) compares thus with its condition in 1891:—

Conjugal condition.	Male.			Female.		
	1881.	1891.	1901.	1881.	1891.	1901.
Unmarried	32·2	30·5	32·48	21·7	24·4	25·7
Married	63·2	65·5	62·95	42·7	45·2	46·2
Widowed	4·6	4·0	4·57	35·6	30·4	28·1

It will thus be observed that while the rates of increase of the unmarried and married, and decrease of the widowed amongst females, has been progressive, it has not been so in the case of males.

Between the ages of 0 and 2, no person is returned either married or widowed. The number of married goes on increasing at a progressive

rate from 3 to 29 and begins to decrease from 30 onwards, although not in a gradually, descending scale. It is noteworthy that the number of married persons of the town area of the age of 60 and over is nearly double that of the age-period 55 to 59. It is surprising that the number shown as married between the ages of 45 to 49 should be smaller than that between 50 to 54. Up to the age of 5 there are 38 widowed persons, of whom only one is male. The number of widows increases progressively from age 2 to age 34, falls between 35 and 39, attains its maximum development between 40 and 44, falls again to nearly half its number between 45 and 49, nearly doubles itself again between 50 and 54, and dwindles down to less than half at the next age-period (55—59).

The number of the unmarried is largest between the ages of 5 and 9, reaching its maximum figure by gradual increase from the age of 2 and falling away gradually as the age advances. But while there are 13,236 unmarried infants below the age of one year, there are only 9,489 between the ages of one and two. The largest number of married females is found between the ages 15 to 24 and the largest number of married males between the ages 25 to 34. The extent of child-marriage in the different religions is shown by the following figures:—

Religion.	Male.	Female.	Total per 10,000 of the population.
Hindu	47·55	130·20	177·75
Muhammadan ...	26·36	41·45	67·81
Christian	...	0·59	0·59
Buddhist	0·11	0·11	0·22
Jew	0·11	0·8	0·19
Brahmo	0·21	0·14	0·35
Jain	0·21	0·20	0·41
Others	0·05	0·02	0·07

Education.

The educational statistics show that 752 per mille of the population of Calcutta are still illiterate. But of every 248 literate persons, 209 are male and 39 female. The ratio of male to female education in the different religions is—amongst Christians 21 : 13, amongst Muhammadans 168 : 13, amongst Hindus 91 : 13. Thus for every two literate females, there are 3 males among Christians, 26 males among Muhammadans, and 14 males amongst Hindus. For the same area in 1891, 756 per mille of the total population were returned as literate. The proportion of literate males to literate females for the three chief religions in 1891 and 1901 are shown below:—

Religion.	1891.		1901.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Hindu	159	15	151	2
Muhammadan ...	32	2	34	3
Christian	18	13	21	13

These figures cannot be properly explained until they are discussed in connection with the figures for occupation, which are not yet ready. It may turn out that the proportionate diminution of literates in the case of Hindu males is due to the increased immigration of illiterate Hindu coolies. 146,712 Hindus are returned as literate against 101,251 in 1891, and 30,619 Muhammadans against 20,298.

Bengal was returned as the birth-place of 798,289 persons and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh of 106,413. The diminution in the number of persons born in Madras from 3,415 in 1881 to 1,962 in 1901, is probably due to the fact that fewer Madrasees are now employed as bearers than 20 years ago. Rajputana is given as the birth-place of 14,964 persons, the corresponding number in 1881 being only 1,973. Of the 13,844 Europeans, 5,921 gave the United Kingdom as their birth-place.

Birth-place.

The work of tabulation has not yet been completed, and so the total cost of the operations cannot be given, but the expenditure up to 1st December 1901 was Rs. 54,526, of which Rs. 25,030 was spent on the preliminary operations, including the survey of the added area, Rs. 3,626 on enumeration, collection, and comparison of the schedules, and Rs. 25,870 on extraction and tabulation.

Expenditure.

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MAP—

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MAP—

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PART I.

STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Physical Geography.

1.—Geographical Area of the Territories under the Civil and Political control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in 1900-1901.

Principal Geographical Divisions.	Total area in square miles.
1	2
British Possessions directly administered—	
Bengal	70,184*
Bihar	44,197
Orissa	9,841
Chota Nagpur	26,963
Total directly administered ...	151,185
Tributary States—	
Cooch Behar Tributary States	1,307
Orissa ditto	14,887
Chota Nagpur ditto	16,054
Hill Tippera (both surveyed and unsurveyed)	4,086
Total ...	35,834
Native States and Tributaries—	
Sikkim	2,818
Total area of Bengal ...	189,837

* Excluding the Sundarbans,

OBSERVING STATIONS.	RAINFALL IN INCHES.				AVERAGE May.			
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Mean of maximum.	Mean of minimum.	Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Burdwan	12·54	42·17	0·35	55·06	96·9	76·0	104·4	68·8
Suri	8·69	45·04	1·17	54·90				
Bankura ...	11·86	40·93	0·42	52·31	98·2(a)	76·9(a)	110·6	67·6
Midnapore	9·79	58·96	2·35	71·10	98·5	76·8	106·4	71·2
Hooghly ...	8·53	62·42	0·92	71·87				
Howrah	7·63	74·58	1·01	83·23				
Saugor Island ...	6·82	82·89	0·10	89·81	91·9	79·1	99·9	76·6
Alipore	7·79	80·66	0·87	89·32	95·6	78·2	99·4	69·7
Krishnagar	9·72	52·65	0·71	63·08	96·2	75·0	101·7	67·7
Berhampore ...	6·51	55·23	0·49	62·23	96·9	75·4	107·2	68·2
Jessore	15·56	57·43	6·12	80·11	94·5	74·7	99·5	67·2
Khulna	12·96	57·16	1·45	71·57				
Rampur Boalia ...	5·47	47·37	2·60	55·44	95·8	75·2	104·5	68·1
Dinajpur	10·60	74·70	0·72	86·02	92·9	72·4	100·3	67·9
Jalpaiguri	18·67	84·42	0·30	103·39	89·7	71·9	94·4	68·1
Darjeeling	11·58	96·16	0·68	108·42	64·0	49·9	68·2	46·0
Kalimpong	14·17	88·18	1·30	93·65				
Cooch Behar ...	23·22	66·96	1·17	91·35	88·3	71·9	94·4	67·6
Rangpur	9·45	61·15	1·98	72·58	90·5	70·4	96·3	65·3
Bogra	7·90	53·20	2·76	63·86	92·7	73·5	104·3	67·7
Pabna (Sirajganj Observatory).	6·91	42·01	1·44	50·36	92·0	73·8	97·3	69·2
Narayanganj ...	12·24	35·75	0·52	48·51	91·4	74·7	94·6	68·7
Mymensingh ...	37·18	79·12	1·82	108·12	89·3(a)	73·3	94·7	68·1
Faridpur ...	14·78	50·48	4·63	69·89	92·3	73·7	96·3	66·9
Barisal	7·51	27·90	3·35	38·76	92·8	75·8	96·3	70·1
Agartala	26·44	45·40	1·10	71·94				
Comilla	16·30	58·89	3·11	77·30	93·6	72·9	96·3	67·8
Noakhali	17·61	94·93	5·57	118·11	90·8	72·3	95·2	65·9
Chittagong	10·96	64·53	1·46	76·49	90·6	74·3	94·5	69·1
Rangamati Hills ...	17·02	46·50	2·11	65·63				
Patna	5·72	41·91	1·25	48·88	98·8	76·9	107·0	68·2
Gaya	5·27	29·42	2·50	37·19	104·0	80·5	110·3	68·8
Arrah	6·01	37·76	2·22	45·99	100·3	78·2	107·4	71·0
Chapra	4·60	33·70	1·30	39·60	99·6	77·3	107·7	71·6
Motihari	4·78	41·47	2·83	49·08	95·9	73·8	104·0	69·8
Muzaffarpur ...	3·12	35·34	2·16	40·62	95·8	75·0	104·2	69·2
Darbhanga	1·82	40·38	1·02	43·22	95·2	75·8	103·3	68·9
Monghyr	4·78	40·62	3·43	48·83				
Bhagalpur	6·05	48·66	5·35	70·06	96·9	75·5	103·3	69·1
Purnea	4·60	71·45	1·44	77·49	96·9	72·8	102·3	62·3
Malda	5·19	45·39	0·91	51·49	96·0	74·4	103·6	68·0
Naya Dumka ...	8·51	48·19	1·62	58·32	96·8	75·1	106·0	66·9
Cuttack	6·63	65·78	8·04	70·39	101·5	79·5	109·0	73·2
False Point ...	2·85	63·45	7·46	73·76	90·8	78·9	92·5	69·6
Balasore	13·63	69·73	3·89	78·25	94·8	76·1	101·5	68·3
Puri	6·67	51·99	6·60	68·16	90·7	80·0	93·2	68·1
Hazaribagh	7·57	42·36	4·51	54·43	97·1	74·9	106·1	68·3
Ranchi	8·78	50·24	1·14	60·14	97·5	73·6	106·3	65·4
Purulia	10·82	36·85	1·31	49·96	99·6	78·2	110·7	67·9
Chaibassa	8·63	48·24	1·93	58·80	100·6	79·6	110·2	71·0
Palamau (Daltonganj) ...	5·21	33·13	3·10	41·44	105·9	77·8	113·1	69·0

(a) Mean of
(b) ,,
(c) ,,
(d) ,,
(e) ,,

1900.

Temperature in Shade.								Cloud Proportion.		
July.				December.				January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
Mean of maximum.	Mean of minimum.	Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.	Mean of maximum.	Mean of minimum.	Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
91·1	79·9	98·4	76·8	81·3	58·6	85·4	55·6	3·6	8·0	1·9
91·5	78·8	100·6	74·6	80·1	58·3	85·6	55·3	2·5	6·8	2·3
91·8	79·0	100·3	76·1	81·2	58·0	86·8	54·2	1·9	4·7	1·0
88·9	80·9	91·9	78·1	76·8	60·6	83·0	56·0	4·5	7·6	2·9
89·7	79·2	96·9	76·2	80·2	58·1	83·1	54·6	3·5	7·9	2·2
90·4	79·2	96·2	76·2	80·4	55·5	83·2	51·1	3·2	7·0	2·1
90·0	79·0	93·3	76·8	78·4	56·7	83·2	53·2	2·7	8·0	2·1
89·0	79·1	95·5	74·7	78·9	56·0	81·1	51·1	3·8	8·1	2·0
88·7	79·0	92·1	75·6	77·7	55·9	80·1	49·7	3·3	7·9	1·1
88·4	77·8(*b*)	94·3	74·4	78·2	50·9	81·3	44·9	4·5	8·1	1·6
86·9	77·0	94·4	74·1	76·6	52·9	79·9	47·1	1·6	3·5	0·5
86·0	67·9	69·2	66·1	49·5	36·3(*c*)	5·70	32·0	3·9	7·5	2·6
87·0	78·0	95·4	74·6	77·4	53·6	81·0	49·2	3·3	7·3	1·4
87·9	75·1	96·2	70·8	77·0	47·9	79·7	39·8	2·2	6·4	0·5
87·9	78·1	92·2	74·7	79·0	54·8	81·3	50·7	1·7	6·5	0·5
86·8	78·1	90·3	74·2	78·6	56·2	83·4	51·4	4·6	8·3	1·6
87·6	78·8	91·1	75·7	79·7	57·5	83·1	51·3	4·9	8·1	2·7
85·6	78·0	91·7	74·1	78·0	56·2	82·6	50·7	5·9	7·8	P
88·0	78·3	91·8	76·4	78·8	54·7	81·2	50·0	3·1	6·7	1·5
87·7(*a*)	78·4(*a*)	92·3	75·1	80·6	57·4	83·3	51·2	4·2	7·5	2·2
87·8	77·0	93·8	73·8	81·2	55·1	86·4	49·1	3·6	7·5	1·6
86·9	76·0	91·2	71·3	82·4	54·6	86·3	47·8	4·6	6·6	2·3
86·1	76·6	91·5	73·6	82·3	58·0	86·5	51·1	4·0	7·8	2·4
90·4	79·1	95·0	74·2	75·6	53·8	80·5	45·4	2·7	7·4	1·9
94·3	80·1	105·2	74·8	77·6	54·9	83·3	50·8	2·5	6·6	2·6
91·4	79·7	101·0	73·0	76·6	52·0	81·4	45·5	1·9	5·7	1·6
91·2	79·4	98·3	74·1	76·6	52·5	81·1	45·7	2·4	7·2	2·4
88·1	77·6	92·0	71·8	78·2	48·6	80·0	41·9	0·9	3·7	1·1
89·0	78·2	92·7	71·7	85·0	51·0	79·7	43·3	1·1	4·2	0·9
88·5	79·2	93·3	73·5	75·3	53·7	80·2	46·8	1·7	6·2	1·5
89·3	78·7	92·7	74·6	76·9	53·1	81·1	47·4	3·2	7·5	1·7
88·6	78·2	93·2	73·2	76·0	51·3	79·6	46·3	3·1	7·3	1·1
89·1	78·7	93·1	75·0	76·5	53·9	79·9	49·1	2·3	6·9	1·0
89·0	76·8	94·5	71·3	77·6	53·7	81·6	50·0	3·2	8·1	2·1
92·4	79·7	101·4	77·2	84·5	63·4	87·9	59·1	4·0	7·4	2·6
88·1	79·2	96·5	76·1	80·9	60·3	84·4	56·0	5·7	8·5	3·7
89·3	78·8	99·0	75·7	82·4	58·3	86·4	53·6	4·0	8·2	2·1
89·4	80·4	95·7	74·6	83·9	65·8	88·2	61·6	3·2	5·9	2·1
86·4	75·5	97·2	73·3	78·4(*d*)	63·5(*d*)	77·4	47·2	3·8	9·2	2·7
85·9	74·5	98·2	71·9	75·1	54·8	81·1	50·9	3·5	7·6	3·0
90·8	78·8	106·1	76·9	79·5	P	86·1	P	1·3	6·4	1·4
90·1	78·6	94·1	76·0	80·5	57·8	86·8	53·2	1·8	5·2	1·7
93·1	77·4	107·1	73·0	78·4	50·3	84·0	45·2	1·4	4·2	1·3

(*a*) 0 days.
(*b*) 2 ,,
(*c*) 3 ,,
(*d*) 4 ,,

C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF

1		2	3	4	5	6	
						CHIEF TOWNS, WITH POPULATION.	
PROVINCES.	Commissionership.	Names of Executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue subdivisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Head-quarters town.	Population.
BENGAL ...	Burdwan ...	Burdwan	4	2,689	1,532,475	Burdwan	35,022
		Birbhum	2	1,752	902,280	Suri	8,692
		Bankura	2	2,621	1,116,411	Bankura	20,737
		Midnapore	4	5,186	2,782,114	Midnapore	33,140
		Hooghly	3	1,191	1,049,282	Hooghly and Chinsura.	29,383
		Howrah	2	510	850,514	Howrah	157,594
		Total ...	17	13,949	8,240,076		284,568
	Presidency ...	24-Parganas	4	2,108	2,078,359	.....	...
		Calcutta	...	20	847,796	.....	847,796
		Nadia	5	2,793	1,667,491	Krishnagar	24,547
		Murshidabad	4	2,143	1,333,184	Berhampore ...	24,327
		Jessore	5	2,925	1,813,155	Jessore	8,054
		Khulna	3	2,077	1,253,043	Khulna	10 426
		Total ...	21	12,066	8,993,028		915,220
	Rajshahi ...	Rajshahi	3	2,593	1,462,407	Rampur Boalia ...	21,589
		Dinajpur	2	3,946	1,567,080	Dinajpur	13,480
		Jalpaiguri	2	2,962	787,380	Jalpaiguri	9,709
		Darjeeling	2	1,164	249,117	Darjeeling	15,593
		Rangpur	4	3,496	2,154,181	Rangpur	15,960
		Bogra	1	1,359	854,538	Bogra	7,094
		Pabna	2	1,889	1,429,461	Pabna	18,424
		Total ...	16	17,856	8,495,159		101,896
	Dacca ...	Dacca	4	2,782	2,649,522	Dacca	90,542
		Mymensingh	5	6,332	3,915,068	Nasirabad	14,696
		Faridpur	3	2,231	1,937,646	Faridpur	11,649
		Backargunge	4	3,645	2,291,752	Barisal	18,978
		Total ...	16	15,040	10,793,988		135,837
	Chittagong ...	Tippera	3	2,499	2,127,991	Comilla	19,169
		Noakhali	2	1,644	1,141,728	Sudharam	6,620
		Chittagong	2	2,492	1,353,259	Chittagong	22,140
		Chittagong Hill Tracts	1	5,138	124,762	Rangamati	...
		Total ...	8	11,773	4,787,731		47,829
		Total of Bengal ...	78	70,184	41,259,982		1,485 352

BRITISH TERRITORY.

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		15
Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles from nearest Courts.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Courts.	Number of police.	Total cost of Administration.	Land revenue and rates.		REMARKS.
							1899-1900.	1900-1901.	
							Rs.	Rs.	
3,668	14	103	28	13	625	.....	33,49,916	33,15,917	
3,313	8	81	28	...	276	.....	10,95,440	10,81,910	
5,595	8	35	29	15	376	.....	5,26,011	5,19,393	
8,471	18	57	45	15	860	.....	25,58,307	24,41,808	
2,391	13	90	31	10	812	.....	15,38,331	15,62,226	
1,453	6	90	19	9	699				
24,890	67	436	...	...	3,650	.....	91,28,905	89,20,349	
5,107	22	135	69	10½	1,367	.....	18,02,764	17,47,802	
1	6	93	...	...	3,296	.....	20,270	21,103	
3,420	10	105	28	26	721	.....	9,83,455	9,96,829	
3,673	9	53	26	15	780	.....	11,51,437	11,44,611	
4,897	16	94	29½	18¾	504	.....	9,97,127	9,75,843	
3,444	10	45	62	14	453	.....	7,84,245	7,71,781	
20,542	73	545	...	...	7,121	.....	57,44,293	56,56,089	
6,346	5	38	46	24	474	.....	11,25,712	11,28,412	
7,842	7	21	Criminal 60 Civil 30	30 15	422	.....	16,28,508	16,18,978	
768	2	32	...	...	337	.....	9,06,422	7,75,354	
571	...	26	70	20	395	.....	1,80,229	1,80,720	
5,218	9	48	25	10	465	.....	11,64,301	11,54,796	
3,867	3	32	42	22	230	.....	5,39,735	5,44,121	
3,722	3	29	32	8	403	.....	4,71,603	4,69,628	
23,334	34	254	...	...	2,726	.....	60,16,498	58,70,019	
7,265	21	83	48	12·5	700	.....	6,11,740	6,14,554	
9,778	24	82	44	16	704	.....	11,10,520	10,87,214	
5,285	15	68	35	31·8	433	.....	7,12,168	7,02,429	
4,617	20	55	38	29	648	.....	18,99,751	18,25,459	
26,945	80	288	...	...	2,485	.....	43,34,187	42,99,657	
5,384	20	35	30	15	377	.....	11,24,955	11,37,918	
2,634	12	26	90	12	281	.....	7,36,502	7,37,382	
1,452	18	33	62	12·4	502	.....	12,79,027	12,60,712	
296	...	4	80	40	169	.....	.....	.....	
9 745	50	98	...	...	1,329	.....	31,97,484	31,86,012	
110,463	304	1,601	...	...	17,311	.....	2,84,20,472	2,79,34,056	

C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF

1		2	3	4	5	6	
						CHIEF TOWNS, WITH POPULATION.	
PROVINCES.	Commissionership.	Names of Executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue subdivisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Head-quarters town.	Population.
BIHAR	Patna	Patna	4	2,075	1,624,985	Patna	134,785
		Gaya	4	4,712	2,059,933	Gaya	71,288
		Shahabad	4	4,373	1,962,696	Arrah	46,170
		Saran	3	2,656	2,409,509	Chapra	45,901
		Champaran	2	3,531	1,790,463	Motihari	13,730
		Muzaffarpur	3	3,004	2,754,790	Muzaffarpur	45,317
		Darbhanga	3	3,335	2,912,611	Darbhanga	66,244
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr	3	3,922	2,068,804	Monghyr	35,880
		Bhagalpur	4	4,226	2,068,953	Bhagalpur	75,760
		Purnea	3	4,994	1,874,794	Purnea	14,007
		Malda	1	1,899	884,030	English Bazar	13,667
		Sonthal Parganas	6	5,470	1,809,737	Dumka	...
		Total of Bihar	40	44,197	24,241,305		563,049
ORISSA	Orissa	Cuttack	3	3,629	2,062,758	Cuttack	46,554
		Balasore	2	2,059	1,071,197	Balasore	20,880
		Angul	2	1,681	191,911	.....	...
		Puri	2	2,472	1,017,284	Puri	49,334
		Total of Orissa	9	9,841	4,343,150		116,768
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	2	7,021	1,177,961	Hazaribagh	15,799
		Ranchi	1	7,123	1,137,925	Ranchi	23,126
		Palamau	1	4,914	619,600	Daltonganj	5,837
		Manbhum	2	4,147	1,301,364	Purulia	17,291
		Singhbhum	1	3,753	613,579	Chaibassa	8,653
		Total of Chota Nagpur	7	26,963	4,900,429		70,706
		GRAND TOTAL	134	151,185	74,744 866		2,235,875
		GROSS REVENUE OF THE PROVINCE	...	...	...		...

Note 1.—The total cost of Administration (column 13) consists of expenditure under the following heads. The figures for 1900-1901 are open to final revision and adjustment next year :—

	1899-1900. Rs.	1900-1901. Rs.
5.—Land Revenue (District Administration)	31,00,660	31,59,840
18.—General Administration	10,87,236	20,92,102
6.—Stamps	6,47,409	7,45,110
7.—Excise	6,91,567	6,53,023
8.—Provincial Rates	4,04,980	4,00,153
10.—Assessed Taxes	1,00,991	1,01,048
19A.—Courts of Law	81,95,218	83,37,819
19B.—Jail	12,03,086	14,02,279
20.—Police	58,31,747	63,99,029
22.—Education	32,90,393	33,31,016
24.—Medical	21,09,305	23,67,213
30.—Stationery and Printing	16,36,774	19,84,474
45.—Civil Works	30,96,103	33,33,549
Total	3,26,00,201	3,30,99,965

(a) Includes Land Revenue of the Sundarbans, Rs. 2,23,413, Wards' estates Rs. 12 918, and Exchange account, North-Western Provinces, Rs. 534, but excludes Rs. 3,09,363 on account of proportionate cost of establishment for which no district details are available.

BRITISH TERRITORY—*concluded.*

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		15
Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles from nearest Police Station.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Courts.	Number of police.	Total cost of Administration.	Land revenue and rates.		REMARKS.
							1899-1900.	1900-1901.	
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
4,959	8	73	26	11·5	1,335	.....	17,94,511	17,51,574	
7,879	7	69	48	24	768	.....	17,56,580	17,05,882	
5,521	10	73	56	35	616	.....	20,02,035	19,46,927	
5,859	10	40	53	9½	566	.....	17,10,141	17,49,555	
2,625	2	23	60	...	335	.....	7,12,628	7,62,565	
4,124	9	49	32	15	508	.....	12,26,468	11,98,153	
3,237	4	43	50	15	470	.....	11,87,255	13,29,313	
2,520	5	71	40	25	496	.....	10,62,492	10,44,178	
3,065	8	108	45	25	474	.....	7,62,903	7,68,889	
3,353	7	40	45	20	569	.....	12,58,675	12,77,186	
3,559	3	20	50	26	278	.....	4,72,046	4,75,863	
9,170	..	52	35	14	396	.....	3,10,057	3,08,829	
55,875	73	861	..	...	6,851	.....	1,42,33,730	1,43,19,924	
5,529	7	43	40	25	571	.....	13,15,626	13,44,688	
3,360	2	36	40	12 to 15	396	.....	6,43,392	6,67,989	
1,449	...	3	...	...	150	.....	.....	.....	
3,102	2	24	70	20	388	.....	8,03,551	7,92,814	
13,431	11	106	...	...	1,505	.....	27,67,509	28,11,491	
3,851	3	27	70	30	498	.....	1,98,619	1,80,616	
3,177	3	12	83	41	419	.....	95,272	1,08,568	
3,186	1	6	70	49	256	.....	1,30,991	1,47,846	
5,524	5	37	60	30	361	.....	1,28,822	1,36,613	
3,151	1	12	71	30	184	.....	1,32,135	1,56,719	
23,889	13	94	...	...	1,718	.....	6,99,839	7,30,367	
203,658	401	2,462	...	...	27,335	1899-1900—3,26,00,291 1900-1901—3,30,99,965	(a) 4,60,28,731	(b) 4,55,56,468	
...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	6,03,61,331	6,10,90,565	

Note 2.—The following are the items of revenue which make up the gross revenue of the Province. The figures for 1900-1901 are open to final revision and adjustment next year:—

	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
	Rs.	Rs.
IV.—Stamps	1,82,73,933	1,84,34,631
V.—Excise	1,39,05,276	1,42,48,357
VI.—Provincial Rates	93,61,311	95,57,315
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	52,14,588	53,37,539
X.—Registration	14,83,025	15,31,989
XII.—Interest	20,88,950	18,30,167
XIII.—Post Office	16,150	14,889
XVI A.—Law and Justice, Courts of Law	7,54,196	7,64,448
XVIII.— Do. Jails	11,59,772	12,08,963
XVII.—Police	10,77,715	10,39,809
XIX.—Education	7,85,947	7,75,099
XX.—Medical	2,70,984	2,80,974
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	3,33,025	3,61,747
XXII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation ...	2,91,795	3,09,297
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	2,63,566	2,25,140
XXV.—Miscellaneous	15,84,893	10,09,704
XXIX.—Irrigation, Major Works	18,29,734*	18,06,331*
XXX.— Do. Minor	1,56,013	1,53,023
	6,56,629*	6,28,852*
XXXII.—Civil Works	7,26,477	8,42,956
	2,21,907*	2,17,247*
Total ...	6,03,61,331	6,10,90,565

* Represents figures for Public Works Department.

(a) Includes Land Revenue of the Sundarbans, Rs. 1,47,111, Bank of Bengal Rs. 88, Wards' estates Rs. 6,997, and Exchange account, North-Western Provinces, Rs. 57, but excludes Rs. 3,56,673 on account of proportionate cost of establishment for which no district details are available. The figures for 1900-1901 are open to final revision and adjustment next year.

D.—Popu

Districts.	Inhabited houses.	Population.							
		Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.				Total.	Number per square mile.
				Male.		Female.			
				0—9.	10—14.	0—9.	10—14.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BENGAL.									
Western Districts.									
Burdwan Division.									
Burdwan	362,729	489,669	506,128	186,962	88,111	189,991	71,614	1,532,475	569
Birbhum	209,518	269,078	287,479	125,445	50,166	128,663	41,449	902,280	515
Bankura	231,646	319,321	360,862	158,847	71,316	159,555	56,510	1,116,411	425
Midnapore	571,168	846,084	895,310	368,746	175,403	370,630	132,941	2,789,114	537
Hooghly	264,955	344,548	350,422	119,995	63,735	119,035	51,546	1,049,282	881
Howrah	190,047	277,566	280,743	107,815	54,154	109,491	41,755	860,514	1,667
Total ...	1,835,463	2,546,266	2,649,944	1,067,811	502,885	1,077,365	395,815	8,249,076	591
Central Districts									
Presidency Division.									
24-Parganas	384,656	679,733	610,412	286,087	127,096	281,639	93,392	2,078,379	985
Calcutta	116,646	458,787	203,629	63,211	40,598	57,267	24,304	847,796	42,389
Nadia	348,628	479,493	521,690	238,089	109,927	233,714	84,578	1,667,491	597
Murshidabad	283,078	373,127	417,795	197,696	82,323	196,648	65,365	1,333,184	622
Jessore	369,337	562,666	577,011	241,908	103,461	234,690	83,429	1,813,155	619
Khulna	229,216	396,573	352,397	179,138	77,759	183,405	63,771	1,253,043	603
Total ...	1,730,550	2,950,579	2,682,934	1,206,129	547,154	1,189,403	416,829	8,993,028	716
Rajshahi Division.									
Rajshahi	267,803	425,280	428,981	223,059	93,351	226,509	65,227	1,462,407	663
Dinajpur	287,687	433,880	429,161	253,778	86,805	250,798	63,149	1,567,080	597
Jalpaiguri	156,625	261,266	216,044	116,562	45,049	114,886	34,573	787,380	266
Darjeeling	61,327	85,423	70,218	33,183	14,899	32,511	13,383	249,117	214
Rangpur	387,949	676,551	607,197	331,963	116,595	332,379	89,526	2,154,181	616
Bogra	143,754	248,593	233,998	139,009	49,147	145,392	37,984	854,633	628
Pabna	258,707	400,158	417,824	220,669	88,679	227,469	66,272	1,420,461	772
Total ...	1,583,252	2,531,160	2,401,803	1,318,813	493,425	1,329,944	370,014	8,496,159	489
Eastern Districts.									
Dacca Division.									
Dacca	470,343	728,451	768,078	407,002	176,964	422,431	146,596	2,649,522	952
Mymensingh	665,296	1,141,182	1,093,679	629,138	244,186	649,914	180,670	3,915,068	618
Faridpur	373,308	568,617	572,037	280,761	130,796	286,975	109,670	1,937,646	849
Backergunge	471,484	699,343	647,602	321,889	144,721	345,502	121,745	2,291,752	628
Total ...	1,980,331	3,127,893	3,081,396	1,648,790	696,666	1,705,322	564,081	10,793,988	717
Chittagong Division.									
Tippera	359,343	607,518	565,935	337,009	141,463	351,609	114,468	2,117,991	847
Noakhali	209,147	296,338	310,635	193,522	78,419	195,894	66,422	1,141,728	694
Chittagong	276,477	323,121	410,927	219,862	98,419	219,956	80,975	1,353,250	542
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	21,410	41,518	31,782	19,300	7,420	18,548	6,194	124,762	24
Total ...	866,377	1,268,993	1,319,269	769,683	325,720	786,007	268,059	4,737,731	402
Total for Bengal ...	7,995,473	12,474,891	12,105,346	6,011,166	2,565,850	6,087,941	2,014,798	41,269,982	568

LATION.

Classification of Population.									Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration by sea only.	Immigration by sea only.
Christians.			Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Parsees.	Buddists and Jains.	Aborigines.	All others.	Total male agricul-turists.	Total male non-agri-culturists.			
Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed races.	Natives.											
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1,061	872	1,027	1,221,027	287,403	...	18	21,048	19			Bengali.		
65	45	709	667,684	201,645	...	76	42,019	37			Ditto.		
19	1	343	976,746	51,114	...	4	89,157	27			Ditto and Santhali.		
266	163	1,545	2,467,047	184,958	2	28	135,060	55			Bengali.		
192	94	473	881,116	184,577	...	31	2,766	33			Ditto.		
1,240	769	570	672,544	175,123	22	47	54	106			Ditto.		
2,843	1,944	4,676	6,855,164	1,084,820	24	204	290,134	277					
2,555	403	10,866	1,310,151	763,260	14	95	966	51			Bengali.		
13,571	14,482	9,872	661,462	249,239	290	4,144	...	4,096			Ditto.		
139	46	7,912	676,391	982,067	1	1	4	16			Ditto.		
102	40	249	643 474	676,899	...	1,004	11,396	20			Ditto.		
43	2	887	701,889	1,110,236	...	4	64	50			Ditto.		
32	15	1,228	619,123	632,216	...	2	412	15			Ditto.		
16,436	14,987	30,993	4,502,490	4,405,537	305	5,250	12,842	4,188					
42	...	369	325.111	1,135,209	...	72	1,663	18			Bengali.		
40	12	727	726.429	776,737	...	223	62,913	...			Ditto.		
284	61	2,141	634,625	228,487	...	6,616	15,236	30			Bengali and Hindi.		
1,309	329	2,829	187,869	9,227	22	44,081	3,431	20	Not available		Khaskura and various Tibeto-Burman dialects.		
163	198	92	776,646	1,871,430	...	1,345	4,292	15			Bengali.		
13	...	27	154,131	609,185	...	91	1,063	23			Ditto.		
82	44	40	357,065	1,062,914	4	258	...	84			Ditto.		
1,903	644	6,165	3,061,876	5,283,182	26	52,585	88,588	160					
297	559	10,700	958,075	1,649,639	...	30	1	221			Bengali.		
37	18	1,236	1,088,857	2,755,548	...	306	28,968	108			Ditto.		
95	56	4,490	733,555	1,199,351	...	15	...	84			Ditto.		
55	483	5,054	713,800	1,665,024	...	7,220	...	117			Ditto.		
484	1,115	21,480	3,524,287	7,269,562	...	7,571	28,969	530					
73	76	143	622,339	1,424,020	...	1,340	...	...			Bengali.		
14	490	168	374,474	858,290	...	889	...	13			Ditto.		
231	967	49	313,245	969,054	...	64,973	661	90			Ditto.		
4	...	248	36,365	4,962	...	33,137	45	1			Tibeto-Burman.		
322	1,523	598	1,251,423	3,333,326	...	149,739	706	94					
22,018	20,213	63,912	19,195,240	21,316,427	355	215,349	421,219	5,248					

Districts.	Inhabited houses.	Population.							
		Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.				Total.	Number per square mile.
				Male.		Female.			
				0—9.	10—14.	0—9.	10—14.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BIHAR.									
Patna Division.									
Patna	311,218	526,787	554,196	187,964	89,832	192,634	73,572	1,624,985	783
Gaya	406,675	624,125	671,747	266,598	120,543	274,212	102,703	2,059,923	437
Shahabad	368,450	536,157	663,974	255,171	125,216	258,402	103,776	1,962,696	448
Saran	466,870	615,062	844,785	324,999	158,397	337,546	131,800	2,409,589	907
Champaran	316,400	535,847	564,666	233,487	117,273	245,488	94,702	1,791,463	507
Muzaffarpur	523,691	783,677	920,279	367,422	167,448	375,238	140,736	2,754,790	917
Darbhanga	577,158	838,199	952,540	409,090	160,185	420,710	142,887	2,912,611	873
Total ...	2,968,457	4,479,874	5,152,187	2,043,731	944,709	2,104,230	790,266	16,514,987	665
Bhagalpur Division.									
Monghyr	380,106	607,792	671,777	281,027	122,691	280,947	105,400	2,068,804	527
Bhagalpur	382,657	605,488	644,745	299,202	124,865	309,371	107,302	2,088,963	494
Purnea	345,573	579,262	546,922	267,996	111,194	283,045	86,375	1,874,794	375
Malda	162,795	248,401	264,861	135,083	53,155	138,261	43,269	881,030	465
Southal Parganas	310,463	484,991	506,114	294,504	116,938	301,978	103,272	1,809,737	330
Total ...	1,581,584	2,523,864	2,636,419	1,278,882	528,843	1,313,702	445,618	8,726,318	425
Total for Bihar ...	4,550,041	7,003,738	7,788,606	3,322,613	1,473 552	3,416,932	1,235,874	24,241,305	548
Orissa Division.									
Cuttack	403 828	600,142	677,355	266,688	128,579	273,371	116,623	2,062,758	568
Balasore	183,491	318,514	355,149	137,889	66,110	140,429	58,076	1,071,197	520
Angul and Khondmals ...	89,793	53,386	55,670	28,180	12,969	28,925	11,321	191,911	114
Puri	222,716	318,927	324,286	125,559	62,353	130,088	55,071	1,017,284	411
Total ...	847,828	1,287,969	1,412,460	558,316	269,441	572,873	243,091	4,343,150	441
Chota Nagpur Division.									
Hazaribagh	224,014	322,551	363,954	168,063	79,708	185,380	68,505	1,177,961	167
Ranchi	224,702	297,952	338,268	192,439	86,789	199,883	72,694	1,137,925	166
Palamau	116,196	165,587	176,765	98,211	42,405	101,096	35,536	619,600	126
Manbhum	244,622	375,163	380,218	188,339	89,814	197,195	70,615	1,301,364	313
Singhbhum	117,399	164,759	179,244	93,876	43,780	93,913	37,997	613,579	163
Total for Chota Nagpur ...	926,930	1,325,842	1,438,449	740,928	342,496	777,467	285,247	4,900,429	181
Grand Total ...	14,319,272	22,092,420	22,734,861	10,633,023	4,651,339	10,356,213	3,778,010	74,744,866	494

LATION—*concluded.*

Classification of Population.									Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration by sea only.	Immigration by sea only.
Christians.													
Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed races.	Natives.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Parsees.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	All others.	Total male agriculturists.	Total male non-agriculturists.			
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1,511	912	139	1,435,637	186,411	...	345	7	23	Not available		Hindi.		
148	65	40	1,840,382	219,124	...	166	...	8			Do.		
214	89	72	1,819,641	142,213	1	452	...	14			Do.		
168	68	78	2,124,641	284,541	1	...	...	12			Do.		
206	31	2,180	1,523,949	264,086	1	7	...	3			Do.		
299	79	341	2,416,415	337,641	13	...	...	3			Do.		
276	138	296	2,559,128	352,691	...	62	20	...			Do.		
2,822	1,382	3,146	13,719,793	1,786,707	15	1,032	27	63					
689	321	423	1,867,920	196,760	4	1	2,686	...			Hindi.		
177	84	514	1,875,309	209,311	...	432	3,060	66			Do.		
156	149	134	1,080,091	793,672	6	254	295	37			Do.		
8	7	158	440,398	424,969	...	12	18,476	2			Do.		
313	99	9,463	1,015,753	151,993	...	40	632,068	8			Bengali, Hindi and Malto.		
1,343	660	10,692	6,279,471	1,776,705	10	739	656,585	113					
4,165	2,042	13,838	19,999,264	3,563,412	25	1,771	656,612	176					
164	284	2,204	2,002,573	57,356	...	61	...	116			Uriya.		
96	68	1,110	1,033,166	28,340	...	2	8,393	22			Do.		
3	6	24	148,799	369	...	...	42,710	...			Do.		
59	106	913	998,918	17,285	1	1	...	1			Do.		
322	464	4,251	4,183,456	103,350	1	64	51,103	139					
217	66	880	954,105	119,656	...	802	102,211	24			Hindi.		
216	27	124,715	474,540	41,972	...	33	546,115	7			Hindi and aboriginal dialects.		
11	...	7,397	533,175	52,353	...	46	26,111	7			Ditto.		
250	61	2,599	1,132,619	62,799	6	17	103,011	2			Bengali and aboriginal dialects.		
178	165	6,618	265,144	5,373	1	3	336,088	9			Bengali, Uriya and aboriginal dialects.		
872	319	142,709	3,359,583	282,153	7	901	1,113,836	49				...	...
27,377	23,038	224,710	46,737,543	35,265,342	388	218,085	2,242,770	5,613				92,101	3,391

E.—

1.—*Fiscal statement of outturn and cost of the Bengal Survey*

Division.	District and Estate.	Traverse survey.	Cadastral survey.	Record-writing.	Topographical survey on 4" and 16" scales.	Skeleton boundary survey 4"=1 mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	TEMPORARILY-SETTLED AND GOVERNMENT ESTATES.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq miles.
	Major settlements.					
Bhagalpur ...	Sonthal Parganas (Damin-i-Koh).	624·41	...	...	...	...
	Minor settlements.					
Chittagong ...	Noakhali (chars) ...	61·84	...	...	5·7(a)	...
	PRIVATE ESTATES.					
	Major settlements.					
Bhagalpur ...	Sonthal Parganas (Private estates).	134·4(b)	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	541·45	...	...	...	...
Patna ...	Saran	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca ...	Darbhanga	...	916·63	730·64	...	...
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous.					
	Chapra Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darbhanga ditto ...	...	...	3·62	...	...
Patna ...	Saran Patna Diara (c) ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Saran, Diara Topographical.	...	...	...	...	...
Benares ...	Ballia, North-Western Provinces (village Jauhi-Dumraon Raj).	8·45	6·77	6·77	...	...
Patna ...	Muzaffarpur (arrears) ...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa ...	Cuttack (Kuchila Nayagaon)	(Revision of Topo. survey)			...	...
	Arrah Town	2·27(d)	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad (village Semari, Dumraon Raj).	6(e)	...	...	...	...
Patna	Shahabad (village Lakhan Debra, Dumraon Raj).	2(f)	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad (Kachaur Mahal)...	(g)	...	...	...	...
	Bhagalpur, Purnea-Nepal Frontier boundary.	(h)	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur ...	Monghyr (Binda Diara) ...	(i)	...	...	...	...
Bengal Drawing Office.	Bihar Badars ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa (Khurda) Badars ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Champaran, Topographical ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Babu Ganeshwar Pershad Singh's villages (revision).	...	...	...	...	...
	Patna-Diara villages ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Patna, Topographical Diara	...	...	...	...	...
	Dumraon Raj, Shahabad, Ballia Dispute.	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad, Diara villages ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad, Topographical Diara.	...	...	...	...	...
	Saran-Ballia Diara Topographical.	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,379·23	923·40	740·93	5·7	...

FISCAL.

Parties for the Survey year ending 30th September 1900.

City survey.	Actual cost.	Superintendent's pay and office.	Four per cent for instruments.	Total cost.	REMARKS.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Sq. miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	24,422	3,099	1,100	28,621	
...	5,836	741	263	6,839	(a) Topographical survey on 4" and 16" scales of only the narrow belt of land lying between the chain line of the traverse polygons, and the high tide level was made on each char.
...	2,370	301	107	2,778	(b) Includes 20·32 square miles not traversed in detail.
...	25,293	3,210	1,140	29,643	
...	28,928	3,671	1,304	33,903	(c) Demarcation of village trijunctions.
...	(j)1,85,066	23,481	8,342	2,16,889	
...	2[illegible]8	38	13	349	(d) This represents only the setting up, &c., done by the Survey office for the Settlement Department and paid for by it, the traverse survey having been conducted under the direct supervision of the Settlement Officer.
...	1,018	130	46	1,194	
...	3,502	445	158	4,106	
...	457	58	21	536	
...	908	116	41	1,065	(e) Ditto ditto.
...	1,504	190	67	1,761	(f) Ditto ditto.
...	135	17	6	158	(g) Demarcation of the Kashwar-Banskati mahal boundary and relaying of mark stones
...	560	71	25	656	
...	164	21	7	192	
...	46	6	2	54	(h) Relaying of pillars and fixing sites for reference pillars to certain bends in the boundary.
...					(i) Relaying of boundary between the Government estate Binda Diara and Bansili Raj estate.
...	267	34	12	313	
...	726	92	33	851	
...	349	44	16	409	(j) This includes cost of relaying of last traverse in thanas Bempáti, Khaganli, and Phulparas.
...	1,528	193	...	1,721	
...	13,850	1,757	...	15,607	
...	917	117	42	1,076	
...	171	21	8	200	
...	162	19	7	188	
...	262	33	12	307	
...	201	25	9	235	
...	538	68	24	630	
...	364	46	17	427	
...	178	22	8	208	
...	3,00,019	38,066	12,830	3,50,915	

B.—

2.—*Land Revenue Demand, Collections,*

Division.	Demand.			Col
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	82,57,487	2,04,683	84,62,170	79,39,494
Presidency	51,83,989	79,566	52,63,555	50,76,862
Rajshahi	53,18,114	60,780	53,78,894	52,54,045
Dacca	36,26,043	1,06,087	37,32,790	35,51,342
Chittagong	28,37,016	3,03,326	31,40,342	26,67,473
Patna	82,48,734	2,19,621	84,68,355	81,14,921
Bhagalpur	34,01,173	63,146	34,64,319	33,16,004
Orissa	26,17,405	1,72,514	27,89,909	25,15,513
Chota Nagpur	5,07,833	65,338	5,73,176	4,66,228
Total ... 1900-1901	3,99,98,399	12,75,051	4,12,73,450	3,88,94,482
Total ... 1899-1900	3,98,50,637	17,15,328	4,15,65,965	3,88,50,278

3.—*Land*

Description of Revenue.	Revenue for 1899-1900.		Revenue for 1900-1901.	
	Assessed.	Realised.	Assessed.	Realised.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From settled estates bearing revenue in past year ...	3,55,89,751	3,59,20,403	3,57,60,591	3,56,95,109
From settled estates added to revenue-roll during present year.	1,61,042	...	58,718	...
From settled estates taken off revenue-roll during present year.	4,909	...	6,217	...
Collections from Government estates	41,04,753	42,44,889	41,85,407	40,67,642
Income from the sale of Government estates ...	...	81,801	...	5,856
Miscellaneous land revenue, not included in the above	...	7,58,301	...	10,80,170
Total ...	3,98,50,637	4,10,05,393	3,99,98,393[a]	4,08,48,777

(a) These amounts do not result from subtracting the figures in column 3 from those in column 4, because the latter Both the arrear and the current demand balances are included in

FISCAL—*concluded.*

Remissions, and Net Balances for 1900-1901.

LECTIONS.		Remissions.	NET BALANCES.			Payments in advance.
Arrear.	Total.		Current.	Arrear.	Total.	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,55,331	80,94,875	12,167	3,17,743	37,385	3,55,128	94,617
58,688	51,35,430	2,598	1,07,048	18,479	1,25,527	67,663
51,922	53,16,667	6,390	51,127	4,810	55,937	71,415
76,641	36,27,983	33,872	50,370	14,505	70,875	1,91,689
1,49,529	28,06,906	50,097	1,71,163	1,11,497	2,82,619	1,24,097
1,26,498	82,41,119	43,845	1,29,208	53,883	1,83,091	6,59,853
67,268	33,75,262	19,706	67,713	1,638	69,351	1,12,649
1,46,031	26,61,574	4,164	97,731	26,440	1,24,171	3,27,719
46,417	5,02,045	741	61,497	18,293	69,790	8,027
8,68,269	3,97,62,751	1,74,180	10,49,589	2,86,930	13,36,519	16,58,829
13,15,013	4,01,65,291	1,21,876	9,46,707	3,32,091	12,78,798	16,09,081

Revenue.

Cost of collections.	Net collections during the year.	Net outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanation of any items realised in addition to the annual revaluation.
6	7	8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
...	3,56,95,109	(a) 5,60,179	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
2,23,914	38,43,728	(a) 7,76,340	...	...	
...	5,856	...	...	...	
...	10,80,170	42,108	...	...	
2,23,914	4,06,24,863	13,78,627	1,578	3,27,689	* The increase is mainly due to settlement of estates.

shows the current demand only, while the former includes the arrear collections (Rs. 8,68,269), as well as the current collections.
column 8 after striking off Rs. 1,74,180 on account of remissions.

PART II.

STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—Legislative.

I.—Statement of Acts passed by the Legislative Council of Bengal in 1900-1901, and duly assented to in accordance with Law.

1	2	3	4
Number, year and short title of Act.	By whom introduced.	Object and character of Act.	Date of assent.
IV of 1900. The Calcutta Tramways (Electric Traction) Act, 1900.	The Hon'ble Mr. Baker.	This Act gave effect to an agreement made between the Corporation of Calcutta and the Calcutta Tramways Company, Limited, for the introduction of Electric Traction throughout the Tramway system of Calcutta.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 28th July, 1900. Governor-General's assent, 14th August, 1900.

II.—Statement of Bills pending in the Legislative Council of Bengal in 1900-1901, but not passed into Law during the year.

1	2	3	4
Title of Bill.	By whom introduced.	Object and character of Bill.	Remarks.
Bill to amend the Salt Law in Bengal.	The Hon'ble Mr. Grimley.	The main objects of the Bill are— (*a*) to provide for the abolition of the system of salt passes (*rawanahs*); (*b*) to enable the Government of Bengal to resume charge of the administration of the Salt Department in Orissa; and (*c*) to introduce certain changes in the law which experience has shown to be necessary in the interests of the salt revenue.	This Bill was introduced in Council on the 23rd April, 1898, and no action has been taken by the Council upon it since that date.

B.—Judicial Statements.

1.—(Civil and Criminal).—Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal on the last day of the year 1900, with the cost of Tribunals.

B.—JUDICIAL

1.—(Civil and Criminal).—Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of Officers year 1900, with the

NAME OF PROVINCE.		Area.	Population.	Number of divisions for Courts under Chief Court, inf superior to Chief Courts of districts.	Number of districts.	Number of sub-districts.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFICERS EXERCISING ORIGINAL OR APPELLATE JURISDICTION. Judges of Chief Court of Province.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of Districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Sq. miles.									
PROVINCE OF BENGAL. Territory subject to the High Court.	Civil ...	138,975	72,689,691	...	30	(b) 152	13	34	...	(b) 73	297
	Criminal...			(a) 31	45	(c) 132				(d) 46	(e)2,198
	Revenue...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Territory not subject to the High Court.	Civil ...	12,569	2,126,410	1	3	10	1	1	1	2	23
	Criminal...										
	Revenue...										
TOTAL ...		151,544	74,765,501	32	78	294	14	35	1	121	2,518

(a) District Judgeships and Sessions Divisions (including the Sonthal Parganas).
(b) Munsifs.
(c) Executive Divisions.
(d) District Magistrates, including 2 Presidency Magistrates.

STATEMENTS.

exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal on the last day of the cost of Tribunals.

TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED.				Total receipts of the Courts.	Total charges of the Courts.	REMARKS.			
ORIGINAL.		APPEALS.							
Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.						
12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
681,181	74,649	24,667	2,952	Rs.	Rs.				
199,016	(*f*)13,496	12,852	(*g*)5,859	1,39,87,694	91,73,776				
17,466	1,389	588	25			Officers exercising both original and appellate jurisdiction.	Grades of judicial officers.	Europeans.	Natives.
							High Court Judges ...	10	3
							District Judges ...	23	6
							Additional Judges ...	3	2
							Subordinate Judges ...	7	58
16,951	3,411	1,094	238	1,07,898	1,78,746				
						Officers exercising original jurisdiction only.	Small Cause Court Judges	4	4
914,804	92,944	34,701	8,874	1,40,65,590	93,52,522		Munsifs	2	295

(*e*) 326 Stipendiary and 1,804 Honorary and Special Magistrates.
(*f*) Miscellaneous proceedings under the Code of Criminal Procedure.
(*g*) Applications for revision of proceedings of Lower Courts.
(*h*) Of these, seven are Deputy Commissioners vested with the powers of Sub-Judge.

B.—JUDICIAL

2.—(Criminal).—Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted, and

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.
1	2	3	4
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code ...	...	...	...
Do. relating to the army and navy, Chapter VII ...	...	...	...
Do. against the public tranquillity, do. VIII ...	4,370	3,490	2,991
Do. by or relating to public servants, do. IX ...	287	226	217
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, do. X ...	6,243	6,007	5,949
False evidence and offences against public justice, do. XI ...	2,302	2,150	2,114
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, do. XII ...	200	176	173
Do. relating to weights and measures, do. XIII ...	174	166	167
Do. affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals, do. XIV ...	7,269	7,151	6,871
Do. relating to religion, do. XV ...	66	53	48
Offences affecting life	1,371	1,248	1,104
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of births	161	142	111
Hurt	22,878	18,082	10,973
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement ...	4,099	2,755	1,881
Criminal force and assault	44,182	28,396	16,736
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery, and forced labour	1,204	541	425
Rape	218	147	137
Attempt	2	...	...
Unnatural offence	48	34	29
Theft	39,241	29,942	17,272
Attempt	19	17	6
Extortion	1,001	451	409
Robbery and dacoity	653	543	333
Criminal misappropriation of property ...	890	587	429
Criminal breach of trust	3,687	2,152	1,648
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. Receiving of stolen property	2,500	2,320	2,257
Cheating	2,101	1,078	857
Attempt	1	1	1
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ...	112	73	49
Mischief	11,353	7,296	11,996
Attempt	7	6	6
Criminal trespass	43,279	26,825	10,444
Attempt	361	268	6
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII	291	238	190
Criminal breach of contracts of service, Chapter XIX	61	52	31
Offences relating to marriage, do. XX	4,956	2,342	1,643
Defamation, do. XXI	798	584	293
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, do. XXII	4,702	3,047	1,654
Offences under special and local laws	131,756	128,028	106,689
Total ...	343,415	285,542*	197,637
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	10,124	5,232	4,683
GRAND TOTAL ...	353,539	290,774	202,320

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

acquitted of each class of offence in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1900.

NUMBER OF PERSONS—					REMARKS.
Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	
5	6	7	8	9	10
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
12,880	4,429	6,868	35	1,548	
273	102	140	1	20	
8,071	2,568	5,299	10	204	
2,738	1,161	1,378	13	186	
242	96	138	1	7	
183	63	117	...	3	
9,267	803	8,425	...	39	
71	39	28	...	4	
2,246	901	822	25	498	
140	45	78	1	16	
16,741	10,823	5,134	22	712	
3,235	2,284	793	6	147	
22,189	14,944	6,575	13	657	
855	495	287	10	63	
293	166	78	...	49	
...	...	...	...	...	
33	13	18	...	2	
25,253	8,896	14,704	70	1,613	
7	1	6	...	...	
652	397	215	1	39	
1,412	648	585	7	172	
688	324	346	1	17	
2,035	1,179	717	11	128	
3,503	884	2,614	10	155 *	
1,165	779	313	5	68	
1	...	1	...	...	
64	43	18	...	3	
6,963	4,407	2,189	14	353	
10	1	9	...	...	
15,801	8,300	6,845	30	626	
9	...	9	...	...	
335	205	85	3	41	
64	48	14	...	2	
2,174	1,764	276	3	131	
231	218	62	...	11	
2,236	1,535	659	1	41	
136,049	25,709	108,400	59	1,881	
278,229	94,330	174,111	352	9,436	* Of these 13,862 were pending at the close of 1900.
7,590	2,504	4,510	23	523	
285,819	96,834	178,651	375	9,959	

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B.—JUDICIAL

3.—(Criminal).—Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the

NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS.	
	1
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI(c) and section 485	...
2. Ditto under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace	...
3. Ditto under Chapter VIII.—Security for good behaviour	...
4. Ditto against local nuisances, Chapter X	...
5. Possession, Chapter XII	...
6. Frivolous or vexatious accusations, summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, section 250	...
7. Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII, section 332	...
8. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	...
9. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLIII	...
10. Proceedings under Chapter XLVI, section 563, against convicted offenders released, section 562, Criminal Procedure Code ...	...
Total	...
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	...
GRAND TOTAL	...

* 12 Persons remained under

4.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of persons under trial.	PERSONS WHOSE CASES WERE DISPOSED OF		
		Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted—
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Village officers	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates — Special Magistrates under section 14	80	...	38	38	...
Subordinate Magistrates — Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	37,900	5	14,791	9,436	12,147
Subordinate Magistrates — Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	197,948	270	64,481	61,749	60,872
Subordinate Magistrates — Benches of Magistrates	39,306	25	12,254	7,525	18,694
District and Divisional Magistrates.—Cases referred under sections 347, 349, Criminal Procedure Code	206	...	17	182	6
Chief Magistrates of districts	2,698	15	1,341	590	496
Courts of Session	4,479	34	1,568	2,206	25
Superior Courts	212	3	36	169	...
Total ...	(a)282,229	352	94,326	81,875	92,239
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	7,764	23	2,640	3,437	1,172
GRAND TOTAL ...	289,993	375	96,866	85,312	93,411

(a) Of these the commitment of 4 persons

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

Criminal Procedure Code in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during 1900.

Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.
2	3	4	5
37	38	4	34
3,848	15,707	5,680	9,047
3,557	5,908	1,408	4,168
728	2,440	624	1,749
1,886	43	...	...
1,308	1,311	59	1,251
607	672	664	104
668	950	607	329
1,309	1,624	245	1,375
137	155	...	155
14,375	28,908	9,191	18,212
463	606	243	351
14,838	29,514	9,434	18,563

trial at the close of the year.

Tribunals of various Classes in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1900.

OF. Committed or referred.	Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	REMARKS.
7	8	9	10	11	12
...	...	...	...	...	
...	4	86	12·1	244	
48	883	31,022	6·3	45,806	Three persons bound down on conviction under section 106 and referred to the Court of Session for orders under section 123, Code of Criminal Procedure, are shown in this statement twice. They, however, appear in statement 2 once only.
3,745	6,524	131,162	9·1	420,414	
3	805	32,972	6·3	44,189	
2	...	167	2·6	12	
67	180	1,649	7·9	3,656	
135	707	1,841	55·4	16,173	
...	14	137	37·8	127	
4,000	9,436	199,016	8·7	531,180	
68	524	4,595	...	17,409	
4,068	9,960	203,611	...	548,589	

was quashed by the High Court.

B.—JUDICIAL

5.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various*

CLASS OF TRIBUNAL	PERSONS SENTENCED TO—											
				IMPRISONMENT.								
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.	Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace or surcties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Rs. 10 and under.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Village officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under section 14	...	...	...	8	1	...	33	...	...	...	26
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	...	...	...	1,219	59	...	19,223	29	53	34	17,348
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	...	...	...	24,446	782	...	86,259	2,307	12,639	3,446	73,766
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates ...	...	...	...	743	56	...	24,624	13	30	21	23,078
District and Divisional Magistrates.—Cases referred under sections 347, 349, Criminal Procedure Code	...	...	...	71	...	...	6	99	6	...	2
Chief Magistrates of districts	...	...	...	256	18	...	871	36	254	145	645
Courts of Sessions	...	389	2	1,600	6	...	75	38	228	217	...
Superior Courts	51	20	...	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	51	409	2	28,429	923	..	130,991	2,522	13,215	3,863	114,855
Total for the Scheduled districts of Angul, the Santhal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	1	...	1,654	94	...	2,692	307	112	94	2,079
GRAND TOTAL ...	51	410	2	30,083	1,016	...	133,683	2,829	13,327	3,957	116,934

N.B.—Besides the persons entered in this statement, 2,646 persons were warned and discharged; 291 workmen were ordered to fulfil their contracts; 17 seamen were military authorities 13 youthful offenders were discharged after admonition; 19 such offenders were delivered to their parents or guardians under section 31, Code, to give security to keep the peace on conviction of offences involving a breach of the peace. One person convicted by the High Court

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

Criminal Tribunals in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1900.

DETAILS OF PUNISHMENT.																
FINE.								IMPRISONMENT.					WHIPPING.			Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory School.
Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
					Rs. A.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.									
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	...	...	272 0	271 0 0	10 0	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,763	96	16	...	...	97,372 0	87,884 0 0	4,388 0	469	773	70	...	...	20	7	2	...
11,382	886	217	17	1	*6,76,207 0	5,98,385 0 0	62,497 0	4,772	16,235	7,402	77	1	1,081	1,009	217	87
1,378	61	7	...	...	72,008 0	65,971 0 0	3,816 0	447	352	20	...	...	10	3	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	66 0	61 0 0	...	...	21	31	3	...	52	39	8	16
186	22	16	2	...	15,089 0	13,827 0 0	1,473 0	47	98	181	78	6	7	10	19	9
16	10	45	4	...	17,270 0	6,549 0 0	198 0	8	163	468	1,023	155	1	5	32	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	74	4	...	...	...	...
14,736	1,075	301	23	1	8,78,982 0	7,73,948 0 0	72,382 0	5,745	17,749	8,181	1,255	166	1,171	1,073	278	118
592	14	7	...	...	25,053 0	22,701 0 0	2,424 0	523	999	351	19	...	99	179	30	5
15,328	1,089	308	23	1	9,03,935 0	7,96,649 0 0	74,806 0	6,268	18,748	8,532	1,274	166	1,270	1,252	308	123

ordered to forfeit their wages; 109 persons were ordered to pay hackney-carriage fare; 55 vagrants were sent to the Government Workhouse; 3 soldiers were made over to the Act VIII of 1892. 230 persons were released on probation under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, and 1,952 persons were ordered under section 106, Criminal Procedure on reference under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code, was directed to be detained in custody pending the orders of Government.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

5A.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the particulars of Whippings inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals during 1900.

PART I.

Showing Whippings inflicted under Sections 2 and 3, Act VI, 1864, in lieu of other punishments.

OFFENCES FOR WHICH AWARDED.	NUMBER OF STRIPES AWARDED.												TOTAL.
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		
	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
IN LIEU OF OTHER PUNISHMENTS. (*Sections 2 and 3, Act VI, 1864.*)													
1. Theft, as defined in ... Section 378, I. P. C.	173	...	442	1	201	10	122	15	32	3	17	...	1,076
" 380, "	33	...	203	...	114	4	73	5	18	6	18	4	477
" 381, "	3	...	39	...	32	...	12	...	...	...	2	...	88
" 382, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Extortion, as defined in ... " 388, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen " 392, "	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
property, as defined in ... " 411, "	5	1	46	...	39	1	27	1	8	...	7	...	136
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in ... " 412, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in ... " 443, "	3	...	21	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
6. House-breaking, as defined in ... " 444, "	1	...	3	...	3	...	13	...	...	...	1	..	20
7. House-breaking by night, as defined in ... " 445, "	3	...	17	...	22	...	19	...	4	1	2	...	68
8. Offences under section 14, Act III of 1880 " 446, "	8	...	33	...	23	2	30	1	5	1	5	1	109
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	229	1	803	4	495	23	297	23	67	10	52	5	2,009
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	2	...	77	...	54	...	78	3	31	..	...	...	245
GRAND TOTAL ...	231	1	880	4	549	23	375	26	98	10	52	5	2,254

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

5A.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the particulars of Whippings inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals during 1900—continued.

PART II.

Showing Whippings inflicted in addition to other Punishments—Sections 3 and 4, Act VI, 1864.

Offences for which awarded.	Number of Stripes.						Total.
	5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
In addition to other punishments.							
(Sections 3 and 4.)							
A.—Section 3—							
1. Theft, as defined in ... Section 378, I. P. C. ...	...	15	25	34	7	41	122
" 380, " ...	...	9	26	35	12	30	112
" 381, " ...	...	..	1	2	1	...	4
" 382, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Extortion, as defined in ... " 383, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in ... " 411, " ...	...	2	6	16	1	8	33
" 412, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in ... " 443, " ...	...	...	1	5	2	2	10
5. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in ... " 444, " ...	...	1	3	2	2	5	13
6. House-breaking, as defined in ... " 445, " ...	...	2	5	8	...	4	19
7. House-breaking by night, as defined in ... " 446, " ...	...	...	2	9	3	11	25
8. Offences under section 52, Act IX, 1894 ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
B.—Section 4—							
1. False evidence, as defined in ... Section 193, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 194, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 195, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. False charge of unnatural offence, as defined in ... " 211 and 377, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Assault, as defined in ... " 354, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Rape, as defined in ... " 375, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Unnatural offence, as defined in ... " 377, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Robbery, as defined in ... " 390, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Dacoity, as defined in ... " 391, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
8. Attempt at robbery, as defined in ... " 393, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Hurt in committing robbery, as defined in ... " 394, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Receiving stolen property, as defined in ... " 413, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 403, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 466, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Forgery, as defined in ... " 467, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 468, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 469, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in ... " 443, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in ... " 444, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. House-breaking, as defined in ... " 445, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. House-breaking by night, as defined in ... " 446, " ...	...	...	...	1	...	8	9
Total ...	...	29	69	113	28	111	350
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts "	1	...	11	18	...	3	33
Grand Total ...	1	29	80	131	28	114	383

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

5A.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the particulars of Whippings inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals during 1900—concluded.

PART III.

Showing Whippings inflicted under Section 5, Act VI, 1864, on Juveniles, for Offences other than those specified in Parts I and II.

OFFENCE.	STRIPES. 5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		TOTAL.
	1st convic-tion.	Subsequent conviction.	1st convic-tion.	Subsequent conviction.	1st convic-tion.	Subsequent conviction.	1st convic-tion.	Subsequent conviction.	1st convic-tion.	Subsequent conviction.	1st convic-tion.	Subsequent conviction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Under Cattle-trespass Act, I of 1871.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gambling Act, II of 1867 ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Howrah Act, XXI (B.C.) of 1857	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Railway Act, IX of 1890 ...	2	...	7	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	15
Section 147, Indian Penal Code	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 160, ditto ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 224, ditto ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 241, ditto ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 251, ditto ...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	5
„ 264, ditto ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 279, ditto ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ 304, ditto ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 323, ditto ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 324, ditto ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 326, ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
„ 354, ditto ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 363, ditto ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ 375, ditto ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 377, ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2
„ 378, ditto ...	1	...	6	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	14
„ 379, ditto ...	2	...	12	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	15
„ 380, ditto ...	1	...	5	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	10
„ 392, ditto ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 403, ditto ...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	6
„ 406, ditto ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 408, ditto ...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ 414, ditto ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 420, ditto ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 426, ditto ...	2	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
„ 429, ditto ...	2	...	5	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	12
„ 448, ditto ...	...	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6
„ 451, ditto ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 457, ditto ...	1	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	8
„ 461, ditto ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 504, ditto ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 510, ditto ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ 62, Prisons Act, IX of 1894.	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ 1, Bye-laws	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 66, Cantonment Code of 1899.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Suburban Police Act, section 41	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Section 326, Indian Penal Code	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 336, ditto ...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ 337, ditto ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 352, ditto ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total ...	28	...	80	...	29	...	21	...	3	...	1	1	163
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Southal Parganas and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	18	...	8	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	30
GRAND TOTAL ...	28	...	98	...	37	...	25	...	3	...	1	1	193

PART IV.

Showing relative number of times Whipping was awarded as compared with other punishments.

Punishments.	Number.	Punishments.	Number.
1	2	1	2
Total number of whippings awarded	2,653	Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Southal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts.	
Ditto of other punishments	25,479	Total number of whippings awarded	305
Ditto of all punishments	28,132	Ditto of other punishments	1,876
Percentage of whippings	9·8	Ditto of all punishments	2,181
		Percentage of whippings	13·9

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

6.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1900.*

Tribunals	Number of Persons.												Remarks.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped, transferred to another province.	Appeals summarily dismissed or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.	Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Appeals.													
To Chief Magistrates of districts ...	8,420	3	1,776	4,696	...	664	1,437	35	78	...	331	...	One hundred and six persons were required to keep the peace under section 106 (3), Criminal Procedure Code, by Courts of appeal in Cuttack, Dacca, Gaya, Khulna, Mymensingh, Noakhali, Patna, Shahabad, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga
„ Courts of Sessions	10,351	13	2,513	3,988	4	1,337	1,855	...	106	10	525	...	
„ Superior Courts { by persons convicted	1,959	3	927	461	16	197	180	.	25	...	150	...	
„ Superior Courts { by Government from judgments of acquittal ...	19	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	13	...	
Total for the Scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	470	...	84	264	17	35	41	...	19	...	10	...	
Total ...	21,219	19	5,301	8,812	37	2,233	3,514	35	229	10	1,029	...	
Revision.													
By Chief Magistrates of districts ...	(a)1,653	1	1,331	814	...	40	253	32	948	74	223	...	
„ Courts of Sessions ...	(a)2,733	13	2,251	1,341	...	3	73	67	1,532	519	478	...	
„ Superior Courts	3,253	31	1,195	537	12	161	645	16	235	...	421	...	
Total for the Scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	133	...	2	100	...	...	6	...	18	5	2	...	
Total ...	7,672	45	4,779	2,792	12	204	977	115	2,733	598	1,124	...	
Grand Total ...	28,891	64	10,080	11,604	49	2,437	4,491	150	2,962	608	2,153	...	

(a) Besides these, there were 5,707 accused persons against whom applications were made by the complainants; these persons, though not shown in column 2, are shown in columns 4 to 11 according to the results of the applications.

7.—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits*

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	Suits for money or moveable property.	SUITS UNDER THE RENT LAW.					
		Arrears of rent with or without ejectment.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	For penalties or damages, or compensation for wrongful act on the part of landlord or tenant.	For ejectment or recovery of possession alone.	All other suits under Rent Law.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.							
I.—CIVIL COURTS.							
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals ...	263,091	280,498	486	181	734	1,235	283,634
Small Cause Courts	13,794	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	10,362	602	5	1	35	1	644
Chief Courts of districts ...	14	9	...	...	1	...	10
Civil Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	7,403	3,862	...	...	8	...	3,870
Total ...	294,664	285,371	491	182	778	1,236	287,958
II.—REVENUE COURTS.							
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts ...	...	13,838	18	132	61	49	14,098
District Courts	...	4,024	27	21	13	15	4,098
Revenue Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	17,862	45	153	72	64	18,196
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.							
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	21,167	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts	560	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	21,727	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	316,391	303,133	536	335	850	1,300	306,154

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

instituted in the Civil Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1900.

TITLE AND OTHER SUITS.									GRAND TOTAL.
Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for specific relief.	Suits to establish a right of pre-emption.	Mortgage suits.	Suits relating to religious and other endowments.	Matrimonial suits.	Testamentary suits.	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	Total.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28,349	7,388	126	33,911	11	513	4	3,060	73,361	620,086
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,794
1,212	109	31	1,241	8	6	8	440	3,060	14,056
6	...	...	23	5	11	488	32	565	589
1,539	293	7	37	1	29	...	33	1,939	13,012
31,106	7,790	163	35,212	25	559	495	3,565	78,915	661,537
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,098
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,098
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,196
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,167
76	9	...	164	3	13	12	96	373	933
76	9	...	164	3	13	12	96	373	22,100
31,182	7,799	163	35,376	28	572	507	3,661	79,288	701,833

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

8.—(Civil).—Statement showing Number and Value of Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1900.

VALUE OF SUITS.	NUMBER OF SUITS INSTITUTED IN THE DIFFERENT COURTS.									Total value of suits.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Ditto Rs. 50.	Ditto Rs. 100.	Ditto Rs. 500.	Ditto Rs. 1,000.	Ditto Rs. 5,000.	Ditto Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.										Rs.
I.—CIVIL COURTS.										
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals ...	112,939	304,549	111,078	82,411	7,655	1,107	...	...	347	4,00,61,176
Small Cause Courts	1,302	6,929	1,983	4,446	134	...	...	...	...	12,21,401
District Courts other than Chief Courts of districts	33	133	560	8,793	1	3,510	646	457	23	3,66,52,843
Chief Courts of districts	...	4	15	162	132	168	38	39	51	23,47,366
Civil Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Santhal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	3,750	6,284	1,717	1,081	63	40	10	4	63	8,24,366
Total ...	118,024	316,899	116,353	96,893	7,985	4,815	694	500	484	8,11,73,953
II.—REVENUE COURTS.										
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	6,257	5,977	1,125	672	49	16	...	2	4,28,343	
Collectors' Courts	553	1,873	872	669	67	36	2	...	26	3,93,571
Revenue Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Santhal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6,810	7,850	1,997	1,341	116	52	2	...	28	8,21,914
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.										
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	2,799	8,837	3,732	4,624	770	405	...	...	...	26,46,205
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	2	331	115	112	373	47,81,962
Total ...	2,799	8,837	3,732	4,624	772	736	115	112	373	74,28,167
GRAND TOTAL ...	127,633	333,586	121,082	102,848	8,873	5,603	711	612	885	8,94,26,034

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

9.—(Civil.)—Statement showing the general Result of the trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1900.

B.—JUDICIAL

9.—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing the general Result of the trial of Civil and*
Bengal in the

PART I.—

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of suits before the Courts.	NUMBER OF SUITS			
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	WITHOUT	
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.
1	2	3	4	5	6
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.					
I.—CIVIL COURTS.					
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals ...	734,371	...	117,053	91,291	15,118
Small Cause Courts	15,487	...	1,968	1,200	1,937
District Courts other than Chief Courts of districts	12,284	...	1,724	2,746	619
Chief Courts of districts ...	802	...	68	93	8
Civil Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Santhal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	15,000	31	3,127	812	3,007
Total ...	784,944	31	117,936	96,145	20,689
II.—REVENUE COURTS.					
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	20,434	...	2,961	1,747	1,216
District Courts	20	...	9	...	5
Revenue Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Santhal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	453	...	8	...	...
Total ...	20,907	...	2,978	1,747	1,221
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.					
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	23,130	...	1,543	6,115	4,067
Superior Courts	2,475	...	272	23	94
Total ...	25,605	...	1,815	6,138	4,161
GRAND TOTAL ...	831,456	31	122,728	104,030	26,071

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of year 1900.

CIVIL SUITS.

DISPOSED OF.						Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.	
CONTEST.		ON REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.		WITH CONTEST.					
Decreed ex parte.	Dismissed ex parte.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.			Contested.	Uncontested.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
201,607	1,306	701	186	88,680	19,638	104,788	45,079	131	65
6,288	42	9	3	2,090	681	1,324	9	42	29
5,612	26	60	15	3,103	845	4,534	2,676	177	69
119	7	...	...	141	120	246	158	149	140
2,047	103	346	139	1,885	993	2,460	551	...	...
315,673	1,484	1,116	343	95,949	22,227	113,352	48,973	130	65
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,302	36	6	..	2,649	524	2,993	1,506	67	55
...	...	...	...	1	...	5	1	129	145
192	...	...	...	13	102	138	26	...	...
8,494	36	6	...	2,663	626	3,136	1,533	67	55
6,207	56	215	105	2,225	745	1,852	68	26	24
253	11	13	4	158	23	1,624	1,331	338	502
6,460	67	228	109	2,383	768	3,476	1,399	44	40
330,627	1,587	1,350	452	100,995	23,621	119,964	51,905	126	64

B.—JUDICIAL

9.—*(Civil).—Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in*

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of cases before the Courts.	NUMBER OF CASES					
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	WITHOUT CONTEST.			
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed ex parte.	Dismissed ex parte.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.							
I.—CIVIL COURTS.							
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals ...	71,352	...	14,511	4,726	4,043	14,807	1,414
Small Cause Courts	913	...	105	29	14	233	12
District Courts other than Chief Courts of districts	5,966	...	1,007	218	219	1,003	97
Chief Courts of districts ...	8,643	...	788	124	42	5,023	279
Civil Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	935	...	185	53	2	212	99
Total ...	88,299	...	16,596	5,150	4,320	21,278	1,901
II.—REVENUE COURTS.							
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	1,088	...	259	33	14	241	13
District Courts	573	...	6	...	...	146	...
Revenue Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	2,354	36	268	120	24	246	46
Total ...	4,013	36	533	153	38	633	59
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.							
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	2,053	...	379	160	641	151	9
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,053	...	379	160	641	151	9
GRAND TOTAL ...	94,365	36	17,508	5,463	4,999	22,062	1,969

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1900—concld.

CASES—(JUDICIAL).

DISPOSED OF.				Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three years at the close of the year.	Average duration of cases, contested and uncontested.	REMARKS.
ON REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.		WITH CONTEST.					
For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for defendant.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
26	11	11,939	8,190	12,185	2,766	62	Five hundred and forty-nine cases of contempt of Court, under Chapter XXXV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, were disposed of by Civil Courts during the year.
...	...	277	187	56	...	23	
2	1	1,216	1,190	1,003	341	70	
1	...	494	452	540	560	63	
...	...	227	83	74	9	...	
29	12	14,153	10,102	14,758	3,676	61	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	218	95	212	68	58	
...	...	363	...	58	12	41	
...	...	986	401	227	37	...	
1	...	1,567	496	497	117	51	
8	...	398	223	84	...	29	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	...	398	223	84	...	29	
38	12	16,118	10,821	16,339	3,793	60	

B.—JUDICIAL

10.—(Civil).—Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue

PART I.—APPEALS

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Decisions confirmed, section 551, C.P.C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	HEARD	
					Confirmed.	Modified.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.						
Appeals from original decrees ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
A.—CIVIL COURTS.						
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of districts	16,745	...	1	1,359	100	42
Chief Appellate Courts of districts ...	11,876	...	122	641	132	36
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Province ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Civil Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pargana, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	996	3	...	27	72	...
Total ...	29,617	3	123	2,027	304	78
B.—REVENUE COURTS.						
Collectors' Appellate Courts	677	...	44	15	24	...
Revenue Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pargana, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	677	...	44	15	24	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.						
Chief Court of Province. { Appeals from original decrees	1,291	...	...	44	...	...
Chief Court of Province. { Appeals from appellate decrees	7,086	...	413	128	...	...
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pargana, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	8,377	...	413	172	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	38,671	3	580	2,214	328	78

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

Appellate Courts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1900.

FROM DECREES.

ex-parte.		CONTESTED.							
Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Pending.	Of those pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under section 561, Act XIV of 1882.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
94	23	6,980	1,356	2,177	570	4,044	2,342	187	396
54	18	2,975	506	768	242	6,383	4,082	201	343
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	4	537	17	131	104	95	17	...	...
154	45	10,492	1,877	3,076	916	10,522	6,941	192	1,239
2	...	234	48	142	79	89	21	60	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	234	48	142	79	89	21	60	2
...	...	200	36	25	21	962	818	574	69
...	...	1,352	42	62	147	4,942	3,421	401	76
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,552	78	87	171	5,904	4,239	424	145
166	45	12,278	2,003	3,305	1,166	16,515	11,201	215	1,386

B.—JUDICIAL

10.—(Civil).—Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Decisions confirmed, section 561, C.P.C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	HEARD	
					Rejected.	Modified.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.						
A.—CIVIL COURTS.						
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of districts	958	...	3	65	12	...
Chief Appellate Courts of districts ...	2,267	...	11	204	156	2
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	...
Civil Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	162	2	...	8	16	..
Total ...	3,387	2	14	277	184	2
B.—REVENUE COURTS.						
Collectors' Appellate Courts	29	...	...	...	1	...
Revenue Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	103	1	...	...	27	...
Total ...	132	1	...	...	28	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.						
Chief Courts of Province. { Appeals from original decrees	441	...	...	17	...	...
Chief Courts of Province. { Appeals from appellate decrees	333	...	21	3	...	...
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	4	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	778	...	21	20	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,297	3	35	297	212	2

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

Appellate Courts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1900—concluded.

APPEALS.

ex-parte.		CONTESTED.							
Decreed or granted.	Remanded.	Rejected.	Modified.	Decreed or granted.	Remanded.	Pending.	Of those pending more than three months.	Average duration of miscellaneous cases before appellate Courts.	Objections under section 578, Act XIV of 1882.
3	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
14	7	438	22	192	70	135	35	89	4
43	22	927	34	329	69	474	139	65	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	73	4	18	22	17	2	...	...
56	31	1,438	60	536	161	626	186	73	15
...	...	17	...	5	2	4	1	46	...
...	...	41	...	24	...	10	...	...	...
...	...	58	...	29	2	14	1	46	...
...	...	94	2	11	23	294	267	286	7
...	...	126	...	21	18	144	131	261	1
...	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
...	...	223	2	32	41	439	389	272	8
56	31	1,719	62	597	204	1,079	556	95	23

B.—JUDICIAL

11.—(Civil).—Statement showing the Result of Proceedings on Applications for the Execution of the

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of applications for the execution of decrees before the Courts.	APPLICATIONS DISPOSED OF—				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amount realised.	On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly unfruitfuous.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
								Rs.	
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.									
I.—CIVIL COURTS.									
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals ...	526,218	7,329	132,295	108,623	183,838	94,133	24,768	1,27,32,784	350
Small Cause Courts	10,696	545	1,289	2,078	5,803	881	3	1,15,466	34
District Courts other than Chief Courts of districts	22,048	1,286	3,3 5	4,125	8,919	4,243	1,934	79,00,538	61
Chief Courts of districts ...	969	215	192	111	208	184	122	5,62,586	3
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Civil Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sontal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	11,190	38	1,905	1,624	5,786	1,837	184	1,24,640	3
Total ...	570,961	9,512	139,056	116,561	204,554	101,278	27,011	2,15,06,013	441
II.—REVENUE COURTS.									
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts ...	10,750	139	4,150	1,300	2,674	2,487	849	3,09,510	11
District Courts	602	314	70	41	164	83	17	21,111	...
Revenue Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sontal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	634	...	338	6	21	269	268	6,681	...
Total ...	11,986	453	4,558	1,347	2,859	2,839	1,134	3,37,302	11
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.									
Presidency Small Cause Courts	36,500	1,617	7,403	22,317	4,205	928	295	7,09,220	86
Superior Courts	2,149	92	80	22	48	1,907	1,375	6	4
Total ...	38,649	1,739	7,483	22,339	4,253	2,835	2,110	7,09,226	90
GRAND TOTAL ...	621,596	11,634	151,097	140,247	211,666	106,952	30,255	2,25,52,541	542

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1900.

	NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS—										
	On which moveable property—		On which immoveable property—			On which possession was given—					
On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	Was sold.	Was attached, but subsequently released.	Was sold.	Was dealt under sections 305, 322 or 325, Act XIV of 1882.	Was attached, but subsequently released under section 276.	Of moveables.	Of immoveables.	On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than as in the preceding columns.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,484	14,592	6,883	68,186	764	50,983	113	7,924	76	38	20,828
137	386	409	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	561
127	412	297	1,259	57	952	10	393	10	55	1,374
1	15	4	61	1	60	...	11	...	...	92
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1,370	1,687	62	4	150	1	527	78	...	765
1,751	16,754	8,280	69,568	846	51,235	129	8,885	164	93	23,620
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	744	1,176	241	542	992	4	145	29	...	451
...	...	54	418	...	50	...	3	...	...	...
...	...	24	250	...	...	...	24	...	...	...
69	744	1,254	909	542	1,042	4	172	29	...	451
223	641	1,243	...	...	...	...	59	...	...	...
7	10	34	10	...	30	1	...	...	...	...
230	651	1,277	10	...	30	1	59	...	...	...
2,050	18,149	10,811	70,487	1,388	52,307	134	9,086	193	93	24,071

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

12.—(Civil).—Statement showing the Number and Result of Applications and Proceedings under Chapter XX, Act X of 1877, in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1900.

CLASS OF COURTS.	APPLICATIONS FOR A DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.								Number of insolvents discharged during the year under section 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of Receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	AMOUNT OF CREDITORS' CLAIMS DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR.		GROSS AMOUNT OF INSOLVENTS' ASSETS REALISED AND DISBURSED.	
	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another province, withdrawn, &c.	Granted.		Rejected.			Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realised during the year.	Disbursed during the year.
			A Receiver being appointed.	A Receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment having passed under section 356.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Courts other than Chief Courts of districts.	208	82	5	39	44	...	...	38	17	6	Rs. 2,882	Rs. 4,690	Rs. 86	Rs. 67
Chief Courts of districts	451	18	68	60	86	1	...	141	56	48	1,86,921	6,114	18,853	9,778
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	662	180	73	99	130	1	...	179	73	53	1,89,803	10,704	18,939	9,845

13.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the use of Juries and Assessors in the Criminal Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1900.

CLASSES OF COURTS IN WHICH JURORS OR ASSESSORS ARE EMPLOYED	Established or average number of Juries or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	NUMBER OF ACCUSED PERSONS IN JURY TRIALS—				NUMBER OF ACCUSED PERSONS IN TRIALS WITH ASSESSORS—				REMARKS.
		Tried.	As to whom the Judge—			Tried.	As to whom the Judge—			
			Approved verdict.	Did not approve of verdict.	Made reference under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code.		Agreed with all the Assessors.	Differed from one or more, but not from all the Assessors.	Differed from all the Assessors.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, C. P. C. — Jurors ...	5	593	587	6	...	...	...	...	...	Trials are held by Jury in the districts of Burdwan, Chittagong, Dacca, Hooghly, Jessore, Murshidabad, Mymensingh, Nadia, Patna, Rajshahi, and the 24-Parganas. Trials by Jury are restricted to offences under Chapters VIII., XI, XVI, XVII, XVIII. and XX of the Indian Penal Code, and the abetments of, and attempts to commit, such offences. Other cases are tried with the aid of Assessors.
Courts of Sessions ... — Jurors ...	5	1,187	1,065	122	70	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Sessions ... — Assessors	2 (as described in Chapter XXIII. of the C. C. P.).	...	...	...	...	2,164	1,469	282	413	
High Court, Original (Criminal) Jurisdiction. — Jurors ...	9 (Qualifications as described in Rules 2 and 3 of the Jury Rules.)	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Session in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts. — Assessors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	1,801	1,652	128	70	2,164	1,469	282	413	

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

14.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of European British Subjects in the Provinces of Bengal in the year 1900.

B.—JUDICIAL

14.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of European

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ACCUSED AND BROUGHT BEFORE A MAGISTRATE.								PERSONS WHOSE CASES WERE											
		WITHIN THE YEAR.							BY DISTRICT MAGISTRATES AND OTHER 1ST CLASS MAGISTRATES.							BY COURTS OF SESSIONS.				
												Committed								
	Remaining at the close of the previous year.	On complaint, section 191 (a), Criminal Procedure Code.	On police report, section 191 (b) of the Code.	By Magistrate *suo motu*, section 191 (c) of the Code.	On transfer from another district or province. (1)	Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred to other districts or provinces. (1)	Number actually brought to trial.	Received by transfer under section 451(3) of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	To Court of Sessions.	To High Court.	Transferred by order under section 451(2) of the Code.	Total omitting entries in columns 10 and 15.	Received by transfer under section 451(3) of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Transferred to High Court under section 449(2) of the Code.	Total exclusive of column 17.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Offences against public tranquillity, Chapter VIII, I. P. C.	...	1	2	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the public health, safety, &c., Chapter XIV	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	5	...	3	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to religion, Chapter XV	...		...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life	2	...	1	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
Hurt	...	6	2	...	...	8	...	8	...	3	3	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement ...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Causing of miscarriage injuries to unborn children	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal force and assault	...	25	3	...	...	28	...	28	...	12	16	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour ...	...	3	1	...	...	4	...	4	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	1
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Theft	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Cheating	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal trespass	1	4	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	2	3	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief	...	3	1	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, Chapter XXII	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	1	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
The Indian Emigration Act, XXI of 1883...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under special and local laws ...	...	20	9	...	...	29	...	29	...	27	2	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3	72	29	1	...	105	...	105	...	54	42	1	...	...	97	...	1	1	...	2

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

British Subjects in the Provinces of Bengal in the year 1900.

DISPOSED OF— By High Court. Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Total for all Courts. Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Total.	Number of persons under trial at the close of the year.	NUMBER OF CASES— Brought to trial. (2)	Disposed of.	Pending.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court for an order under section 436 of the Code.	Of those entered in column 5, number who applied under section 2, Act III of 1884, for transfer or committal of their cases.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court under section 526 of the Code for the transfer of their cases.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
...	...	...	...	2	2	1	2	1	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3	2	5	...	4	4	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	1	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	3	3	6	2	6	4	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	12	16	28	...	27	27	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	3	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	1	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	3	5	...	3	4	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	3	1	4	3	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	3	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	27	2	29	...	22	22	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	55	43	98	7	87	83	7	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE.

35							36			
Of the total number of persons shown in— Column 16. Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed Jury, section 451(1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number of those in column 35 (1) whose cases were transferred under section 451(9) of the Code.	Column 21. Number who claimed a mixed number of Assessors, section 456 (2) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Columns 21 and 24. Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed Jury, section 450 (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Of cases shown in column 36— Disposed of by Magistrates. Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.	Disposed of by Sessions Judges. Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4	92*	...	1	1	...	...	80	1	2	...

* One accused was absent and acquitted under section 245, C. P. C.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT

15.—General Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices

REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I.

Number.	Districts.	Number of Registration Offices.	COMPULSORY.									OPTIONAL.								
			Instruments of gift (section 17, clause a).	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of sale or exchange of property (section 118 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses (b) and (c), or section 49 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882.	Instruments of perpetual lease (section 17, clause d).	All instruments of lease (other than instruments of perpetual lease) registered under section 17, clause (d).	Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of value less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under section 18, clauses (a) and (b).	Instruments of lease for one year or less registered under section 18, clause (c), or lease exempted under the proviso in section 17.	Awards (section 17, clause f).	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Courts.	Total of optional registrations relative to immoveable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.
1	2	3	4 (a)	(b)	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
										Rs. A.									Rs. A.
	BENGAL.																		
	Burdwan Division.																		
1	Burdwan	16	552	3,848	2,657	7,246	668	4,644	4,423	23,940 4	...	6,912	283	498	...	99	1	7,677	4,629 0
2	Birbhum	6	537	2,763	6,382	3,139	309	1,641	4,083	18,919 0	...	4,300	242	146	...	...	...	4,691	2,909 12
3	Bankura	9	231	2,406	5,048	5,122	155	7,308	1,807	22,344	16,972 12	...	6,207	169	127	...	146	...	6,649	4,105 0
4	Midnapore	28	1256	7,244	20,606	5,529	1,116	2,303	7,761	46,197	38,940 0	...	22,393	654	204	...	44	2	23,293	14,139 8
5	Hooghly	11	340	2,983	6,659	2,643	353	1,189	6,339	20,254	16,138 4	...	3,235	308	79	...	6	2	3,629	2,238 8
6	Howrah	6	141	2,624	4,689	2,107	406	1,970	4,467	15,854	13,949 8	...	2,597	112	167	...	14	4	3,094	1,838 12
	Presidency Division.																		
7	24-Parganas	21	349	4,883	7,823	6,763	1,084	10,018	12,496	43,146	30,413 12	...	9,770	407	1,447	...	1	...	11,625	6,937 12
8	Calcutta	2	66	1,057	1,111	818	963	1	1,124	5,025	4,984 0	...	4	5	32	...	...	...	41	29 0
9	Nadia	11	190	1,610	2,935	2,301	210	3,631	4,865	15,802	11,884 12	...	2,262	45	65	...	6	...	2,318	1,382 12
10	Murshidabad	7	317	1,374	4,496	1,998	491	3,575	14,354	26,605	15,522 12	...	2,736	90	106	...	4	...	2,936	1,760 0
11	Jessore	25	125	1,617	4,385	2,717	248	15,341	37,762	62,763	29,970 8	...	7,772	155	216	...	30	1	8,174	4,721 12
12	Khulna	13	63	1,366	1,958	2,064	231	6,389	19,119	34,127	16,132 8	...	3,917	178	587	1	125	3	4,811	3,003 12
	Rajshahi Division.																		
13	Rajshahi	4	132	501	861	878	297	288	2,252	5,176	4,846 12	...	1,423	119	94	...	...	...	1,636	982 0
14	Dinajpur	7	196	2,261	7,267	1,908	157	54	2,363	13,556	11,952 4	...	4,309	44	214	...	15	...	4,582	2,748 12
15	Jalpaiguri	4	77	1,750	1,995	2,546	128	16	1,416	5,784	5,582 0	...	755	25	481	1	4	...	1,266	743 12
16	Darjeeling	2	7	116	39	122	24	...	110	426	426 12	...	10	1	3	...	1	...	15	9 0
17	Rangpur	11	340	5,018	6,349	2,354	364	67	15,481	29,983	17,155 12	...	2,619	474	3,285	...	109	...	6,487	3,743 4
18	Bogra	6	314	1,368	2,483	2,754	133	92	6,468	13,530	9,804 4	...	5,176	92	55	...	...	...	5,323	3,209 0
19	Pabna	8	327	1,544	2,907	1,735	199	268	3,240	10,220	9,338 0	...	1,025	39	56	...	358	...	1,478	1,001 8
	Dacca Division.																		
20	Dacca	15	866	4,415	5,897	6,455	996	813	11,122	30,564	24,192 8	...	6,450	743	405	...	21	...	7,625	4,902 8
21	Mymensingh	18	893	5,406	9,410	6,774	1,956	458	36,298	61,195	39,273 0	...	9,700	580	1,195	...	43	...	11,426	6,911 4
22	Faridpur	12	382	2,181	4,760	2,840	187	6,371	20,943	36,360	21,900 0	...	3,587	145	99	...	136	...	3,955	2,231 0
23	Backergunge	21	322	4,301	5,600	7,042	459	6,569	16,511	41,084	30,067 4	...	11,228	446	1,812	...	224	4	14,284	9,954 12
	Chittagong Division.																		
24	Tippera	20	873	10,792	17,933	8,368	945	1,575	13,666	53,356	53,097 4	...	8,401	452	610	...	142	...	9,614	5,846 12
25	Noakhali	21	166	4,160	11,944	4,329	350	5,945	13,958	35,542	26,168 12	...	10,952	510	1,640	...	354	12	13,468	7,721 4
26	Chittagong	24	155	6,186	11,886	4,402	1,121	16,249	8,845	49,806	29,798 12	...	13,200	1,291	3,913	...	1,012	1	19,417	11,138 4
	BIHAR.																		
	Patna Division.																		
27	Patna	9	77	3,123	1,676	3,458	530	523	3,270	15,946	20,270 8	...	1,232	41	92	3	1	1	1,379	825 0
28	Gaya	6	109	1,956	1,143	1,963	331	247	1,536	7,419	13,221 12	...	695	6	29	...	1	1	732	473 12
29	Shahabad	7	138	2,761	1,415	6,715	287	459	1,781	13,856	18,194 8	...	1,814	59	122	...	2	...	1,997	1,318 4
30	Saran	9	327	4,096	2,071	7,106	606	137	729	13,033	16,155 0	...	17,942	286	248	...	127	...	18,603	10,905 4
31	Champaran	4	55	976	2,739	1,543	45	11	689	6,158	6,467 12	...	3,457	51	6	1	94	...	3,609	2,130 0
32	Muzaffarpur	12	150	3,796	11,248	4,325	525	157	2,989	23,404	26,951 4	...	10,419	735	7	...	1	...	11,163	6,598 8
33	Darbhanga	9	65	2,234	7,160	2,980	51	41	3,766	15,296	15,831 0	...	5,816	161	35	1	340	...	6,353	3,764 0
	Bhagalpur Division.																		
34	Monghyr	8	54	2,358	2,102	3,121	355	51	4,641	12,682	14,644 0	...	1,529	57	56	33	...	...	1,675	2,170 4
35	Bhagalpur	7	46	2,340	4,707	2,468	989	67	9,546	20,075	16,471 8	...	2,698	76	94	...	2	...	2,870	1,743 4
36	Purnea	8	18	1,546	3,178	1,249	98	354	7,013	13,454	10,371 8	...	1,079	19	69	21	1	...	1,189	757 8
37	Maida	5	5	50	5,911	1,597	107	51	5,996	13,577	8,296 12	...	2,184	32	52	25	1	...	2,301	1,481 12
38	Sonthal Parganas ...	6	60	463	...	583	48	105	575	1,834	2,068 0	1,497	809	53	25	...	...	...	2,387	1,414 4
	ORISSA.																		
	Orissa Division.																		
39	Cuttack	4	555	1,878	11,514	1,253	113	31	896	16,964	10,350 0	...	3,246	295	89	...	1	...	3,631	2,177 0
40	Balasore	3	537	1,103	5,817	1,000	66	187	1,582	10,212	7,202 4	...	3,427	140	62	...	274	27	3,930	2,356 8
41	Angul	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	0 8
42	Puri	4	44	2,169	9,245	1,106	136	25	647	13,389	9,282 12	...	3,800	503	234	2	...	...	4,539	2,694 12
	CHOTA NAGPUR.																		
	Chota Nagpur Division.																		
43	Hazaribagh	5	24	479	642	986	79	177	1,168	3,368	3,761 4	...	1,589	12	1,014	...	2	4	2,620	1,572 0
44	Ranchi	3	34	225	281	471	207	268	3,406	5,009	4,674 12	...	661	9	164	...	32	1	867	520 0
45	Palamau	2	6	320	187	552	51	33	329	1,349	1,782 12	...	157	17	4	...	...	...	178	106 8
46	Manbhum	5	91	1,163	2,354	2,260	147	2,209	2,393	11,073	9,241 8	...	6,740	86	136	...	18	...	6,980	4,023 4
47	Singhbhum	2	2	96	374	54	11	8	141	719	590 8	...	205	10	1	...	...	...	216	127 8
	GRAND TOTAL ...	436	11,151	118,791	238,148	141,493	16,989	95,639	278,862	901,033	7,53,738 8	1,497	222,504	9,815	18,700	11	4,886	59	257,071	1,58,462 12
	GRAND TOTAL FOR 1899-1900	433	10,999	109,774	236,426	130,859	15,796	83,354	251,884	837,258	7,13,733 0	1,418	224,970	8,835	18,186	32	4,30	79	257,518	1,54,960 4

STATEMENT—*concluded.*

No. VII.

in the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency for the year 1900-1901.

Total value of immoveable property transferred.	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING MOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK IV. — COMPULSORY. Instruments of gift of moveable property (section 123, clause 2 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of sale, &c., of moveable property (section 18, clause 3).	Obligations for the payment of money (section 18, clause (f)).	All other documents registered under section 18, clause (f).	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Number of sealed covers deposited in Book V.	Number of wills registered in Book III.	Number of certified authorities to adopt other than those required by wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under section 34.	Number of registrations under section 35.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers-of-attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 34, 35, and 36, and the total fees paid for registration under section 58 (a).	Total extraordinary fees not fixed.	Total expenditure.
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
Rs.						Rs. A.										Rs. A.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
26,09,325	4	97	2,003	443	2,549	2,800 8	...	148	1	6	9	145	274	2,329	36,819 12	19,965 3 0	20,244 12 0
20,43,284	...	75	493	315	884	672 4	...	79	...	39	65	119	91	1,886	19,451 0	3,981 1 0	18,732 7 0
27,44,611	...	135	468	292	1,095	906 12	...	97	...	3	19	84	67	1,339	22,833 8	1,548 2 0	19,078 9 0
72,91,977	16	135	6,070	977	8,250	5,929 0	...	207	...	4	17	254	162	3,243	53,585 1 0	4,123 4 0	45,070 10 8
23,41,714	5	135	2,097	456	3,243	2,650 4	...	109	...	4	17	44	103	1,823	21,151 0 0	81,571 7 0	19,491 5 3
31,60,267	5	121	1,418	415	1,959	1,388 0	...	76	...	1	10	69	83	1,663	17,477 4	8,500 1 0	13,421 7 10
86,24,153	19	333	9,761	2,175	12,278	8,777 4	3	173	1	10	28	130	302	5,029	85,284 12	25,499 7 0	45,463 14 7
8,33,21,253	3	63	51	22	631	2,740 8	12	106	...	11	20	25	505	6,911	43,715 4	21,407 4 0	33,310 5 9
33,40,441	20	263	5,091	1,393	7,642	6,189 12	2	141	1	...	3	80	131	1,505	28,536 4	9,927 2 0	18,474 5 6
24,30,263	11	68	473	221	801	584 0	1	114	...	...	17	63	97	1,266	14,230 12	3,161 12 0	13,066 10 9
25,79,249	7	255	20,261	1,940	31,192	19,183 4	...	81	...	1	3	59	100	3,230	54,196 8	18,240 7 0	51,269 13 4
21,54,618	3	140	10,537	1,018	11,698	8,188 4	...	87	...	...	...	62	69	1,999	37,282 5	8,704 4 0	24,987 1 3
15,02,230	16	57	691	364	1,328	1,023 0	...	84	2	3	15	30	68	740	7,099 12	4,755 3 0	7,216 5 3
21,30,954	11	97	1,624	509	2,241	1,695 4	...	93	1	36	20	54	61	883	15,993 4	6,917 0 0	13,894 15 9
13,54,735	9	94	906	260	561	554 0	...	17	...	3	6	45	93	425	6,947 12	3,164 10 0	6,072 3 1
2,38,187	1	3	25	61	80	104 8	...	8	...	...	...	...	17	75	1,156 13	720 0 0	2,046 6 11
26,46,497	13	191	3,650	923	3,069	2,803 8	...	97	2	6	7	130	97	1,481	23,265 0	9,537 2 0	21,700 8 9
17,54,981	14	88	2,959	682	3,747	2,800 4	...	87	...	1	4	58	31	1,454	19,611 12	6,462 3 0	12,922 3 10
19,24,253	13	41	5,190	815	3,045	2,966 12	...	74	...	2	5	40	58	839	13,656 4	5,803 10 0	13,161 11 11
51,09,864	193	257	184	4,216	4,850	5,706 4	...	148	...	47	63	208	311	3,127	39,329 4	17,964 5 0	34,052 9 0
69,29,982	36	197	443	4,003	4,668	6,413 4	...	104	6	9	69	574	219	3,721	53,944 8	24,402 13 0	41,182 9 2
28,55,779	21	138	3,194	1,840	4,193	3,978 8	...	79	3	3	3	133	93	2,433	28,637 8	12,440 1 0	20,554 14 4
47,41,309	11	187	11,289	4,344	16,071	12,212 12	...	79	...	2	3	86	141	3,969	51,220 12	28,726 16 0	43,187 11 4
58,31,734	24	402	1,538	4,838	7,002	6,611 8	...	54	...	25	57	476	102	4,100	50,491 8	12,326 5 0	39,851 15 6
33,23,946	12	283	4,438	6,658	11,394	10,026 0	...	83	...	5	24	102	97	2,803	45,245 0	9,024 12 0	28,935 9 2
42,22,818	7	200	5,649	7,221	13,077	11,803 4	1	98	...	13	63	154	186	3,734	55,334 4	9,345 4 0	40,537 12 7
76,31,930	...	87	223	436	776	874 12	...	41	...	...	4	26	159	1,423	22,174 4	20,456 7 0	13,319 1 2
83,47,902	2	60	202	393	656	713 0	...	24	...	1	13	13	107	1,440	14,894 8	15,669 8 0	9,254 4 6
38,97,582	1	69	108	351	529	397 12	2	25	...	1	2	21	105	626	20,451 8	7,854 7 0	11,092 8 6
47,79,536	...	97	582	753	1,432	1,324 0	...	39	...	3	9	79	80	1,400	27,498 4	9,577 11 0	18,500 14 11
61,98,415	2	53	229	316	600	602 8	...	31	...	...	1	11	68	476	9,283 4	3,976 9 0	7,649 0 11
65,40,287	4	78	733	646	1,447	1,447 0	...	59	1	...	1	9	111	142	1,592	23,995 12	11,527 11 0	21,186 13 1
96,05,111	...	102	743	578	1,333	1,167 0	...	57	...	5	18	197	74	1,597	16,776 0	7,970 0 0	15,484 13 10
70,47,397	...	90	318	251	659	757 12	...	7	...	1	6	44	83	1,578	17,600 0	11,042 11 0	12,830 11 4
27,75,364	...	403	857	317	1,577	1,038 8	1	4	...	5	35	81	1,359	10,362 4	6,433 0 0	13,486 6 6
12,37,704	1	43	268	241	553	553 0	...	21	...	1	40	33	1,264	9,211 4	6,176 5 0	10,284 10 3
13,93,712	3	24	364	340	731	638 8	1	53	1	6	33	17	27	399	10,040 0	3,366 15 0	9,604 4 4
6,40,956	...	450	1,488	787	2,675	2,254 8	1	16	...	6	10	39	122	778	6,998 12	2,941 1 0	6,172 7 10
17,14,235	5	44	843	386	1,079	1,033 4	4	41	...	10	1	35	119	944	14,235 4	6,557 3 0	10,360 4 8
13,55,138	...	54	940	328	1,322	827 4	...	36	...	...	...	91	88	670	10,179 0	3,823 9 0	8,466 11 9
187	...	...	3	3	6	3 0	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	13	16 0	...	...
14,15,819	1	58	476	278	813	740 4	1	113	...	...	1	23	77	389	12,999 12	3,460 0 0	9,664 0 3
13 48,639	...	31	327	199	557	670 8	1	1	...	1	1	43	25	619	8,713 0	3,453 3 0	7,639 3 9
6 90,235	3	24	196	142	366	393 4	...	...	1	2	2	62	51	621	5,428 0	2,319 12 0	4,852 1 2
2,76,488	...	2	30	73	105	121 8	...	3	...	1	3	5	15	108	2,031 4	1,462 3 0	2,626 1 7
23,10,313	2	36	408	123	569	626 12	...	17	...	2	11	31	63	1,067	14,658 8	4,972 12 0	11,185 6 1
1,57,310	1	5	79	69	154	119 4	...	2	...	...	1	2	32	56	873 4	499 0 0	1,399 1 4
16,54,69,197	489	6,067	111,883	55,144	173,583	1,44,426 4	33	2,493	22	297	752	4,082	5,653	79,240	10,64,715 8	4,57,795 3	9,49,388 7 4
18,64,97,763	603	6,253	102,240	53,841	162,949	1,34,817 8	31	2,276	19	286	678	3,936	5,432	78,075	10,12,270 12	*4,20,276 3	*9,16,623 5 8

* Exclusive of the figures of this office and of the Office of the Registrar of the Joint-Stock Companies.

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of Prisoners of all Classes confined in the

1	2	3	4	5			6			7		
Divisions.	Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1900.			Received during the year 1900.			Total.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	BENGAL.											
	Burdwan ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	192	6	198	611	18	629	803	24	827
			Under-trial ...	14	...	14	253	12	265	267	12	279
			Civil ...	...	...	...	8	...	8	8	...	8
			State ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Katwa ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	45	3	48	48	3	51
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	52	1	53	52	1	53
	Raniganj ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	1	4	221	6	227	224	7	231
			Under-trial ...	10	...	10	273	14	287	283	14	297
	Kalna ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	91	7	98	96	7	103
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	90	6	96	90	6	96
	Suri ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	255	3	258	536	24	560	791	27	818
			Under-trial ...	8	...	8	242	9	251	250	9	259
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
			State ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Rampur Hát ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	196	18	214	199	18	217
			Under-trial ...	4	1	5	177	9	186	181	10	191
	Bankura ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	219	2	221	417	12	429	636	14	650
			Under-trial ...	7	1	8	228	12	236	230	13	243
			Civil ...	...	...	...	8	...	8	8	...	8
			State ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
BURDWAN.	Bishenpur ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	66	4	70	68	4	72
			Under-trial ...	5	3	8	94	7	101	99	10	109
	Midnapore ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	859	13	872	1,358	51	1,409	2,217	64	2,281
			Under-trial ...	25	1	26	476	25	501	501	26	527
			Civil ...	...	...	...	11	...	11	11	...	11
			State ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Tamluk ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	16	1	17	180	8	188	196	9	205
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	202	7	209	204	7	211
	Ghatal ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	92	11	103	95	11	106
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	111	19	130	114	19	133
	Contai ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	161	7	168	166	7	173
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	156	6	162	159	6	165
	Hooghly ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	356	9	365	996	23	1,019	1,352	32	1,384
			Under-trial ...	6	...	6	180	7	187	186	7	193
			Civil ...	1	...	1	39	...	39	40	...	40
	Arambagh ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	56	...	56	56	...	56
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	46	1	47	46	1	47
	Serampore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	257	6	263	260	6	266
			Under-trial ...	6	...	6	311	14	325	317	14	331
	Howrah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	7	...	7	488	11	499	495	11	506
			Under-trial ...	16	1	17	611	9	620	627	10	637
	Ulubaria ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	127	5	132	129	5	134
			Under-trial ...	14	...	14	129	6	135	143	6	149
	Alipore ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	1,731	31	1,762	2,307	144	2,351	4,038	175	5,113
			Under-trial ...	76	...	76	1,018	27	1,045	1,094	27	1,121
			State ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
PRESIDENCY.	Diamond Harbour...	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts ...	4	...	4	235	4	239	239	4	243
			Under-trial ...	6	...	6	200	4	204	206	4	210
	Hatirhat ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	10	...	10	136	...	136	146	...	146
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	129	2	131	132	2	134
	Barrackpore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	154	3	157	160	3	163
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	209	1	210	209	1	210

PRISONS.

SUMMARY.

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1900.

8			9			10			11		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1900.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
613	17	629	191	7	198	196·34	6·35	202·59			
246	11	257	21	1	22	13·73	0·83	14·56	211·24	7·18	218·42
8	...	8	...	...	...	0·27	...	0·27			
...	...	...	1	...	1	1·00	...	1·00			
48	3	51	...	...	...	0·70	0·07	0·07			
51	1	52	1	...	1	1·96	0·06	2·02	2·66	0·13	2·79
223	7	230	1	...	1	2·99	0·07	3·06			
271	13	284	12	1	13	12·69	0·71	13·30	15·68	0·78	16·36
95	6	101	1	1	2	1·54	0·19	1·73			
85	6	91	5	...	5	5·92	0·24	6·16	7·46	0·43	7·89
570	19	589	221	8	229	247·32	6·82	254·64			
216	6	222	34	3	37	16·12	0·79	16·91			
1	...	1	...	...	...	0·08	...	0·08	264·02	7·61	271·63
...	...	...	1	...	1	1·00	...	1·00			
199	18	217	...	...	...	3·23	0·20	3·43			
171	10	181	10	...	10	4·15	0·21	4·36	7·38	0·41	7·79
418	7	425	218	7	225	229·06	4·63	233·69			
226	12	237	5	1	6	9·74	0·40	10·14			
8	...	8	...	...	...	0·38	...	0·38	240·18	5·03	245·21
...	...	...	1	...	1	1·00	...	1·00			
67	4	71	1	...	1	1·40	0·01	1·41			
93	10	103	6	...	6	4·26	0·32	4·57	5·65	0·33	5·98
1,173	49	1,222	1,044	15	1,059	958·26	16·36	974·62			
473	23	496	28	3	31	25·04	1·54	26·58			
10	...	10	1	...	1	0·70	...	0·70	985·00	17·90	1,002·90
...	...	...	1	...	1	1·00	...	1·00			
194	9	203	2	...	2	3·79	0·14	3·93			
203	7	210	1	...	1	8·49	0·05	8·54	12·28	0·19	12·47
93	11	104	2	...	2	1·60	0·15	1·75			
110	18	128	4	1	5	6·50	0·80	7·30	8·10	0·95	9·05
158	6	164	8	1	9	3·94	0·10	4·04			
156	5	161	3	1	4	5·46	0·25	5·71	9·40	0·35	9·75
976	95	1,071	376	7	383	355·86	6·15	362·01			
169	7	176	17	...	17	10·62	0·15	10·77			
39	...	39	1	...	1	1·90	...	1·90	368·38	6·30	374·68
56	...	56	...	...	...	1·21	...	1·21			
43	1	43	4	...	4	2·07	0·03	2·10	3·28	0·03	3·31
255	6	261	5	...	5	3·06	0·06	3·12			
301	14	315	16	...	16	11·24	0·13	11·47	14·40	0·19	14·59
493	11	504	2	...	2	6·13	0·05	6·18			
518	9	527	9	1	10	21·34	0·26	21·60	27·47	0·31	27·78
128	5	133	1	...	1	1·67	0·07	1·74			
138	5	143	5	1	6	5·71	0·28	5·99	7·38	0·35	7·73
3,176	145	3,321	1,762	30	1,792	1,732·40	32·05	1,764·45			
1,061	24	1,085	33	3	36	55·69	1·01	56·60	1,788·01	33·06	1,821·07
1	...	1	...	...	...	0·02	...	0·02			
238	4	242	1	...	1	2·19	0·01	2·20			
200	4	204	6	...	6	9·80	0·19	9·99	11·99	0·20	12·19
143	...	143	3	...	3	2·33	...	2·33			
128	2	130	4	...	4	4·89	0·05	4·94	7·22	0·05	7·27
160	3	163	...	...	...	1·63	0·01	1·63			
207	1	208	2	...	2	7·64	...	7·64	9·26	0·01	9·27

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of Prisoners of all Classes confined in the

1	2	3	4	5			6			7		
Divisions.	Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1900.			Received during the year 1900.			Total.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Bengal—*contd.*											
	Calcutta ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	1,109	1	1,110	2,633	43	2,676	3,742	44	3,786
			Under-trial ...	36	1	37	848	16	864	884	17	901
			Civil ...	4	...	4	119	...	119	123	...	123
			State ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
		European ...	Convicts ...	43	1	44	265	7	272	308	8	316
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	55	...	55	56	...	56
			Civil ...	2	...	2	4	...	4	6	...	6
	Krishnagar ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	186	12	198	640	22	662	826	34	860
			Under-trial ...	15	...	15	200	17	217	215	17	232
			Civil ...	...	...	...	10	...	10	10	...	10
	Meherpur ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	124	5	129	125	5	130
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	109	6	115	109	6	115
	Kushtia ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	247	8	255	248	8	256
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	205	17	222	205	17	222
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Chuadanga ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	104	3	107	105	3	108
			Under-trial ...	8	2	10	128	9	137	136	11	147
	Ranaghat ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	128	5	133	129	5	134
			Under-trial ...	12	...	12	122	1	123	134	1	135
	Berhampore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	179	13	192	528	27	555	707	40	747
			Under-trial ...	10	...	10	154	15	169	164	15	179
			Civil ...	...	...	...	8	...	8	8	...	8
	Kandi ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	73	4	77	76	4	80
			Under-trial ...	11	...	11	61	6	67	72	6	78
	Jangipur ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	8	1	9	148	8	156	150	9	159
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	120	9	129	121	9	130
	Lalbagh ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	86	2	88	86	2	88
			Under trial ...	...	...	...	70	2	72	70	2	72
	Jessore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	270	5	275	1,018	12	1,030	1,288	17	1,305
			Under-trial ...	41	3	44	248	8	256	289	11	300
			Civil ...	1	...	1	10	...	10	11	...	11
	Narail ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	253	2	255	258	2	260
			Under-trial ...	15	...	15	187	4	191	202	4	206
	Jhenida ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	36	1	37	36	1	37
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	57	2	59	57	2	59
	Magura ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	120	1	121	120	1	121
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	83	2	85	83	2	85
	Bangaon ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	58	...	58	62	...	62
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	67	...	67	70	...	70
	Khulna ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	26	1	27	234	4	238	260	5	265
			Under-trial ...	7	...	7	259	8	267	266	8	274
			Civil ...	2	...	2	12	...	12	14	...	14
	Satkhira ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	10	...	10	145	2	147	155	2	157
			Under-trial ...	4	...	4	135	...	135	139	...	139
			Civil ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4
	Bagerhat ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	292	1	293	296	1	297
			Under-trial ...	6	...	6	239	1	240	245	1	246
	Barasat ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	80	...	80	273	1	274	353	1	354
			Under-trial ...	5	...	5	263	2	265	268	2	270

Presidency—*concluded*

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1900—continued.

8			9			10			11		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1900.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
2,492	44	2,536	1,250	...	1,250	1,193·61	0·40	1,194·01	1,232·88	0·90	1,233·78
865	17	882	19	...	19	33·66	0·50	33·06			
114	...	114	9	...	9	5·71	...	5·71			
...	...	...	1	...	1	1·00	...	1·00			
278	8	286	30	...	30	38·10	0·01	38·11	40·24	0·01	40·25
55	...	55	1	...	1	1·26	...	1·26			
6	...	6	...	...	...	0·88	...	0·88			
664	31	695	162	3	165	177·48	7·68	185·16	196·32	8·50	204·82
196	15	211	19	2	21	17·90	0·82	18·72			
10	...	10	...	...	...	0·94	...	0·94			
112	5	117	13	...	13	2·73	0·06	2·79	6·61	0·29	6·90
106	6	112	3	...	3	3·88	0·23	4·11			
242	8	250	6	...	6	3·91	0·09	4·00	10·53	0·61	11·14
199	16	215	6	1	7	6·62	0·52	7·14			
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
103	3	106	2	...	2	2·87	0·03	2·90	8·62	0·89	9·51
125	11	136	11	...	11	5·75	0·86	6·61			
129	5	134	...	...	...	2·03	0·02	2·05	11·26	0·03	11·29
129	1	130	5	...	5	9·23	0·01	9·24			
498	30	528	209	10	219	215·47	11·39	226·86	228·35	12·09	235·44
149	15	164	15	...	15	7·09	0·70	7·79			
6	...	6	2	...	2	0·79	...	0·79			
75	4	79	1	...	1	1·78	0·05	1·83	3·83	0·28	4·11
71	6	77	1	...	1	2·05	0·23	2·28			
163	9	162	3	...	3	3·46	0·13	3·59	7·50	0·46	7·96
119	9	128	2	...	2	4·04	0·33	4·37			
86	2	88	...	...	...	1·93	0·03	1·96	5·17	0·26	5·43
64	2	66	6	...	6	3·24	0·23	3·47			
987	13	1,000	301	4	305	321·37	5·53	326·95	337·87	6·07	343·94
270	9	279	19	2	21	15·91	0·49	16·40			
11	...	11	...	...	...	0·59	...	0·59			
261	2	263	7	...	7	6·01	0·01	6·02	12·28	0·18	12·46
194	4	198	8	...	8	6·27	0·17	6·44			
34	1	35	2	...	2	1·07	0·03	1·10	2·81	0·06	2·87
55	2	57	2	...	2	1·74	0·03	1·77			
119	1	120	1	...	1	2·88	0·02	2·90	6·91	0·06	6·97
82	2	84	1	...	1	4·03	0·04	4·07			
60	...	60	2	...	2	1·31	...	1·31	3·08	...	3·08
70	...	70	...	...	...	1·77	...	1·77			
234	5	239	26	...	26	22·69	0·03	22·72	34·47	0·22	34·69
253	8	261	13	...	13	10·18	0·19	10·37			
12	...	12	2	...	2	1·60	...	1·60			
153	2	155	2	...	2	3·79	...	3·79	9·78	...	9·78
132	...	132	7	...	7	5·82	...	5·82			
4	...	4	...	...	...	0·17	...	0·17			
287	1	288	9	...	9	4·57	...	4·57	18·50	0·04	18·54
239	...	239	6	1	7	13·93	0·04	13·97			
265	...	265	28	1	29	70·09	0·03	70·12	79·36	0·03	79·39
264	2	266	4	...	4	9·27	...	9·27			

C.—

GENERAL.

Showing the Distribution of Prisoners of all Classes confined in the

1	2	3	4	5			6			7		
Divisions.	Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1900.			Received during the year 1900.			Total.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Bengal—*contd.*											
	Rampur Boalia ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	667	9	676	789	27	816	1,456	36	1,492
			Under-trial ...	15	...	15	234	7	241	249	7	256
			Civil ...	1	...	1	10	...	10	11	...	11
			State ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Nator ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	255	7	262	259	7	266
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	221	9	230	223	9	232
	Naugaon ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	7	...	7	112	4	116	119	4	123
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	140	5	145	140	5	145
	Dinajpur ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	104	5	109	591	25	616	695	30	725
			Under-trial ...	30	...	30	388	24	412	418	24	442
			Civil ...	1	...	1	17	...	17	18	...	18
	Thakurgaon ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	151	5	156	151	5	156
			Under-trial ...	4	...	4	111	4	115	115	4	119
	Jalpaiguri ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	63	2	65	303	11	314	366	13	379
			Under-trial ...	23	...	23	270	11	281	293	11	304
			Civil ...	4	...	4	23	...	23	27	...	27
	Alipore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	53	...	53	54	...	54
			Under-trial ...	10	...	10	63	...	63	73	...	73
	Darjeeling ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	94	...	94	143	30	173	237	30	267
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	154	18	172	156	18	174
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
RAJSHAHI.	Siliguri ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	41	1	42	43	1	44
			Under-trial ...	7	...	7	80	3	83	87	3	90
	Kurseong ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	21	...	21	21	...	21
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	15	3	18	16	3	19
	Rangpur ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	203	3	206	307	16	323	1,010	18	1,028
			Under-trial ...	11	...	11	476	14	489	487	14	500
			Civil ...	...	...	...	35	...	35	35	...	35
	Gaibanda ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	16	...	16	246	2	248	262	2	264
			Under-trial ...	18	...	18	129	3	132	247	3	250
	Nilphamari ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	154	2	156	158	2	160
			Under-trial ...	7	...	7	171	3	174	178	3	181
	Kurigaon ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	11	1	12	137	5	142	148	6	154
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	143	3	146	146	3	149
	Bogra ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	97	2	99	392	10	402	489	12	501
			Under-trial ...	42	...	42	465	15	480	507	15	522
			Civil ...	...	...	...	8	1	9	8	1	9
	Pabna ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	163	3	166	510	15	525	673	18	691
			Under-trial ...	33	1	34	347	11	358	380	12	392
			Civil ...	...	...	...	13	...	13	13	...	13
	Sirajganj ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	13	...	13	287	9	296	300	9	309
			Under-trial ...	20	...	20	385	18	403	405	18	423
	Dacca ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	1,042	10	1,052	1,348	20	1,368	2,390	30	2,420
			Under-trial ...	37	...	37	500	20	520	537	20	557
			Civil ...	1	...	1	34	...	34	35	...	35
			State ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
DACCA.	Narainganj ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	10	...	10	241	4	245	151	4	255
			Under-trial ...	17	...	17	224	8	232	241	8	249

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1900—continued.

8			9			10			11		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1900.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
747	25	772	709	11	720	699·06	10·66	709·72			
229	6	235	20	1	21	9·97	0·28	10·25	710·96	10·94	721·90
11	...	11	...	...	...	0·93	...	0·93			
...	...	...	1	...	1	1·00	...	1·00			
259	6	265	...	1	1	4·12	0·08	4·21			
222	9	231	1	...	1	7·12	0·25	7·37	11·25	0·33	11·58
117	4	121	2	...	2	3·81	0·05	3·87			
137	5	142	3	...	3	4·98	0·14	5·12	8·79	0·20	8·99
504	26	530	191	4	195	172·26	6·95	179·19			
404	22	426	14	2	16	21·79	1·06	22·85	196·75	7·99	204·74
17	...	17	1	...	1	2·70	...	2·70			
148	5	153	3	...	3	3·69	0·05	3·72			
118	4	117	2	...	2	3·53	0·09	3·61	7·20	0·13	7·33
300	10	310	66	3	69	70·04	1·52	71·55			
266	11	276	28	...	28	15·96	0·23	16·19	87·60	1·75	89·35
27	...	27	...	...	...	1·61	...	1·61			
54	...	54	...	...	...	1·31	...	1·31			
68	...	68	5	...	5	5·01	...	5·01	6·32	...	6·32
152	27	189	75	3	78	82·48	1·53	83·98			
148	17	165	8	1	9	4·43	0·28	4·70	86·68	1·81	88·69
1	...	1	...	...	...	0·01	...	0·01			
43	1	44	...	...	...	1·05	0·03	1·08			
80	3	83	7	...	7	4·13	0·05	4·18	5·18	0·08	5·26
21	...	21	...	...	...	0·45	...	0·45			
16	3	19	...	...	...	0·40	0·10	0·50	0·85	0·10	0·95
780	16	796	230	2	232	212·85	2·65	215·50			
466	14	470	30	...	30	24·19	0·54	24·73			
30	...	30	5	...	5	1·93	...	1·93	238·97	3·19	242·16
262	2	264	...	...	...	12·02	0·10	12·12			
244	3	247	3	...	3	9·15	0·04	9·19	21·17	0·14	21·31
152	2	154	6	...	6	3·49	0·06	3·55			
173	3	176	5	...	5	7·63	0·01	7·64	11·12	0·07	11·19
145	6	151	3	...	3	3·26	0·10	3·36			
139	3	142	7	...	7	5·78	0·04	5·82	9·04	0·14	9·18
363	8	371	126	4	130	99·68	3·81	103·49			
479	15	494	28	...	28	36·03	0·66	36·69			
8	1	9	...	...	...	0·52	0·08	0·60	139·23	4·55	140·78
490	13	503	183	5	188	160·45	4·13	164·59			
359	11	370	21	1	22	38·07	0·88	38·95			
13	...	13	...	...	...	0·96	...	0·96	199·49	5·01	204·50
296	9	305	4	...	4	11·23	0·36	11·59			
368	14	382	47	4	51	31·92	0·85	32·77	43·15	1·21	44·36
1,309	25	1,334	1,081	5	1,086	1,097·84	8·82	1,106·67			
514	20	534	23	...	23	36·36	0·98	37·34			
30	...	30	5	...	5	1·68	...	1·68	1,136·89	9·80	1,146·69
...	...	...	1	...	1	1·00	...	1·00			
248	4	252	3	...	3	7·23	0·05	7·28			
230	8	238	11	...	11	16·96	0·50	17·45	24·18	0·55	24·73

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of Prisoners of all Classes confined in the

1	2	3	4	5			6			7		
Divisions.	Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1900.			Received during the year 1900.			Total.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Bengal—concld.											
Dacca—*concluded.*	Maniegkanj ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	147	2	149	148	2	150
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	113	1	114	116	1	117
	Munshiganj ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	239	4	243	240	4	244
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	143	4	147	144	4	148
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Mymensingh ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	366	4	370	1,696	34	1,730	2,062	38	2,100
			Under-trial ...	149	3	152	674	21	695	823	24	847
			Civil ...	5	...	5	50	...	50	55	...	55
	Atia ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	11	...	11	311	6	317	322	6	328
			Under-trial ...	18	...	18	263	6	269	281	6	287
	Jamalpur ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	22	...	22	402	5	407	424	5	429
			Under-trial ...	6	...	6	309	2	311	315	...	317
	Kishoreganj ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	15	1	16	496	2	498	511	3	514
			Under-trial ...	26	...	26	286	6	292	312	6	318
	Netrokona ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	17	...	17	252	2	254	269	2	271
			Under-trial ...	12	...	12	201	...	201	213	...	213
	Faridpur ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	342	5	347	749	9	758	1,091	14	1,105
			Under-trial ...	30	...	30	449	6	455	479	6	485
			Civil ...	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	5
	Goalundo ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	192	1	193	198	1	199
			Under-trial ...	15	...	15	207	2	209	222	2	224
	Madaripur ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	13	...	13	291	3	294	304	3	307
			Under-trial ...	11	...	11	210	3	213	221	3	224
	Barisal ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	421	8	429	1,147	17	1,164	1,568	25	1,593
			Under-trial ...	60	3	63	636	9	645	696	12	708
			Civil ...	1	...	1	25	...	25	26	...	26
	Pirojpur ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	45	...	45	359	9	368	404	9	413
			Under-trial ...	22	1	23	329	12	341	351	13	364
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Patuakhali ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	191	2	193	195	2	197
			Under-trial ...	11	...	11	220	2	222	231	2	233
	Bhola ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	116	...	116	122	...	122
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	116	...	116	119	...	119
Chittagong.	Comilla ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	259	5	264	864	7	871	1,123	12	1,135
			Under-trial ...	12	...	12	441	9	450	453	9	462
			Civil ...	1	...	1	19	...	19	20	...	20
	Brahmanbaria ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	7	...	7	440	2	442	447	2	449
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	242	3	245	245	3	248
	Chandpur ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	176	1	177	176	1	177
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	151	...	151	153	...	153
	Noakhali ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	98	3	101	330	3	333	428	6	434
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	201	4	205	209	4	213
			Civil ...	2	...	2	29	...	29	31	...	31
	Feuny ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	64	1	65	64	1	65
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	58	2	60	58	2	60
	Chittagong ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	159	1	160	477	9	486	636	10	646
			Under-trial ...	23	3	26	365	10	375	388	13	401
			Civil ...	1	...	1	25	...	25	26	...	26
	Cox's Bazar ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	49	...	49	50	...	50
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	57	1	58	58	1	59
			Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1900—continued.

8			9			10			11		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1900.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
142	2	144	6	...	6	2·65	0·05	2·70	7·27	0·13	7·40
113	1	114	3	...	3	4·62	0·08	4·70			
235	4	229	5	...	5	3·44	0·01	3·45	8·89	0·16	9·05
139	3	142	5	1	6	5·41	0·15	5·56			
1	...	1	...	...	...	0·04	...	0·04			
1,563	35	1,598	499	3	502	446·50	7·68	454·18	512·39	9·12	521·51
792	22	814	31	2	33	61·90	1·44	63·34			
50	...	50	5	...	5	3·99	...	3·99			
320	6	326	2	...	2	10·99	0·13	11·12	24·47	0·39	24·86
276	5	281	5	1	6	13·48	0·26	13·74			
418	5	423	6	...	6	9·89	0·09	9·98	22·51	0·33	22·84
307	2	309	8	...	8	12·62	0·24	12·86			
501	3	504	10	...	10	10·34	0·07	10·41	23·88	0·24	24·12
299	6	305	13	...	13	13·54	0·17	13·71			
257	2	259	12	...	12	7·47	0·11	7·58	16·95	0·11	17·06
206	...	206	7	...	7	9·48	...	9·48			
767	9	776	324	5	329	314·33	3·26	317·59	355·12	3·52	358·64
419	6	425	60	...	60	40·42	0·26	40·68			
5	...	5	...	...	...	0·37	...	0·37			
193	1	194	5	...	5	3·87	0·01	3·88	17·92	0·07	17·99
210	2	212	12	...	12	14·05	0·06	14·11			
293	3	296	11	...	11	10·90	0·06	10·96	24·32	0·27	24·59
215	3	218	6	...	6	13·42	0·21	13·63			
1,104	20	1,124	464	5	469	442·09	6·40	448·49	485·75	7·29	493·04
567	11	578	29	1	30	40·91	0·89	41·80			
26	...	26	1	...	1	2·75	...	2·75			
373	8	381	31	1	32	10·93	0·30	11·23	32·19	1·12	33·31
335	13	348	16	...	16	21·26	0·82	22·08			
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
193	2	195	2	...	2	5·67	0·06	5·73	16·40	0·20	16·60
224	2	226	7	...	7	10·73	0·14	10·87			
121	...	121	1	...	1	3·64	...	3·64	9·59	...	9·59
119	...	119	...	...	...	5·95	...	5·95			
819	9	828	304	3	307	258·15	3·13	261·27	286·13	3·41	289·54
410	9	419	43	...	43	26·32	0·29	26·61			
18	...	18	2	...	2	1·66	...	1·66			
439	2	441	8	...	8	7·72	0·04	7·76	16·80	0·05	16·85
236	3	239	9	...	9	9·08	0·01	9·09			
168	1	169	8	...	8	2·24	0·01	2·25	8·34	0·01	8·35
147	...	147	6	...	6	6·10	...	6·10			
316	4	320	112	2	114	105·46	3·03	108·49	116·41	3·18	119·59
193	4	197	16	...	16	9·18	0·15	9·33			
31	...	31	...	...	...	1·77	...	1·77			
64	1	65	...	...	...	1·02	...	1·02	2·53	0·09	2·62
57	2	59	1	...	1	1·51	0·09	1·60			
473	8	481	163	2	165	163·40	3·59	156·99	173·56	4·53	178·09
372	12	384	16	1	17	18·66	0·94	19·59			
24	...	24	2	...	2	1·51	...	1·51			
41	..	41	9	...	9	1·10	...	1·10	3·27	0·02	3·29
55	...	55	3	1	4	2·16	0·02	2·18			
2	...	2	...	...	...	0·01	...	0·01			

GENERAL.

Showing the Distribution of Prisoners of all Classes confined in the

1	2	3	4	5			6			7		
Divisions.	Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1900.			Received during the year 1900.			Total.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total
Patna.	BIHAR.											
	Buxar ...	Central Jail ...	Convicts ...	1,210	...	1,210	1,044	...	1,044	2,254	...	2,254
	Bankipore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	291	20	311	1,036	51	1,087	1,327	71	1,398
			Under-trial ...	21	1	22	922	77	999	943	78	1,021
			Civil ...	3	...	3	16	...	16	19	...	19
			State ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Barh ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	253	3	256	255	3	258
			Under-trial ...	19	...	19	265	5	270	284	5	289
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2
	Bihar ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	12	...	12	277	11	288	289	11	300
			Under-trial ...	24	...	24	440	15	455	464	15	479
	Gaya ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	343	15	358	1,232	41	1,273	1,575	56	1,631
			Under-trial ...	16	2	18	855	36	891	871	38	909
			Civil ...	...	...	...	6	...	6	6	...	6
	Nawada ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	202	4	206	208	4	212
			Under-trial ...	10	...	10	190	7	197	200	7	207
	Jahanabad ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	175	3	178	181	3	184
			Under-trial ...	6	...	6	258	8	266	264	8	272
	Aurangabad ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	11	...	11	180	10	190	191	10	201
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	293	11	304	294	11	305
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Arrah ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	112	8	120	648	45	693	760	53	813
			Under-trial ...	8	1	9	330	17	337	338	18	346
			Civil ...	...	...	...	14	...	14	14	...	14
	Sasaram ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	184	7	191	184	7	191
			Under-trial ...	7	...	7	224	9	233	231	9	240
	Buxar ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	220	17	237	220	17	237
			Under-trial ...	8	1	9	197	20	217	205	21	226
	Bhabhua ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	122	12	134	124	12	136
			Under-trial ...	4	...	4	175	18	193	179	18	197
	Chapra ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	224	16	240	896	119	1,015	1,120	135	1,255
			Under-trial ...	40	1	41	684	65	749	724	66	790
			Civil ...	1	...	1	51	...	51	52	...	52
	Siwan ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	229	35	264	232	35	267
			Under-trial ...	11	2	13	340	49	389	351	51	402
			Civil ...	1	...	1	66	...	66	67	...	67
	Gopalganj ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	1	2	269	45	314	270	46	316
			Under-trial ...	8	4	12	367	57	424	375	61	436
	Motihari ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	288	11	299	1,112	101	1,213	1,400	112	1,512
			Under-trial ...	33	3	36	1,113	81	1,194	1,146	84	1,230
			Civil ...	...	...	...	19	...	19	19	...	19
	Bettiah ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	276	23	301	277	23	303
			Under-trial ...	25	1	26	489	36	525	514	37	551
	Muzaffarpur ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	308	36	344	728	88	816	1,036	124	1,160
			Under-trial ...	12	...	12	463	47	500	465	47	512
			Civil ...	4	...	4	13	...	13	17	...	17
	Hajipur ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	248	24	272	249	24	273
			Under-trial ...	13	1	13	244	21	265	266	22	278
	Sitamarhi ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	245	14	259	246	14	260
			Under-trial ...	21	...	21	243	17	260	264	17	281
			Civil ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
	Darbhanga ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	339	18	362	1,061	54	1,115	1,400	72	1,477
			Under-trial ...	17	6	23	390	21	411	407	26	433
			Civil ...	3	...	3	20	...	20	23	...	23

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1900—continued.

8			9			10			11		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1900.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
968	...	968	1,286	...	1,286	1,265·89	...	1,265·89	1,265·89	...	1,265·89
1,052	57	1,109	275	14	289	268·41	17·63	286·04			
896	72	968	47	6	53	40·96	3·79	44·75	311·96	21·42	333·38
18	...	18	1	...	1	2·59	...	2·59			
...	...	...	1	...	1	1·00	...	1·00			
254	3	257	1	...	1	4·48	0·05	4·53			
269	5	274	15	...	15	10·32	0·12	10·44	14·81	0·28	15·09
1	1	2	...	...	...	0·01	0·11	0·12			
283	11	294	6	...	6	5·29	0·19	5·48			
421	14	435	43	1	44	26·75	0·76	26·51	31·04	0·95	31·99
1,168	40	1,208	407	16	423	427·75	10·58	438·33			
832	32	864	39	6	45	48·07	1·23	49·30	476·52	11·81	488·33
4	...	4	2	...	2	0·70	...	0·70			
206	4	210	2	...	2	3·46	0·07	3·53			
193	7	200	7	...	7	7·14	0·08	7·22	10·60	0·15	10·75
177	3	180	4	...	4	2·78	0·01	2·79			
241	8	249	23	...	23	11·13	0·24	11·37	13·91	0·25	14·16
186	9	195	5	1	6	4·42	0·26	4·68			
268	11	279	26	...	26	14·33	0·37	14·70	18·89	0·63	9·52
1	...	1	...	...	...	0·14	...	0·14			
561	40	601	199	13	213	183·75	13·37	197·12			
310	17	327	18	1	19	16·23	0·88	17·11	200·61	14·25	214·86
13	...	13	1	...	1	0·63	...	0·63			
166	7	173	18	...	18	4·02	0·12	4·14			
231	8	239	10	1	11	8·91	0·35	9·26	12·93	0·47	13·40
219	17	236	1	...	1	0·96	0·20	1·16			
197	20	217	8	1	9	7·90	0·70	8·60	8·86	0·90	9·76
123	12	135	1	...	1	2·56	0·20	2·76			
170	15	185	9	3	12	6·85	0·80	7·65	9·41	1·00	10·41
837	121	958	283	14	297	235·56	17·58	253·14			
579	60	639	45	6	51	45·45	5·12	50·57	283·60	22·70	306·30
47	...	47	5	...	5	2·59	...	2·59			
324	35	359	8	...	8	3·80	0·70	4·50			
340	48	388	11	3	14	20·70	2·14	22·84	26·08	2·84	28·92
64	...	64	3	...	3	1·58	...	1·58			
248	41	289	22	5	27	5·24	0·96	6·20			
364	61	425	11	...	11	15·69	2·23	17·92	20·93	3·19	24·12
1,130	102	1,232	270	10	280	290·74	15·93	306·67			
1,047	81	1,128	99	3	102	62·21	3·34	65·55	354·37	19·27	373·64
18	...	18	1	...	1	1·42	...	1·42			
276	26	302	1	...	1	6·27	0·47	6·74			
507	36	543	7	1	8	18·69	1·19	19·78	24·86	1·66	26·52
717	88	805	319	36	355	337·32	26·89	364·11			
455	46	501	10	1	11	19·16	2·23	21·39	357·64	29·12	386·66
16	...	16	1	...	1	1·16	...	1·16			
249	24	273	...	...	...	3·04	0·32	3·36			
249	22	271	7	...	7	5·16	0·43	5·59			
241	14	255	5	...	5	3·28	0·26	3·54			
261	17	278	3	...	3	4·34	0·46	4·79	11·76	0·71	12·47
3	...	3	...	...	...	0·04	...	0·04			
1,079	60	1,139	311	7	318	332·21	12·76	344·97			
390	26	416	17	...	17	19·55	0·81	20·36	353·51	13·57	367·06
22	...	22	1	...	1	1·75	...	1·75			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of Prisoners of all Classes confined in the

1	2	3	4	5			6			7		
Divisions.	Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1900.			Received during the year 1900.			Total.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Bihar—*concld.*											
Patna—*concld.*	Madhubani ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	241	15	256	242	15	257
			Under-trial ...	4	1	5	215	14	229	219	15	234
	Samastipur ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	246	8	254	250	8	258
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	300	30	330	303	30	333
Bhagalpur.	Monghyr ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	131	6	137	1,227	42	1,269	1,408	48	1,456
			Under-trial ...	30	1	31	638	22	660	668	23	691
			Civil ...	...	...	...	33	...	33	33	...	33
	Jamui ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	478	9	487	480	9	489
			Under-trial ...	30	...	30	448	15	463	478	15	493
	Begusarai ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	5	1	6	292	10	302	297	11	308
			Under-trial ...	7	...	7	266	8	274	273	8	281
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Bhagalpur ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	1,706	55	1,761	2,112	111	2,223	3,818	166	3,984
			Under-trial ...	39	1	40	397	18	415	436	19	455
			Civil ...	4	...	4	37	...	37	41	...	41
			State ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Banka ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	206	4	210	207	4	211
			Under-trial ...	7	2	9	221	5	226	228	7	235
	Madhipura ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	154	...	154	155	...	155
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	158	...	158	159	...	159
	Supaul ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	7	...	7	161	...	161	168	...	168
			Under-trial ...	13	...	13	146	...	146	158	...	158
	Purnea ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	121	...	121	505	6	511	626	6	632
			Under-trial ...	29	...	29	312	8	320	341	8	349
			Civil ...	1	...	1	7	...	7	8	...	8
	Kishanganj ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	136	1	137	138	1	139
			Under-trial ...	11	...	11	199	2	201	210	2	212
	Araria ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	120	2	122	126	2	128
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	219	3	222	222	3	225
	Malda ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	60	...	60	427	13	440	487	13	500
			Under-trial ...	20	...	20	386	11	397	406	11	417
			Civil ...	...	...	...	15	...	15	15	...	15
	Naya Dumka ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	74	3	77	321	13	334	395	16	411
			Under-trial ...	9	...	9	299	9	308	308	9	317
			Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
	Deoghar ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	308	14	322	313	14	327
			Under-trial ...	3	1	4	223	5	228	226	6	232
	Godda ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	264	10	274	264	10	274
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	196	8	204	197	8	205
	Rajmahal ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	256	16	272	261	16	277
			Under-trial ...	6	2	8	200	14	214	206	16	222
			Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
	Jamtara ...	Ditto ...	Convict ...	...	...	...	81	4	85	81	4	85
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	136	7	143	136	7	143
	Orissa.											
Orissa.	Cuttack ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	248	15	263	1,365	72	1,437	1,613	87	1,700
			Under-trial ...	13	...	13	873	45	918	886	45	931
			Civil ...	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	5
			State ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Jajpur ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	163	11	174	168	11	179
			Under-trial ...	10	...	10	145	9	154	155	9	164

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1900—continued.

8			9			10			11		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1900.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
242	15	257	...	...	...	3·22	0·24	3·46	10·45	0·64	10·99
213	15	228	6	...	6	7·23	0·30	7·53			
250	7	257	...	1	1	6·08	0·17	6·25	16·93	0·92	17·85
299	28	327	4	2	6	10·85	0·75	11·60			
1,168	41	1,209	240	7	247	219·50	6·99	226·49	258·51	7·78	266·29
637	22	659	31	1	32	36·66	0·79	37·45			
30	...	30	3	...	3	2·35	...	2·35			
478	9	487	2	...	2	8·80	0·12	8·93	26·42	0·44	26·86
458	14	472	20	1	21	17·62	0·32	17·94			
295	11	306	2	...	2	3·70	0·14	3·84	12·79	0·49	13·28
266	8	274	7	...	7	9·08	0·35	9·43			
1	...	1	...	...	...	0·01	...	0·01			
2,105	95	2,200	1,713	71	1,784	1,638·88	68·02	1,706·90	1,655·98	68·82	1,724·80
427	19	446	9	...	9	12·50	0·80	13·30			
39	...	39	2	...	2	3·60	...	3·60			
...	...	...	1	...	1	1·00	...	1·00			
199	4	203	8	...	8	6·10	0·03	6·13	11·97	0·19	12·16
224	7	231	4	...	4	5·87	0·16	6·03			
153	...	153	2	...	2	5·05	...	5·05	10·92	...	10·92
167	...	167	2	...	2	5·87	...	5·87			
167	...	167	1	...	1	2·45	...	2·45	8·91	...	8·91
155	...	155	3	...	3	6·46	...	6·46			
488	5	493	138	1	139	139·27	0·70	139·97	163·33	1·13	164·46
322	8	330	19	...	19	23·62	0·43	24·05			
7	...	7	1	...	1	0·44	...	0·44			
127	1	128	1	...	1	4·19	...	4·19	13·87	0·07	13·94
201	2	203	9	...	9	9·68	0·07	9·75			
122	2	124	4	...	4	2·89	0·01	2·90	12·71	0·04	12·75
208	3	211	14	...	14	9·82	0·03	9·85			
402	12	414	85	1	86	72·07	1·56	73·63	98·92	2·31	101·23
382	11	393	24	...	24	25·99	0·75	26·74			
15	...	15	...	...	...	0·86	...	0·86			
314	13	327	81	3	84	82·04	3·29	85·33	93·56	3·98	97·54
297	8	305	11	1	12	10·85	0·69	11·54			
2	...	2	...	...	...	0·67	...	0·67			
306	14	320	7	...	7	7·41	0·13	7·54	13·80	0·28	14·08
224	6	230	2	...	2	6·39	0·15	6·54			
261	10	271	3	...	3	7·38	0·21	7·59	13·65	0·31	13·96
192	8	200	5	...	5	6·27	0·10	6·37			
261	16	277	...	...	...	3·90	0·22	4·12	10·56	0·72	11·28
189	16	205	17	...	17	6·63	0·50	7·13			
2	...	2	...	...	...	0·03	...	0·03			
80	4	84	1	...	1	1·21	0·05	1·26	7·92	1·08	9·00
131	7	138	5	...	5	6·71	1·03	7·74			
1,354	72	1,426	259	15	274	256·11	13·53	269·64	282·62	14·90	297·54
662	43	905	24	2	26	25·23	1·37	26·60			
5	...	5	...	...	...	0·30	...	0·30			
...	...	...	1	...	1	1·00	...	1·00			
166	11	177	2	...	2	4·92	0·33	5·25	9·32	0·54	9·86
154	9	163	1	...	1	4·40	0·21	4·61			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of Prisoners of all Classes confined in the

1	2	3	4	5			6			7		
Divisions.	Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1900.			Received during the year 1900.			Total.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Orissa—*concld.*	Orissa—*concld.*											
	Kendrapara...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	9	...	9	114	6	120	123	6	129
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	77	2	79	79	2	81
	Balasore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	79	3	82	376	15	391	455	18	473
			Under-trial ...	13	...	13	275	3	278	288	3	291
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Bhadrak ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	148	8	156	149	8	157
			Under-trial ...	9	...	9	155	15	170	164	15	179
	Puri ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	86	4	90	658	19	677	744	23	767
			Under-trial ...	19	...	19	616	24	640	635	24	659
			Civil ...	1	...	1	22	...	22	23	...	23
	Khurda ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	7	...	7	279	20	299	286	20	306
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	372	30	402	375	30	405
	Angul ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	66	...	66	438	15	453	504	15	519
			Under-trial ...	7	...	7	381	18	399	388	18	406
	Khond Mahals	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	9	...	9	250	38	288	259	38	297
			Under-trial ...	5	...	5	364	54	418	369	64	433
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.											
	Hazaribagh ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	1,028	20	1,048	946	40	986	1,974	60	2,034
			Under-trial ...	32	...	32	345	28	373	377	28	405
			Civil ...	...	...	...	6	...	6	6	...	6
	Giridih ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	7	...	7	229	16	245	236	16	252
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	216	11	227	219	11	230
	Ranchi ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	160	6	166	756	35	791	906	41	947
			Under-trial ...	74	...	74	1,212	45	1,257	1,286	45	1,331
			Civil ...	1	...	1	12	1	13	13	1	14
	Daltonganj ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	56	4	60	617	35	652	673	39	712
			Under-trial ...	28	2	30	743	34	777	771	36	807
			Civil ...	...	...	...	24	...	24	24	...	24
	Purulia ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	157	4	161	850	29	879	1,007	33	1,040
			Under-trial ...	38	2	40	653	27	680	691	29	720
			Civil ...	...	...	...	11	...	11	11	...	11
	Gobindpur ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	8	...	8	119	1	120	127	1	128
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	153	9	161	155	9	164
	Chaibassa ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	109	8	117	896	66	962	1,005	94	1,099
			Under-trial ...	17	2	19	875	71	946	892	73	965
			Civil ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4
		Total for Jails ...	Convicts ...	16,819	403	17,222	42,103	1,651	43,754	58,922	2,054	60,976
			Under-trial ...	1,241	37	1,278	23,360	1,044	24,404	24,601	1,081	25,682
			Civil ...	45	...	45	842	2	844	887	2	889
			State ...	11	...	11	...	...	...	11	...	11
			Total ...	18,116	440	18,556	66,305	2,697	69,002	84,421	3,137	86,758
		Total for Subsidiary Jails.	Convicts ...	459	7	466	16,866	618	17,484	17,325	625	17,950
			Under-trial ...	634	23	657	17,093	782	17,875	17,727	806	18,533
			Civil ...	1	...	1	83	1	84	84	1	85
			Total ...	1,094	30	1,124	34,042	1,401	35,443	35,136	1,431	36,567
		Grand Total ...	Convicts ...	17,278	410	17,688	58,969	2,269	61,238	76,247	2,679	78,926
			Under-trial ...	1,875	60	1,935	39,453	1,826	41,479	41,328	1,886	43,414
			Civil ...	46	...	46	925	3	928	971	3	974
			State ...	11	...	11	...	...	...	11	...	11
			Total ...	19,210	470	19,680	99,547	4,098	1,03,645	1,18,757	4,568	1,23,325

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*concluded.*

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1900—concluded.

8			9			10			11		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1900.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
117	6	123	6	...	6	3·33	0·14	3·47	5·59	0·15	5·65
78	2	80	1	...	1	1·67	0·01	1·68			
334	14	348	121	4	125	94·33	2·93	97·24	104·26	2·99	107·25
277	3	280	11	...	11	9·93	0·07	10·00			
1	...	1	...	...	...	0·01	...	0·01			
144	8	152	5	...	5	2·70	0·23	2·93	10·46	0·61	11·07
168	15	173	6	...	6	7·76	0·38	8·14			
688	20	688	76	3	79	87·63	3·69	91·32	107·69	3·99	111·68
620	24	644	15	...	15	13·73	0·30	19·03			
20	...	20	3	...	3	1·33	...	1·33			
281	19	300	5	1	6	5·47	0·30	5·77	17·33	0·78	18·11
370	30	400	5	...	5	11·86	0·48	12·34			
413	14	427	91	1	92	77·81	0·54	78·35	93·31	1·31	94·62
374	17	391	14	1	15	15·50	0·77	16·27			
245	34	279	14	4	18	16·09	3·03	19·12	39·74	6·15	45·89
330	52	382	39	2	41	23·65	3·12	26·77			
893	51	949	1,076	9	1,085	1,023·69	19·87	1,043·56			
371	28	399	6	...	6	24·06	1·20	25·26	1,048·67	21·07	1,069·74
5	...	5	1	...	1	0·92	...	0·92			
232	16	248	4	...	4	3·67	0·26	3·93	8·27	0·36	8·63
209	11	220	10	...	10	4·60	0·10	4·70			
782	39	821	124	2	126	140·04	6·67	146·71			
1,162	44	1,206	124	1	125	208·37	3·20	211·57	349·25	9·93	359·18
11	1	12	2	...	2	0·84	0·06	0·90			
622	37	659	51	2	53	102·10	4·47	106·57			
750	36	786	21	...	21	36·41	1·60	38·01	140·12	6·07	146·19
24	...	24	...	...	...	1·61	...	1·61			
844	26	870	163	7	170	151·48	5·19	156·67			
660	28	688	31	1	32	35·25	1·37	36·62	187·44	6·56	194·00
11	...	11	...	...	...	0·71	...	0·71			
126	1	127	1	...	1	3·12	0·11	3·23	10·92	0·32	11·24
146	9	155	9	...	9	7·80	0·21	8·01			
860	86	946	145	8	153	145·45	7·51	152·96			
872	73	945	20	...	20	61·32	2·24	63·56	207·01	9·75	216·76
4	...	4	...	...	...	0·21	...	0·24			
40,804	1,661	42,465	18,118	393	18,511	17,644·94	424·50	18,069·24			
22,571	1,027	23,598	1,230	54	1,284	1,404·23	49·28	1,453·51	19,119·14	473·72	19,592·86
827	2	829	60	...	60	59·96	0·14	60·09			
1	...	1	10	...	10	10·02	...	10·02			
64,203	2,690	66,893	19,418	447	19,865	19,119·14	473·72	19,592·86	...	...	...
16,971	609	17,580	354	16	370	371·16	12·95	384·10			
17,040	776	17,816	687	29	716	751·51	28·73	780·23	1,124·69	41·78	1,166·47
81	1	82	3	...	3	2·03	0·11	2·14			
34,092	1,386	35,478	1,044	45	1,089	1,124·69	41·78	1,166·47	...	...	...
67,775	2,270	69,945	18,472	409	18,881	18,016·00	437·25	18,453·34			
39,611	1,893	41,414	1,917	83	2,000	2,155·74	78·00	2,233·74	20,243·83	515·50	20,759·33
908	3	911	63	...	63	61·98	0·25	62·23			
1	...	1	10	...	10	10·02	...	10·02			
98,295	4,076	102,371	20,462	492	20,954	20,243·83	515·50	20,759·33	18,642·61	474·12	19,116·73

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. I—*(Judicial)*—(For Convicts only).

Showing the Number and Disposal of the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1900.

1	2		3		4		5										6		
							RECEIVED BY TRANSFER.												
							A.						B.						
							To undergo Sentence.						In transit for Transportation to other Jails.						
	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.		From jails in the province.		From subsidiary jails to district jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.		From jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.		Grand Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Total	17,278	410	37,820	1,504	55,098	1,914	8,153	53	12,023	371	37	2	311	16	630	27	76,247	2,679	78,926

	7				8									
	TRANSFERRED TO OTHER JAILS.				RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.									
	A.		B.		A.		B.		C.		D.			
	To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, etc.		On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		By order of Government.			
											a.		b.	
											On account of sickness.		On other grounds.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	20,350	702	162	5	1,562	31	27,928	1,342	6,263	114	28	...	1	...

	9		10		11		12		13		14		15		
	Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to lunatic asylums.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of the present year.		Daily average number.		
	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	798	59	16	1	8	...	49	...	715	16	18,472	409	18,016·09	437·25	18,453·34

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. II—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the Religion, Age, State of Education, and Previous Occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1900.

1	2													
	RELIGION.													
	A.						B.		C.		D.		E.	
	Christians.						Muhammadans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.	
	a.		b.		c.									
	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.									
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	209	3	64	4	103	6	13,744	312	21,651	1,032	130	10	1,919	131

	3								4					
	AGE.								STATE OF EDUCATION.					
	A.		B.		C.		D.		A.		B.		C.	
	Under 16 years.		16 to 40 years.		40 to 60 years.		Above 60 years.		Able to read and write.		Able to read only.		Illiterate.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total	428	43	27,666	1,051	8,586	368	1,140	52	2,821	8	1,109	5	33,390	1,491

	5												6		
	PREVIOUS OCCUPATION—														
	Of Males.							Of Females.					Total.		
	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.				
	Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices, etc.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, etc.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Total ...	661	1,752	3,488	22,019	1,302	649	8,049	605	68	672	169		37,820	1504	39,324

C.—PRISONS—

STATEMENT No. III.—

Showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during to the nature and

1	2											
	NUMBERS ACCORDING TO THE											
	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.	
	Not exceeding one month.		Above one month and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total of admissions ...	12,400	803	3,351	298	5,779	224	6,565	96	2,659	41	1,145	18
Total remaining on the 31st December 1900 ...	532	32	1,404	51	2,366	75	4,782	77	2,912	62	3,122	74

STATEMENT No. IV—

Showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of

1	2			3					
				NUMBER PREVIOUSLY					
	Number admitted during the year.			A.		B.		C.	
				Once.		Twice.		More than twice.	
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total	37,820	1,504	39,324	3,379	79	1,085	22	747	12

STATEMENT No. V—

Showing the Escapes and Recaptures of Convicts in the Jails

1	2	3			4		
		ESCAPED DURING THE YEAR.			RECAPTURED DURING THE YEAR.		
		A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.
	Remaining unrecaptured on the 31st December 1899 of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	From inside the jail.	From outside the jail.	Total.	Of those who escaped in previous years.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total.
Total ...	53*	11	11	22	3†	14	17

* Excluding two convicts—one at Krishnagar and one
† Excluding one convict of the Hazaribagh Central

continued.

Judicial—(For Convicts only).

the year 1900, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according length of sentences.

										3		
LENGTH OF SENTENCE.												
G.		H.		I.				J.		TOTAL.		
Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas—				Sentenced to death.				
				A.		B.						
				For life.		For a term.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
506	4	15	...	193	17	142	1	65	2	37,820	1,504	39,324
2,646	28	137	...	364	9	204	1	3	...	18,472	409	18,881

(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Bengal during the year 1900, who have been previously convicted.

			4			5					
CONVICTED.						YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS UNDER 15 YEARS OF AGE (REFORMATORY SCHOOL ACT, 1897).					
D.			Ratio per cent. of column 3D to column 2.			A.			B.		
Total.						Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
5,211	113	5,324	13·77	7·51	13·53	352	32	384	38	1	39

(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1900.

5			6			
REMAINING UNCAPTURED.			UNEXPIRED PORTION OF SENTENCE.			
A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	D.
Of previous years.	Of the year.	Total.	Under one year.	Above one year and under seven years.	Above seven years.	Remaining portion of life.
50	8	58	10	9	1	2

at desertes—who escaped more than ten years before,
Jail, who escaped 18 years ago and recaptured during the year.

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. VI—*(Judicial)*—(For Convicts only).

Showing the Offences committed by the Convicts and the Punishments inflicted on them in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1900.

1	2	3	4							
			OFFENCES DEALT WITH BY SUPERINTENDENT.							
			a.		*b.*		*c.*		*d.*	
			Relating to work.		Relating to prohibited articles.		Relating to assaults, mutiny, and escapes.		All other breaches of jail rules.	
	Daily average population.	Offences dealt with by Criminal Courts.	Dealt with by minor punishment.	Dealt with by major punishment.	Dealt with by minor punishment.	Dealt with by major punishment.	Dealt with by minor punishment.	Dealt with by major punishment.	Dealt with by minor punishment.	Dealt with by major punishment.
Total	13,453·34	49	17,653	1,434	4,197	719	1,499	415	13,543	2,066

	4		5	6					
	OFFENCES DEALT WITH BY SUPERINTENDENT—*concld.*			PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED.					
				By SUPERINTENDENT.					
				Minor.					
	e.			*a.*	*b.*	*c.*	*d.*	*e.*	*f.*
	Total.								
	Dealt with by minor punishment.	Dealt with by major punishment.	By Criminal Courts.	Warnings.	Penal diet.	Separate cellular, and solitary confinement.	Handcuffing and link fetters.	Other punishments.	Total.
Total	36,893	4,634	45	13,112	774	1,271	12,178	11,871	37,206

	7							8	9	10	11	12
	PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED—*concld.*											
	By SUPERINTENDENT—*concld.*											
	Major.											
	a.	*b.*	*c.*	*d.*	*e.*	*f.*	*g.*					
	Separate cellular and *solitary confine-ment.*	Penal diet with solitary confinement.	Fetters and handcuffing behind or to a staple.	Corporal punishment.	Combination of minor punishments.	Other punishments.	Total.	Grand total of punishments, columns *f* and *f*.	Ratio of column *7f* to column 2.	Ratio of column *7g* to column 2.	Ratio of column 8 to column 2.	Ratio of column *7d* to column 8.
Total	418	77	2,126	278	1,160	1,111	5,170	42,376	201·62	28·01	229·63	0·65

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. VII— (*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the Employment of Convicts as Prison Officers in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1900.

1	2		3		4		5		6	
	Average number of convicts.		Average number employed as prison officers.		Ratio per cent. of column 3 to column 2.		Total number employed as prison officers.		Number of reductions or other punishments.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total	18,016·09	437·25	1,042·78	12·41	5·78	2·83	2,942	32*	1,949	5

* Warders ... ... Male, 836 Female, 3
Overseers 2,406 29

STATEMENT No. IX—(*Financial*).

Showing the Expenditure in Guarding and Maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1900, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs.

1	2				3			
	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS.				ESTABLISHMENT.			
					A.	B.	C.	D.
	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
Total	18 463·36	2,233·74	62·23	20,759·33	Rs. 4,67,231	Rs. 6,858	Rs. 4,74,089	Rs. A. P. 22 13 4

	4					
	DIETING CHARGES.					
	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.
	Rations.	Miscellaneous dieting charges.	Garden and agricultural expenses.	Proportion of dairy expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, exclusive of civil prisoners.
Total	Rs. 5,82,370	Rs. 15,071	Rs. 5,568	Rs. 1,027	Rs. 6,04,036	Rs. A. P. 29 2 11

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. IX—(*Financial*)—continued.

	5							6	
	HOSPITAL CHARGES.							CLOTHING AND BEDDING OF PRISONERS.	
	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	A.	B.
	Sick diet and extras for patients.	Extras or special diet for weekly prisoners not in hospital.	Medicines, hospital bedding, clothing, &c.	Proportion of dairy expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Total ...	57,754	13,269	19,810	18,141	1,08,441	5 3 6	134 8 10	81,673	3 15 1

	7					8			
	SANITATION CHARGES.					CHARGES FOR MOVING PRISONERS.			
	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	A.	B.	C.	D.
	Charges for conservancy, cleansing, and purifying.	Charges for water-supply.	Extraordinary charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Transfer charges.	Transportation charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Total ...	22,014	16,450	1,616	40,080	1 14 10	41,671	346	43,017	2 0 5

	9							
	CHARGES FOR OTHER MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES AND SUPPLIES.							
	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.
	For lighting.	Disciplinary charges.	Annual expenses for uniform and accoutrements of warders.	Money payments as reward for services and services.	Execution charges.	Other miscellaneous charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Total	22,381	2,976	21,880	1,372	1,289	23,838	73,736	3 8 9

C—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. IX—(*Financial*)—concluded.

	10		11							
	TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES.		CONTINGENCIES.							
	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.
	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Rents, rates, and taxes.	Service postage.	Telegrams and telephone charges.	Current office expenses (including country stationery).	Office furniture.	Charges for registers and stationery (Stationery Department charges).	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Total	6,729	8 5 2	27,997	5,080	1,537	407	884	9,730	45,635	2 2 8

	12						
	EXTRAORDINARY CHARGES FOR LIVE-STOCK AND TOOLS AND PLANT LIKELY TO LAST FOR THREE YEARS AND UPWARDS.						
	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.
	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	6,694	7,424	747	210	750	1,708	328

	12					13	
	EXTRAORDINARY CHARGES FOR LIVE-STOCK AND TOOLS AND PLANT LIKELY TO LAST FOR THREE YEARS AND UPWARDS—*concld.*						
	H.	I.	J.	K.	L.		
	Dairy live-stock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Draught cattle (excluding keep, which goes under 10F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Grand Total of expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Total ...	1,768	39	2,157	21,825	1 0 9	14,98,261	72 2 9

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. X—*(Financial).*

Showing the Expenditure in Guarding and Maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1900 (excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs), compared with the expenditure on the same account in each of the three preceding years.

1	2				3				4			
	Cost of establishment per head of average strength.				Cost of dieting charges per head of average strength.				Cost of hospital charges per head of average strength.			
	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Total ...	26 5	24 14	25 1	22 13	33 2	32 9	26 9	29 2	4 14	4 14	4 12	5 3

	5				6				7			
	Cost of clothing and bedding of prisoners per head of average strength.				Cost of sanitation per head of average strength.				Cost of charges for moving prisoners per head of average strength.			
	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Total ...	3 13	3 6	4 11	3 15	1 11	1 15	1 13	1 14	2 7	2 0	2 2	2 0

	8				9				10			
	Cost of miscellaneous services and supplies per head of average strength.				Cost of travelling allowances per head of average strength.				Cost of contingencies per head of average strength.			
	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Total ..	3 4	3 8	3 7	3 8	0 6	0 6	0 6	3 5	3 4	2 4	2 7	2 7

	11				12			
	Cost of extraordinary charges for live-stock and tools and plant per head of average strength.				Total cost per head of average strength.			
	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Total ...	1 10	1 3	1 0	1 0	83 11	77 0	73 6	73 2

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XI.—(*Financial*)—*Showing the employment of Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1900.*

C.—PRISONS

STATEMENT No.

Showing the Employment of Convicts in the Jails and

1	2	3	4	5	6	AVERAGE NUMBER EM			
						A.	ON PRISON		
							B.	C.	D.
	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number of convalescent and infirm.	Average number not employed for other reasons.	On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.
Total	206·55	18,052·10	823·82	1,398·26	485·51	746·97	1,055·19	1,969·88	802·46

* Employed under the Public Works Depart

STATEMENT No.

Showing the net Cash Earnings of Convicts sentenced to labour in

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Average number sentenced to labour.	Average number employed on jail manufactures.	Cash balance on manufacturing account in hand on the 1st January 1900.	Cash drawn on manufacturing account during the year 1900.	Total.
			Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Total	18,052·10	7,633·10	1,004 0	15,36,880 12	15,37,884 12

—continued.

XI—(*Financial*).

Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1900.

7							8	9		
PLOYED ON WORKING DAYS.								RATIO PER CENT. ON COLUMN 8 OF THOSE EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS A—		
DUTIES.		ON JAIL BUILDINGS.				K.	L.			
E.	F.	On additions and alterations.		On new jails.						
		G.	H.	I.	J.					
Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, *e.g.*, wheat-grinding, cooking, making of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public works in camp.	Number of prisoners hired out to municipalities, private individuals, or departments other than the Public Works Departments.*	As prison officers.	As prison servants.	On manufactures.
1,983·03	201·49	314·26	104·51	3·83	0·87	7,633·10	...	28·97	5·84	10·91	41·28

ment, District Boards, Municipalities, &c.

XII—(*Financial*).

the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1900.

7	8	9	10	11	12
Paid into treasury on manufacturing account.	Cash balance in hand on manufacturing account on the 31st December 1900.	Total.	Cash earnings, being total of column 10 less total of column 7.	Average earnings per head calculated on column 3.	Average earnings per head calculated on column 4.
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
18,24,880 2	2,235 2	18,27,115 4	2,89,250 8	16 0	37 14

STATEMENT No. XIII—(*Financial*).

Showing the net Cost of Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1900.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Total cost of maintenance (column 13 of statement No. IX).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 13 of statement No. IX).	Total cash earnings (column 10 of statement No. XII).	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 2 *minus* column 4).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 3 *minus* column 5).
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Total ...	14,98,261 0	72 3	2,89,250 8	13 15	12,09,010 8	58 4

STATEMENT No. XIV—(*Vital*).

Showing the Sickness and Mortality among the Prisoners of all classes in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1900.

1	2			3			4		
	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trial, and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total { Convicted...	17,912	1,021	18,933	18,01·309	437·25	18,463·24	21,892	795	22,687
Under-trial	1,665	86	1,751	2,155·74	78·00	2,233·74	4,702	360	5,062
Civil ...	329	...	329	61·98	0·25	62·23	201	3	204

	5			6			7		
	Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total { Convicted...	21,916	316	22,232	732·62	13·34	745·96	715	16	731
Under-trial	1,994	85	2,079	56·94	2·46	59·40	100	5	105
Civil ...	19	...	19	0·89	...	0·59	1	...	1

	8											
	Ratio per mille of average strength.											
	A.			B.			C.			D.		
	Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from all causes except cholera.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ... { Convicted ...	1,216·4	722·6	1,204·7	40·6	30·5	40·4	35·5	29·7	35·4	39·6	36·5	39·6
Under-trial ...	924·9	1,082·7	930·7	26·4	31·6	26·5	37·1	38·4	37·1	46·3	64·1	47·0
Civil ...	306·5	...	305·3	9·5	...	9·4	16·1	...	16·0	16·1	...	16·0

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XIV(*a*)—*(Vital)—Showing the Mortality among the Convicts, including the moribund prisoners released under Rule 504(1) of the Jail Code, during the year 1900.*

C.—PRISONS

STATEMENT No.

Showing the Mortality among the Convicts, including the moribund prisoners

1	2	3	4	5		
	Total number of deaths as shown in statement No. XIV, column 7.	Number of moribund prisoners released.	Number of moribund prisoners known to have died.	CLASS OF MORIBUND PRISONERS RELEASED		
				A.	B.	C.
				Under 16.	16 to 40.	40 to 60.
Total ...	731	4	4	...	4	...

STATEMENT No.

Showing the Admissions and Deaths from the Chief Diseases among the

1	2																	
	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.	
	Cholera.		Dysentery.		Malarial fevers.*		Tubercle of the lungs, Tuberculous phthisis and hæmoptysis, due to tubercle.		Anæmia and debility.		Other general diseases.		Pneumonia.		Other respiratory diseases.†		Diarrhœa.	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Total ...	155	78	5,616	186	5,282	54	270	11 0	249	26	4,314	41	382	79	629	20	1,951	47

A = Admissions.

* This heading includes all fevers diagnosed as being due to malaria and

† All the diseases shown under respiratory system in the Annual Returns.

STATEMENT No.

Showing the Mortality among the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary

1	2			3			4		
	NOT EXCEEDING SIX MONTHS IN JAIL.			ABOVE SIX MONTHS AND NOT EXCEEDING ONE YEAR.			ABOVE ONE YEAR AND NOT EXCEEDING THREE YEARS.		
	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.
Total ...	4,167·99	244	58·5	4,702·53	160	33·0	5,036·51	173	34·3

—*continued.*

XIV (*a*)—(*Vital*).

released under Rule 504(1) of the Jail Code, during the year 1900.

	6					
BY AGE.	CLASS OF MORIBUND PRISONERS RELEASED BY LENGTH OF TIME PASSED IN JAILS.					
D.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.
Over 60.	Under 6 months.	6 to 12 months.	1 year to 2 years.	2 to 3 years.	3 to 7 years.	Over 7 years.
...	2	1	...	...	...	...

XV—(*Vital*).

Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1900.

	3											
J.	RATIO OF ADMISSIONS AND OF DEATHS PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH FROM—											
Abscesses, boils, and ulcers of all kinds.	Cholera.		Dysentery.		Malarial fevers.		Pneumonia.		Diarrhœa.		All causes.	
A. D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D
892 8	8·3	4·2	304·3	2·7	286·2	2·2	17·2	4·2	105·7	2·5	1,204·7	39·3

D = Deaths,
their direct sequelæ, such as enlargement of the spleen, malarial cachexia, &c,
except those already entered in columns D and G.

XVI—(*Vital*).

Jails of Bengal during the year 1900 according to the length of original sentences.

5			6			7		
ABOVE THREE YEARS AND NOT EXCEEDING SEVEN YEARS.			ABOVE SEVEN YEARS.			TOTAL.		
Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.
3,137·73	102	32·5	1,408·56	52	36·9	18,453·35	731	39·6

C.—PRISONS—

STATEMENT

Showing the Mortality among the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary

1	2			3			4		
	NOT EXCEEDING SIX MONTHS IN JAIL.			ABOVE SIX MONTHS AND NOT EXCEEDING ONE YEAR.			ABOVE ONE YEAR AND NOT EXCEEDING TWO YEARS.		
	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.
Total ...	7,158·42	392	54·7	3,504·00	137	39·0	2,790·31	77	27·5

STATEMENT

Showing particulars regarding Prisoners under trial in the

1	2		3		4			5		
	Number remaining at the close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total.			Daily average number.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total	1,875	60	39,653	1,826	41,528	1,886	43,414	2,155·74	78·00	2,233·74

STATE

Showing the nature and amount of Accommodation for each class of Prisoners

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	NUMBER OF PRISONERS WHO COULD BE ACCOMMODATED ON THE 31ST							
	Hospital.		Observation cells.		Civil prisoners.		Under-trials.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total average population ...	1,207·29	7·62	20·39	...	84·62	...	2,060·02	32·22

continued.

No. XVII—(*Vital*).

Jails of Bengal during the year 1900 according to length of time passed in Jail.

5			6			7			8		
Above two years and not exceeding three years.			Above three years and not exceeding seven years.			Above seven years.			Total.		
Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.
1,812·12	44	24·2	2,283·66	62	27·1	779·05	19	24·3	18,627·96	731	39·2

No. XVIII.

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1900.

6			7			8		9		10		11		
Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on the 31st December 1900.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
17,049	707	17,756	19,863	962	20,825	2,585	127	14	2	100	5	1,917	83	2,000

MENT A.

in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1900.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
December 1900 in the part of the Jail devoted to—						Superficial area per prisoner in square yards in the cells, dormitories and wards in which prisoners are ordinarily confined.	Spent on Jail buildings during the year—	
Europeans.		Juvenile convicts.	Female convicts.	Male convicts.	Grand Total.		By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.
M.	F.							
25·92	...	169·32	471·22	16,659·01	20,759·33	128	Rs. 30,332	Rs. 98,762

C.—PRISONS

STATEMENT B.—

Showing the condition of the Convicts discharged

1	2	3	4		
			NUMBER WHO HAD		
	Number discharged during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in jail.	A.	B.	C.
			Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.
Total for all Jails ...	41,721	9,554	6,708	10,222	5,660

STATE

Showing working of the Mark System in the Jail and

1	2	3											MAXIMUM REMISSION RELEASED				
		NUMBER OF CONVICTS RELEASED DURING THE YEAR WHO GAINED REMISSION UNDER THE MARK SYSTEM.															
		Sentenced to—															Sen
	Number released during the year who came under the mark system, but failed to gain remission.	One year exactly.	Not exceeding 2 years.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Exceeding 10 years.	One year exactly.	Not exceeding 2 years.	3	4	5
				Ditto years.	Ditto years.	Ditto years.	Ditto years.	Ditto years.	Ditto years.	Ditto years.	Ditto years.				Ditto years.	Ditto years.	Ditto years.
Total for all Jails.	15	3,629	1,668	453	143	219	35	123	24	5	60	13	49	127	214	255	349
Add for Subsidiary Jails	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	15	3,634	1,668	453	143	219	35	123	24	5	60	13	49	127	214	255	349

STATE

Showing the nature of the Crimes for which Convicts were

	1	2		3		4		5	
		CONVICTS ADMITTED							
		A.		B.		C.		D.	
	NATURE OF OFFENCES.	One month.		Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.	1,905	42	1,597	21	982	15	488	7
2	Serious offences against the person ...	553	73	589	39	498	50	352	20
3	Serious offences against the person and property, or against property alone.	385	27	883	35	764	28	563	9
4	Minor offences against the person ...	1,646	30	718	7	345	14	181	6
5	Minor offences against the property ...	5,421	437	3,856	164	2,432	92	1,409	37
6	Other offences	2,590	194	708	32	758	25	3,672	17
	Total ...	12,400	803	8,351	298	5,779	224	6,665	96

—*concluded.*

(For Convicts only).

from the Jails of Bengal during the year 1900.

	5				
GAINED WEIGHT.	NUMBER WHO HAD LOST WEIGHT.				
D.	Total.	A.	B.	C.	D.	Total.
Over 10 lbs.		Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.	
2,702	25,292	2,547	2,969	1,084	325	6,875

MENT C.

Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1900.

4						5									
IN DAYS GAINED BY ANY CONVICT DURING THE YEAR.						AVERAGE REMISSION GAINED BY THE CONVICTS ENTERED IN COLUMN 3.									
tenced to—						Sentenced to—									
Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	One year exactly.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Ditto 3 years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.
299	374	372	236	458	646	26	54	91	120	176	197	242	277	189	321	409
...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
299	374	372	236	458	646	26	54	91	120	176	197	242	277	189	321	409

MENT D.

imprisoned in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1900.

6		7		8		9	10				11		12		
DURING THE YEAR 1900 UNDER SENTENCE NOT EXCEEDING—															
E.		F.		G.		H.	I.				J.		TOTAL.		
Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.	Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.				
							A.		B.						
							For life.		For a term.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
425	2	119	1	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,634	88	5,622
290	18	273	11	194	2		...	157	17	46	...	65	2	3,017	227	3,244
496	3	3 6	...	198	...	11	...	27	...	55	...	...	...	3,688	107	3,795
114	2	29	...	5	...	3	...	1	...	9	...	...	...	2,954	59	3,013
1,032	15	241	5	85	2	1	...	8	...	32	1	...	...	14,517	753	15,270
302	1	177	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,110	270	8,380
2,659	41	1,145	18	536	4	15	...	193	17	142	1	65	2	37,820	1,504	39,324

D.—

1.—*Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution*

PROVINCE.	COMMISSIONER'S DIVISION.	Serial number.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE.															
				Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial revenues.								Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial revenues.		Pay and travelling or other allowances (of all kinds) of constables, officers, (column 8, and pay and travelling or other allowances of their establishments.	Pay and travelling or other allowances (of all kinds) of District, Cantonment, Town and Municipal and Water Police, and their office and personal establishments (column 6).
					Number of District and Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Deputy Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, or Head Constables or Sergeants mounted and unmounted.	Number of Mounted Constables.	Number of Foot Constables.	Number of Water Constables.	Total.	Officers.	Men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
															Rs.	Rs.
BENGAL.	BURDWAN.		WESTERN DISTRICTS.													
		1	Burdwan	...	2	4	34	87	...	524	...	625	...	...	...	12,570
		2	Birbhum	...	1	3	27	13	...	230	...	273	...	...	...	12,078
		3	Bankura	...	1	3	27	25	...	321	...	376	...	...	...	9,386
		4	Midnapore	...	1	5	64	35	...	731	4	840	...	...	...	13,996
		5	Hooghly	...	1	3	42	67	...	699	...	812	...	...	...	10,272
		6	Howrah	...	1	3	33	42	...	628	...	709	...	...	...	9,922
			Total ...	...	7	21	221	259	...	3,133	4	3,850	...	...	...	70,944
			CENTRAL DISTRICTS.													
	PRESIDENCY.	7	24-Parganas	...	2	8	63	196	...	1,167	3	1,367	...	...	...	17,681
		8	Nadia	...	1	5	46	47	...	633	...	731	...	...	...	7,944
		9	Murshidabad	...	1	4	40	51	...	675	...	780	...	...	...	14,536
		10	Jessore	...	2	5	41	35	...	413	7	504	...	...	...	14,486
		11	Khulna	...	1	3	23	33	...	340	41	435	...	...	...	9,914
			Total ...	...	7	25	213	365	...	3,218	51	3,826	...	...	...	63,663
	RAJSHAHI.	12	Rajshahi	...	1	3	38	30	...	402	...	474	...	...	...	8,259
		13	Dinajpur	...	1	3	42	30	...	386	...	422	...	...	...	9,218
		14	Jalpaiguri	...	1	3	26	32	...	287	...	337	...	...	...	11,320
		15	Darjeeling	...	1	4	20	42	...	326	...	393	...	...	...	13,347
		16	Rangpur	...	1	4	43	54	...	353	...	455	...	...	...	9,392
		17	Bogra	...	1	2	26	15	...	192	...	236	...	...	...	7,794
		18	Pabna	...	1	3	37	27	...	330	16	403	...	...	...	15,676
			Total ...	...	7	20	213	200	...	2,276	16	2,726	...	...	...	71,644
			EASTERN DISTRICTS.													
	DACCA.	19	Dacca	...	2	6	52	30	...	597	14	700	...	...	...	16,461
		20	Mymensingh	...	2	6	60	37	...	190	...	294	...	...	...	13,922
		21	Faridpur	...	1	4	44	29	...	355	...	433	...	...	...	10,905
		22	Backergunge	...	2	6	75	38	...	554	...	648	...	...	...	13,923
			Total ...	...	7	23	231	134	...	1,696	14	2,085	...	...	...	54,841
	CHITTA-GONG.	23	Tippera	...	1	3	36	19	...	318	...	377	...	...	...	13,371
		24	Noakhali	...	1	3	13	22	...	236	...	291	...	...	...	10,014
		25	Chittagong	...	1	3	30	36	...	426	...	508	...	...	...	8,508
			Total ...	...	3	9	91	77	...	980	...	1,176	...	...	...	31,893
			Total for Bengal ...	...	31	96	989	963	...	11,683	85	13,546	...	...	...	2,91,592
BIHAR.	PATNA.	26	Patna	...	2	6	45	91	...	1,192	...	1,335	...	...	...	20,570
		27	Gaya	...	2	6	36	63	...	659	...	766	...	...	...	13,984
		28	Shahabad	...	1	4	33	62	...	936	...	1036	...	...	...	12,046
		29	Saran	...	1	4	32	43	...	498	...	586	...	...	...	11,967
		30	Champaran	...	1	3	28	31	...	323	...	383	...	...	...	8,158
		31	Muzaffarpur	...	1	3	23	19	...	425	...	508	...	...	...	8,849
		32	Darbhanga	...	1	3	29	34	...	405	...	470	...	...	...	11,049
			Total ...	...	10	27	226	383	...	4,918	...	5,648	...	...	...	86,573
	BHAGAL-PUR.	33	Monghyr	...	1	3	26	41	...	416	...	488	...	...	...	9,845
		34	Bhagalpur	...	1	4	25	44	...	360	...	474	...	...	...	13,906
		35	Purnea	...	1	4	32	46	...	482	...	569	...	...	...	16,265
		36	Malda	...	1	2	18	26	...	231	...	278	...	...	...	9,476
		37	Sonthal Parganas ...	...	1	4	24	30	...	322	...	396	...	...	...	8,484
			Total ...	...	7	17	125	196	...	1,858	...	2,205	...	...	...	57,340
			Total for Bihar ...	...	17	44	351	579	...	6,776	...	7,853	...	...	...	1,43,913

Cost of Police.									Distribution of Force.	
			Average of—						District force.	
Total pay of subordinate officers (columns 7 to 9).	Total pay of Constables of all classes (columns 12 to 15).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in columns 4 and 11.	Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.	Contingencies and all expenses other than those included in columns 10 to 15.	Total cost.	Payable from (a) Imperial and (b) Provincial revenues.	Payable from other sources	Guards at District, Central and Subsidiary Jails.	
									Officers.	Men.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
38,196	42,888	5,700	...	6·8	26,706	1,19,660	1,19,660	...	...	...
20,661	10,959	2,160	...	7·0	12,345	67,165	67,165	...	...	...
23,700	21,797	3,518	...	6·4	11,005	71,194	71,194	...	...	...
17,156	61,892	4,100	...	7·1	21,291	1,67,085	1,67,085	...	...	...
45,956	59,948	3,240	...	7·1	23,534	1,62,764	1,62,764	...	...	...
44,472	91,313	960	...	7·9	15,956	1,61,703	1,29,263	32,441	...	...
2,38,684	3,90,489	19,510		7·1	1,10,914	7,29,632	6,97,191	32,441	...	...
74,624	96,432	3,900	...	7·0	72,093	3,56,010	2,68,010	...	...	...
44,076	32,478	3,104	...	6·9	23,673	1,31,485	1,31,485	...	...	...
46,892	50,888	3,740	...	6·1	24,103	1,44,823	1,44,823	...	...	...
32,208	30,078	3,360	...	7·0	23,219	1,10,117	1,10,117	...	...	...
20,304	28,320	2,200	...	6·1	32,326	1,02,280	1,02,280	...	...	...
2,34,324	2,72,112	18,584	...	6·9	1,74,345	7,63,908	7,63,908	...	...	...
34,284	34,284	2,400	...	7·1	18,917	96,738	96,738	...	...	...
27,796	27,796	3,360	...	7·1	13,936	90,638	90,638	...	...	...
26,292	26,292	2,040	...	7·7	14,324	78,708	78,708	...	...	...
36,145	36,145	4,120	...	8·1	23,327	1,01,554	1,01,554	...	...	...
25,622	25,622	2,040	...	7·0	15,498	91,760	91,760	...	...	...
18,673	18,673	2,760	...	7·0	9,554	53,794	53,794	...	...	...
28,992	21,195	2,280	...	7·0	17,234	84,199	84,199	...	...	...
1,97,796	2,01,120	18,980	...	7·3	1,16,311	5,97,451	5,97,451	...	...	...
59,364	52,344	4,554	...	7·1	40,206	1,63,791	1,63,791	...	...	...
31,692	40,260	5,460	...	6·9	29,152	1,60,426	1,60,426	...	...	...
34,932	30,264	3,300	...	7·1	29,451	1,03,526	1,03,526	...	...	...
29,820	45,096	5,300	...	7·0	32,440	1,77,979	1,77,979	...	...	...
2,09,448	1,76,964	19,654	...	7·0	1,31,251	6,11,088	6,11,088	...	...	...
23,856	30,992	2,524	...	7·0	22,105	94,942	54,942	...	...	...
21,804	20,160	1,920	...	7·0	13,595	66,843	66,843	...	...	...
32,715	36,695	2,160	...	7·1	29,225	1,09,278	1,09,278	...	...	...
34,072	33,628	6,432	...	7·1	25,715	2,61,863	2,61,863	...	...	...
9,54,324	10,34,304	82,326	...	7·1	6,00,266	29,83,112	29,30,671	32,441	...	...
56,952	29,789	3,360	...	6·4	30,822	2,15,010	2,15,010	...	...	...
47,256	51,228	3,240	...	6·3	21,130	1,36,902	1,36,902	...	...	...
30,264	38,868	6,720	...	6·1	29,239	1,73,557	1,73,557	...	...	...
32,220	37,296	3,491	...	6·3	18,176	1,00,959	1,00,959	...	...	...
24,492	24,228	1,920	...	6·3	13,058	75,854	75,854	...	...	...
25,104	21,564	2,940	...	6·1	15,073	86,152	86,152	...	...	...
27,360	24,264	1,843	...	5·8	13,849	87,073	87,073	...	...	...
2,56,728	3,04,584	24,860	...	6·3	1,45,332	8,13,507	8,13,507	...	...	...
37,788	32,340	3,876	...	6·4	14,018	87,667	87,667	...	...	...
32,364	30,492	3,050	...	6·3	18,263	99,975	99,975	...	...	...
31,104	37,296	3,180	...	6·3	12,225	1,09,770	1,09,770	...	...	...
21,480	17,736	1,970	...	6·3	10,847	61,351	61,351	...	...	...
29,904	25,752	3,200	...	6·5	16,061	90,088	86,726	...	...	...
1,41,632	1,43,616	15,276	...	6·4	70,209	4,41,733	4,41,733	...	...	...
7,35,360	8,48,100	45,726	...	6·3	2,24,891	13,54,390	13,54,390	...	...	...

Distribution of force—*concld.*

District force—*concld.*

Reserve.		Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or escorts to prisoners and treasure (if not included in columns 29 and 30); also policemen on orderly duty.		Police employed in Court.		Engaged in prevention and detection of crime.		Total.		On Town, Municipal, or Harbour duty.		In Cantonments.
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers	Men.	
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	9	40	41
15	79	6	80	7	32	55	192	85	350	14	178	...
7	47	6	43	4	12	23	113	41	215	5	70	...
4	51	5	32	4	12	31	124	49	219	5	102	...
21	194	10	91	11	35	72	337	114	670	19	165	...
21	148	6	20	6	19	52	162	87	409	23	230	...
11	82	6	53	6	14	37	117	60	230	10	286	...
84	531	42	328	38	107	262	1,076	426	2,023	75	1,120	...
35	197	12	97	13	36	79	319	137	659	53	466	31
14	97	9	53	9	24	43	219	84	395	13	226	...
14	150	7	81	9	24	61	278	94	471	26	306	...
12	67	9	36	8	27	46	217	79	347	3	53	...
11	56	9	47	9	28	46	171	68	324	3	48	...
87	537	46	314	48	139	289	1,284	462	2,226	98	1,099	31
13	96	8	56	7	19	40	176	68	343	3	59	...
7	66	5	45	7	16	32	127	78	332	1	26	...
6	58	4	32	4	8	21	108	46	209	1	15	...
21	73	8	28	4	9	33	139	58	236	7	66	...
13	70	9	68	7	22	49	188	76	324	3	32	...
6	40	6	38	2	8	21	80	34	136	3	32	...
9	60	6	56	6	15	33	169	53	226	5	54	...
67	463	46	323	36	97	283	1,109	413	2,013	21	274	...
13	100	8	58	8	20	46	202	78	378	9	233	...
17	85	19	78	9	26	67	288	103	467	9	125	...
13	69	6	68	7	20	42	194	75	311	3	40	...
12	107	6	91	9	32	73	256	107	453	6	76	...
60	361	39	294	33	98	228	933	363	1,609	25	473	...
9	69	7	57	7	18	32	146	65	275	3	46	...
7	53	5	42	4	13	27	113	46	210	1	17	...
12	103	6	97	6	17	45	197	68	309	5	94	...
28	215	18	196	17	47	104	456	179	794	9	157	...
326	2,109	181	1,393	167	470	1,158	4,806	1,836	8,729	213	3,913	31
21	172	26	155	19	24	44	197	91	546	49	683	41
18	125	13	93	9	23	55	239	98	475	14	154	...
26	76	8	59	10	26	49	201	61	368	6	109	...
12	75	9	53	7	16	42	197	93	324	18	168	...
11	87	8	68	8	15	34	146	66	275	3	73	...
15	91	8	58	6	16	29	135	65	340	13	129	...
10	79	5	46	4	16	37	132	57	249	9	154	...
101	657	67	516	53	140	296	1,226	514	2,539	106	1,468	41
11	68	6	51	5	20	39	166	91	396	9	120	...
11	68	9	71	9	17	38	•182	67	308	6	91	...
13	101	6	65	5	19	50	222	90	388	6	97	...
6	45	4	39	8	18	29	115	44	199	3	38	...
11	58	9	60	7	44	38	130	65	391	3	87	...
54	340	34	286	29	116	194	775	315	1,491	25	387	...
127	997	101	782	79	230	490	2,001	827	4,030	131	1,855	41

POLICE.

and Employment of District Police.

Area of whole Province (or district) in square miles.	Population of whole Province (or district).	Number of police-stations.	Number of outposts.	Proportion of the Police engaged on Prevention and Detection of Crime (officers and men)— To area— Of the whole Province (or district).	To area— Of Province (or district), exclusive both of the area and the towns in towns.	To area— Of towns, exclusive of the force outside towns.	To population— Of the whole Province (or district).	To population— Of Province (or district), exclusive of the population and the force in towns.	To population— Of towns, exclusive of the force outside towns.	Total amount of constitutable crime reported (column 32 + half column 3 and 19 of Part III of Statement A).	Proportion of constitutable crime to the Police force employed in the prevention and detection of crime (column 32 ÷ half 33).
42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53
2,667	1,554,113	17	3	1 to 6·1	1 to 10·3	1 to ·2	1 to 2,470	1 to 5,725	1 to 467	5,295	20 to 1
1,753	1,114,135	9	4	1 to 11·9	1 to 13·8	1 to ·3	1 to 7,097	1 to 9,919	1 to 356	2,559	19 to 1
2,051	991,223	9	6	1 to 14·9	1 to 21·5	1 to ·1	1 to 3,439	1 to 5,499	1 to 219	1,966	19 to 1
6,186	2,782,263	26	11	1 to 8·8	1 to 12·6	1 to ·1	1 to 4,782	1 to 6,688	1 to 615	7,399	17 to 1
1,197	1,681,705	13	6	1 to 9·1	1 to 9·7	1 to ·09	1 to 1,878	1 to 2,797	1 to 288	2,285	13 to 1
519	852,068	10	5	1 to 5	1 to 5·6	1 to ·03	1 to 1,616	1 to 2,375	1 to 342	2,970	15 to 1
13,950	8,244,847	84	35	1 to 5·5	1 to 10·3	1 to ·08	1 to 3,254	1 to 5,799	1 to 495	26,228	19 to 1
2,109	2,078,540	26	9	1 to 9·3	1 to 4·9	1 to ·2	1 to 2,149	1 to 4,355	1 to 608	6,781	17 to 1
2,704	1,667,940	19	6	1 to 8·4	1 to 10·1	1 to ·01	1 to 3,521	1 to 5,749	1 to 446	4,983	17 to 1
2,144	1,355,574	24	8	1 to 3·8	1 to 6·3	1 to ·07	1 to 2,493	1 to 3,755	1 to 378	3,630	10 to 1
3,952	1,912,770	29	9	1 to 9·9	1 to 10·4	1 to ·1	1 to 6,646	1 to 9,706	1 to 327	3,154	15 to 1
2,077	1,253,405	13	5	1 to 9·7	1 to 8·6	1 to ·3	1 to 4,656	1 to 4,769	1 to 454	5,161	8 to 1
12,986	8,147,879	102	34	1 to 6·5	1 to 7·8	1 to ·2	1 to 3,959	1 to 4,946	1 to 507	21,552	14 to 1
2,330	1,468,744	14	6	1 to 8·3	1 to 10·7	1 to ·1	1 to 5,854	1 to 6,720	1 to 488	5,220	13 to 1
4,118	1,668,137	15	7	1 to 14·9	1 to 16·4	1 to ·2	1 to 6,904	1 to 6,297	1 to 451	3,782	11 to 1
2,902	747,954	6	9	1 to 13·5	1 to 14·7	1 to ·1	1 to 3,581	1 to 3,872	1 to 469	1,712	8 to 1
1,164	240,328	5	10	1 to 4·3	1 to 7·0	1 to ·3	1 to 1,068	1 to 1,403	1 to 256	1,213	9 to 1
3,481	2,152,518	16	4	1 to 19·4	1 to 14·0	1 to ·3	1 to 7,715	1 to 8,657	1 to 444	2,653	14 to 1
1,452	840,935	8	1	1 to 11·1	1 to 14·1	1 to ·08	1 to 6,538	1 to 8,310	1 to 364	2,034	20 to 1
1,839	1,489,352	9	7	1 to 7·3	1 to 9·5	1 to ·07	1 to 8,704	1 to 7,191	1 to 696	1,205	12 to 1
17,351	8,489,788	75	44	1 to 10·4	1 to 12·6	1 to ·1	1 to 5,022	1 to 6,089	1 to 456	17,371	12 to 1
2,782	2,690,631	13	5	1 to 8·9	1 to 11·9	1 to ·05	1 to 5,396	1 to 10,230	1 to 413	5,690	22 to 1
3,254	2,917,490	19	11	1 to 13·1	1 to 18·0	1 to ·2	1 to 8,161	1 to 10,987	1 to 710	7,258	23 to 1
2,753	1,407,192	15	6	1 to 8·3	1 to 9·7	1 to ·3	1 to 4,796	1 to 5,151	1 to 551	3,530	15 to 1
5,649	2,291,157	16	11	1 to 8·8	1 to 10·3	1 to ·3	1 to 5,456	1 to 6,552	1 to 425	5,971	17 to 1
14,646	10,807,770	63	33	1 to 9·0	1 to 12·7	1 to ·3	1 to 6,479	1 to 8,611	1 to 519	23,309	19 to 1
2,491	2,194,309	12	3	1 to 11·4	1 to 14·4	1 to ·3	1 to 9,747	1 to 13,998	1 to 467	3,054	22 to 1
1,645	1,141,817	8	6	1 to 10·4	1 to 11·7	1 to ·2	1 to 7,236	1 to 8,117	1 to 501	2,065	14 to 1
2,563	1,352,722	13	9	1 to 9·1	1 to 10·7	1 to ·08	1 to 4,549	1 to 5,564	1 to 382	2,551	11 to 1
6,699	4,689,048	33	17	1 to 9·6	1 to 12·1	1 to ·1	1 to 6,724	1 to 8,298	1 to 462	8,670	16 to 1
65,999	40,309,692	355	163	1 to 7·0	1 to 10·8	1 to ·1	1 to 4,674	1 to 6,505	1 to 462	97,302	16 to 1
2,976	1,625,856	16	31	1 to 8·2	1 to 8·4	1 to ·07	1 to 1,737	1 to 4,674	1 to 399	4,048	33 to 1
4,718	2,054,077	14	32	1 to 9·3	1 to 10·9	1 to ·07	1 to 4,135	1 to 6,679	1 to 513	4,701	22 to 1
4,365	1,963,103	11	13	1 to 10·2	1 to 10·9	1 to ·08	1 to 6,442	1 to 7,166	1 to 734	3,790	14 to 1
3,633	1,845,832	10	16	1 to 9·9	1 to 12·6	1 to ·08	1 to 6,339	1 to 11,155	1 to 814	4,414	21 to 1
3,531	1,799,093	9	13	1 to 16·1	1 to 19·3	1 to ·08	1 to 7,686	1 to 9,963	1 to 757	3,344	17 to 1
3,003	2,746,969	10	12	1 to 9·6	1 to 17·6	1 to ·1	1 to 8,778	1 to 15,151	1 to 1,052	4,284	28 to 1
3,333	3,914,577	13	16	1 to 10·1	1 to 17·7	1 to ·1	1 to 8,778	1 to 16,553	1 to 675	4,853	28 to 1
23,879	15,913,196	80	137	1 to 7·6	1 to 15·5	1 to ·09	1 to 4,995	1 to 9,679	1 to 619	34,724	23 to 1
3,921	2,664,116	11	7	1 to 12·1	1 to 20·1	1 to ·09	1 to 8,270	1 to 10,199	1 to 926	5,457	27 to 1
4,248	2,664,826	12	9	1 to 14·7	1 to 22·1	1 to ·2	1 to 7,377	1 to 10,091	1 to 755	4,837	23 to 1
4,895	1,677,072	13	13	1 to 13·3	1 to 16·2	1 to ·1	1 to 3,685	1 to 6,516	1 to 823	3,409	13 to 1
1,092	844,443	11	1	1 to 10·6	1 to 13·1	1 to ·3	1 to 4,908	1 to 6,016	1 to 839	1,677	10 to 1
6,469	1,807,248	6	10	1 to 21·7	1 to 22·2	1 to ·06	1 to 3,174	1 to 10,653	1 to 662	6,949	25 to 1
20,521	8,721,664	53	39	1 to 8·9	1 to 21·1	1 to ·1	1 to 6,405	1 to 8,785	1 to 530	26,735	21 to 1
44,186	24,253,680	133	176	1 to 9·8	1 to 17·7	1 to ·05	1 to 5,625	1 to 9,230	1 to 514	61,209	23 to 1

D.—

1.—*Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution*

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Serial number.	Name of District.	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force. Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial revenues. Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Deputy Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, or Chief or Foreign Constables.	Number of Head Constables or Sergeants (mounted and unmounted).	Number of Mounted Constables.	Number of Foot Constables.	Number of Water Constables.	Total.	Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial revenues. Officers.	Men.	Pay and travelling or other allowances (of all kinds) of controlling officers, column 5, and pay and travelling or other allowances of their establishments.	Pay and travelling or other allowances (of all kinds) of District and Assistant District Superintendents and their office and personal establishment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
															Rs.	Rs.
ORISSA.	ORISSA.	38	Cuttack	...	1	4	26	51	...	480	...	571	...	...	...	13,686
		39	Balasore	...	1	2	21	32	...	334	6	396	...	...	...	8,016
		40	Puri	...	1	2	19	36	...	330	...	388	...	...	...	13,575
			Total ...	...	3	8	66	119	...	1,155	6	1,355	...	...	...	35,196
CHOTA NAGPUR.			SOUTH-WEST FRONTIER AGENCY.													
	CHOTA NAGPUR.	41	Hazaribagh	...	1	3	26	58	2	498	...	498	...	...	...	9,666
		42	Ranchi	...	2	3	23	47	2	342	...	419	...	...	...	17,496
		43	Palamau	...	1	2	13	29	...	211	...	256	...	...	...	10,173
		44	Manbhum	...	1	3	29	31	...	277	...	361	...	...	...	11,065
		45	Singhbhum	...	1	1	9	18	...	155	...	184	...	...	...	9,364
			Total ...	...	6	12	100	183	4	1,413	...	1,718	...	...	...	57,774
		46	Inspector-General's Reserve and Sub-Inspectors for drugging cases.	...	...	11	9	...	...	30	...	50	...	...	...	...
		47	Office of the Inspector-General of Police.	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,39,254	...
			Total ...	5	...	11	9	...	...	30	...	50	...	...	1,39,254	...
			Total for Regular Police	5	57	171	1,517	1,836	4	20,154	91	23,820	...	...	1,39,254	5,28,775
			Railway Police.													
			1. East Indian Railway, including Tarakeswar, Naihati and Bengal-Nagpur Railways.	1	...	7	22	63	...	297	...	390	...	...	13,629	...
			2. Tirhut and Bengal North-Western Railways.	...	...	2		21	...		...	103	...	...	1,224	...
			3. Eastern Bengal State Railway system, including Assam, Cooch Behar and Duars Railways.	1	...	5	15	55	...	245	...	321	...	...	19,221	...
			4. East Coast Railway	...	...	...	1	3	...	14	...	13	...	...	...	...
			Total for Railway Police	2	...	14	40	142	...	634	...	830	...	...	34,074	...
			GRAND TOTAL ...	7	57	185	1,557	1,968	4	20,788	91*	24,650	...	...	1,64,328	5,28,775

* These are boatmen enlisted under Act V of 1861.

Cost of Police.									Distribution of force.	
			Average pay of—						District force.	
Total pay of subordinate officers (columns 7 to 9)	Total pay of Constables of all classes (columns 10 to 12).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in columns 10 and 11.	Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.	Contingencies and all expenses other than those included in columns 10 to 14.	Total cost.	Payable from (a) Imperial and (b) Provincial revenues.	Payable from other sources.	Guards at District, Central and Subsidiary Jails.	
									Officers.	Men.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
30,856	36,620	1,900	...	6·3	21,748	1,84,739	1,84,739	...	...	...
20,508	29,068	1,803	...	6·3	13,015	71,429	71,429	...	...	...
20,460	29,534	1,900	...	6·3	13,143	74,903	74,903	...	...	...
71,824	95,222	5,603	...	6·3	49,905	3,31,119	3,31,119	...	...	...
31,032	31,740	3,840	25	6·4	17,921	94,199	94,199	...	...	..
27,480	30,984	3,040	25	6·3	13,450	88,430	88,430	...	..	...
16,440	16,140	1,800	...	6·3	14,251	59,254	59,254	...	...	...
25,908	22,572	4,240	...	6·4	15,988	79,311	79,311	...	...	...
10,860	13,984	2,280	...	6·4	7,016	41,354	41,354	...	...	...
1,11,564	1,09,800	15,320	25	6·4	68,229	3,02,533	3,02,533	...	...	...
19,320	2,880	...	...	7·1	...	21,800	21,800	...	...	...
...	...	11,000	...	...	21,794	1,63,046	1,63,046	...	...	...
19,320	2,880	11,000	...	7·1	21,794	1,84,846	1,84,846	...	...	...
15,70,372	16,53,336	1,57,954	25	6·9	9,65,250	50,16,067	49,83,626	32,441	...	...
44,820	28,152	4,036	...	7·8	42,646	1,33,283	39,985	93,298	...	...
19,440	7,320	1,096	...	7·8	6,902	26,382	7,915	18,467	...	...
21,324	23,676	3,123	...	8·0	16,044	94,193	76,168	18,025	...	...
1,320	1,332	174	...	7·9	1,845	4,611	4,611	...	...	...
88,044	60,480	8,434	...	7·9	67,327	2,58,369	1,28,479	1,29,790	...	...
16,58,416	17,43,876	1,66,418*	25	7·9	10,32,577†	52,74,436‡	51,12,105	1,62,331	...	...

*, † and ‡ show the amounts sanctioned in the budget for 1900-1901 with additional grants made up to the close of March 1901.

DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE—*concld.*

District force—*concld.*												
Reserve.		Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or escorts to prisoners and treasure (if not included in columns 29 and 30); also policemen on orderly duty.		Police employed in Court.		Engaged in prevention and detection of crime.		Total.		On Town, Municipal, or Harbour duty.		In Cantonments.
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
14	104	10	74	8	17	40	189	72	384	8	27	9
9	64	8	63	4	12	33	103	53	306	2	34	...
6	65	6	51	6	12	33	148	54	276	3	54	...
38	233	24	187	18	41	105	505	179	966	13	185	9
13	74	8	56	3	14	59	213	85	357	2	53	...
14	89	5	43	4	8	46	172	69	312	4	32	...
8	48	5	39	3	4	29	111	43	202	1	9	...
10	86	5	35	5	16	40	149	60	256	3	41	...
9	64	5	38	3	6	12	40	28	148	...	7	...
54	331	26	211	18	48	186	685	285	1,275	10	142	...
12	30	...	...	...	...	8	...	20	30	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	30	...	...	...	...	8	...	20	30	...	...	...
581	3,698	328	2,551	243	809	1,945	7,997	3,141	15,039	367	5,144	81
11	58	...	...	...	...	81	269	92	227	...	...	...
3	13	...	...	...	...	22	62	25	78	...	...	...
12	40	...	...	...	...	63	196	75	245	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	14	4	14	...	...	...
26	120	...	...	...	...	170	514	196	634	...	...	...
607	3,813	329	2,526	283	808	2,115	8,511	3,337	15,684	367	5,144	81

POLICE—*continued.*

and Employment of District Police—concluded.

Area of whole Province (or district) in square miles.	Population of whole Province (or district).	Number of police-stations.	Number of outposts.	Proportion of the Police engaged on prevention and detection of crime (officers and men)— To area— Of the whole Province (or district).	To area— Of Province (or district), exclusive both of the area and the force in towns.	To area— Of towns, exclusive of the force outside towns.	To population— Of the whole Province (or district).	To population— Of Province (or district), exclusive both of the population and the force in towns.	To population— Of towns, exclusive of the force outside towns.	Total amount of cognizable crime reported (column 5 of Part I and columns 8 and 10 of Part III of Statement A).	Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police force engaged in the prevention and detection of crime (columns 33 and 36).
42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53
3,633	2,059,719	10	14	1 to 10·5	1 to 15·8	1 to ·1	1 to 6,005	1 to 8,658	1 to 731	5,023	21 to 1
2,968	1,081,426	9	11	1 to 8·7	1 to 10·3	1 to ·1	1 to 4,532	1 to 4,404	1 to 577	2,854	14 to 1
2,473	1,017,286	6	16	1 to 10·3	1 to 13·6	1 to ·1	1 to 4,274	1 to 5,461	1 to 505	5,604	30 to 1
6,172	4,158,431	25	41	1 to 10·0	1 to 13·3	1 to ·1	1 to 5,089	1 to 6,609	1 to 638	13,581	22 to 1
7,021	1,178,801	18	18	1 to 22·4	1 to 25·7	1 to ·1	1 to 3,603	1 to 4,231	1 to 499	2,201	8 to 1
7,146	1,188,562	17	8	1 to 28·0	1 to 32·4	1 to ·2	1 to 4,679	1 to 5,326	1 to 761	3,184	14 to 1
4,905	610,421	9	11	1 to 32·7	1 to 36·0	1 to ·2	1 to 4,129	1 to 4,387	1 to 519	1,620	11 to 1
4,147	1,363,683	15	9	1 to 17·4	1 to 21·8	1 to ·2	1 to 5,594	1 to 6,758	1 to 463	3,403	18 to 1
3,753	611,225	4	3	1 to 63·6	1 to 71·9	1 to 1·4	1 to 10,359	1 to 11,622	1 to 978	2,066	30 to 1
26,966	4,901,057	63	49	1 to 36·6	1 to 30·9	1 to ·2	1 to 4,888	1 to 5,641	1 to 575	12,483	14 to 1
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,44,423	73,602,890	576	402	1 to 9·3	1 to 14·4	1 to ·1	1 to 4,738	1 to 7,127	1 to 489	178,896	17 to 1
...	.....	54	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	.....	16	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	.....	10	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	.....	86	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,44,423	73,602,890	656	445	1 to 9·3	1 to 14·4	1 to ·1	1 to 4,738	1 to 7,127	1 to 489	178,896	16 to 1

D.—Police—*continued.*

1(*a*).—*Statement showing the strength, cost, distribution and employment of the Military Police in the Lower Provinces in the year 1900.*

District.	Actual Strength of Police Force paid from Provincial Revenues.									Cost of Police.						Distribution of Police.					
																In district.					
																Guards over prisons, treasuries, or other public buildings.		On miscellaneous duties at head-quarters and sub-divisions.		Escort to prisoners and treasure.	
	Number of Commandants.	Number of Sub-Commandants.	Number of Subedars.	Number of Jemadars.	Number of Havildars.	Number of Naiks.	Number of Sipahis.	Number of Buglers.	Total.	Total pay of Commandants and Sub-Commandants.	Travelling allowance of Commandants and Travelling allowances of their Establishments.	Total pay of Native Officers (columns 4 and 5).	Total pay of Non-Commissioned Officers and men (columns 6 to 9).	Contingencies and all other expenses not included in the preceding columns.	Total cost payable from Provincial Revenues.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
										Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
"A" Company, Dacca.	...	...	1	1	4	8	78	2	94	...	...	...	1,755	9,238	2,906	13,994	...	...	...	...	...	...
"B" Company, Dumka.	...	...	1	1	4	8	84	2	100	...	...	...	1,890	10,452	3,115	15,367	...	...	...	...	...	...
C" Company, Bhagalpur.	...	...	1	1	4	8	93	2	98	...	...	...	2,510	11,822	2,633	17,081	...	...	...	...	...	...
"D" Company, Hooghly.	1	...	1	1	4	8	94	2	101	1,800*	...	...	1,900	14,462	2,933	20,985	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	...	4	4	16	32	328	8	393	1,800*	...	...	7,917	46,051	11,587	67,427	...	...	...	...	...	...

District.	Distribution of Police—*concluded.*								Area of whole Province, in square miles.	Population of whole Province.	Proportion of the whole force (officers and men)—	
	In district—*concluded.*						Out of district.	Grand Total.				
	In frontier outposts.		Reserve at head-quarters.		Total.		For any purpose whatever.				To area.	To population.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Officers.	Men.					
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
"A" Company, Dacca.	...	...	4	90	4	90	...	3	4	93	...	...	...	...
"B" Company, Dumka.	...	...	14	84	14	84	...	2	14	86	...	...	...	...
"C" Company, Bhagalpur.	...	...	15	83	15	83	...	...	15	83	...	...	...	...
"D" Company, Hooghly.	...	...	15	86	15	86	...	...	15	86	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	48	343	48	343	...	5	48	347	144,455	73,602,890	1 to 365	1 to 186,336

* Represents the allowance given to the Commandant, his pay being included in the budget for the District Executive Police.

D.—Police—*continued.*

1(*b*).—*Statement showing strength, cost, distribution and employment of the Calcutta Police in the year 1900.*

Province (District.)	Sanctioned strength of Police Force.									Cost of Police.	
	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial revenues.									Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial revenues.		Pay and travelling or other allowances (of all kinds) of District and Assistants (if Imperial and Provincial and their office and personal establishments).	Pay and travelling or other allowances (of all kinds) of District and Assistants (if Imperial and Provincial and their office and personal establishments).
	Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner.	Number of District, and of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Deputy Superintendents, Inspectors, or Chief Constables.	Number of Head Constables (not Sergeants) and mounted).	Number of Mounted Constables.	Number of Foot Constables.	Number of Water Constables.	Total.	Officers.	Men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
												Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta Police ...	2	8	40	63	269	...	2,494	7	2,905	.....	...	54,204	40,332
Salt Police ...	...	...	...	5	3	...	13	19	...	.....	4	...	...
River Police ...	...	...	3	...	16	...	45	119	183	.....	...	...	...
Police supplied to private individuals.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	24	183	...	...
Dock and Bridge Police.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	69	...	...
Total ...	2	8	52	71	288	...	2,552	126	3,097	33	256	54,204	40,332

Province (District.)	Cost of Police—*concluded.*								Distribution of Force.					
				Average pay of—					District force.					
	Total pay of subordinate officers (columns 4 to 6).	Total pay of Constables of all classes (columns 7 to 9).	Travelling allowances, permanent or temporary, granted in columns 13 and 14.	Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.	Contingencies and all expenses other than those included in columns 11 to 13).	Total cost.	Payable from (a) Imperial, (b) Provincial revenues.	Payable from other sources.	Guards at District, Central, and Subsidiary Jails.		Reserve.		Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or escorts to prisoners and treasure (if not included in columns 28 and 29) ; also policemen on orderly duty.	
										Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							
Calcutta Police...	2,80,196	2,20,863	2,332	...	7·61	2,12,018	7,47,174	7,37,799	9,375	...	...	12	121	65	397
Salt Police ..	1,914	1,068	...	...	10·20	414	3,396	3,396	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
River Police ..	8,145	18,591	...	...	7·23	2,089	27,825	6,966	19,819	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Police supplied to private individuals.	...	...	...	...	...	27,978	27,978	...	27,978	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Dock and Bridge Police.	...	...	...	...	...	13,247	13,247	...	13,247	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Total ...	2,90,254	2,19,642	2,332	...	7·09	2,55,446	8,17,620	7,48,161	69,519	...	...	12	121	65	397

Province (District.)	Distribution of Force—*concluded.*										Proportion of the Police engaged on prevention and detection of crime (officers and men).					
	District force—*concluded.*										To area.			To population.		
	Police employed in Court.		Engaged in prevention and detection of crime.		Total.		On town, cantonment, or harbour duty.		In cantonments.	Area of Wards Practices (or division of Municipality) or Population of whole province (or district).	Number of police-stations.	Number of outposts.	Of the whole Police force (district).	Of Province (district) exclusive both of the area and the force in towns.	Of towns exclusive of the force outside towns.	Of the whole Police (district).	Of Province (district) exclusive both of towns and the force in towns.	Of towns exclusive of the force outside towns.	Total amount of cognizable crime reported (columns 5 and 6 of Part II of Statement A).	Proportion of cognizable crime to the police employed in the prevention and detection of crime (columns 32 and 33).
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.												
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Calcutta Police...	7	32	310	1,801	39	2,411	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt Police ...	...	...	6	13	6	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
River Police ...	...	...	19	164	19	164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Police supplied to private individuals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	183	...	36's square miles.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,253	1 policeman to 10·4 cases.
Dock and Bridge Police.	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	69	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total ...	7	32	335	1,978	419	2,588	33	256	...		36	17	1 to 70·0 policemen.	...	...	8276	...	...	38,253	

D.—

2.— *Statement of the Strength and Cost of the Village Watch in the several districts of the*

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Serial number.	Name of District.	Number of inhabitants according to last census.	Number of chaukidars under section 11 (1) of the amending Act.	Number of chaukidars under Bengal Act VI of 1870.	Number of dafadars chaukidars under various denominations.	Total number of chaukidars.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Western Districts.					
Bengal.	Burdwan	1	Burdwan	1,322,168	4,451	196	428	5,075
		2	Birbhum	730,362	2,997	35	...	3,032
		3	Bankura	1,019,273	3,289	...	630	3,919
		4	Midnapore	2,541,821	5,232	150	3,751	9,133
		5	Hooghly	952,917	3,014	22	317	3,353
		6	Howrah	587,995	1,473	...	47	1,520
			Total ...	7,214,176	19,761	373	5,183	25,907
			Central Districts.					
	Presidency	7	24-Parganas	1,548,466	3,393	...	...	3,393
		8	Nadia	1,631,108	3,395	...	...	3,395
		9	Murshidabad	1,179,930	2,813	...	265	3,078
		10	Jessore	1,806,572	3,931	...	...	3,931
		11	Khulna	1,192,405	2,397	...	...	2,397
			Total ...	7,359,471	16,034	...	265	16,299
	Rajshahi	12	Rajshahi	1,992,744	3,443	...	...	3,443
		13	Dinajpur	1,545,631	3,120	...	...	3,120
		14	Jalpaiguri	671,710	1,567	...	...	1,567
		15	Darjeeling	265,947	146	...	...	146
		16	Rangpur	2,681,248	4,740	...	...	4,740
		17	Bogra	834,973	1,853	...	...	1,853
		18	Pabna	1,372,329	2,393	4	...	2,397
			Total ...	7,884,553	17,466	4	...	17,470
			Eastern Districts.					
	Dacca	19	Dacca	2,350,620	4,140	...	...	4,140
		20	Mymensingh	3,376,395	7,255	...	...	7,255
		21	Faridpur	1,778,774	4,164	...	...	4,164
		22	Backergunge	2,122,197	5,258	...	...	5,258
			Total ...	9,333,986	20,817	...	...	20,817
	Chittagong	23	Tipperah	1,250,240	2,914	...	...	2,914
		24	Noakhali	1,064,314	2,618	...	...	2,618
		25	Chittagong	1,201,761	2,274	11	...	2,285
			Total ...	4,016,314	7,806	11	...	7,817
			Total for Bengal ...	35,978,390	81,464	388	5,448	87,300
Bihar.	Patna	26	Patna	1,499,307	3,936	5	222	3,163
		27	Gaya	2,036,505	3,973	...	113	4,086
		28	Shahabad	1,897,138	3,723	172	...	3,895
		29	Saran	2,276,245	4,626	3	16	4,645
		30	Champaran	1,828,377	2,199	213	...	2,412
		31	Muzaffarpur	2,610,558	4,709	...	2	4,711
		32	Darbhanga	2,249,905	4,320	...	...	4,320
			Total ...	14,398,035	26,486	397	353	27,236
	Bhagalpur	33	Monghyr	1,251,336	3,412	122	61	3,595
		34	Bhagalpur	1,936,445	3,863	81	...	3,950
		35	Purnea	1,921,687	4,446	...	...	4,446
		36	Maida	796,028	1,815	...	...	1,815
		37	Santhal Parganas	1,734,232	...	...	4,449	4,449
			Total ...	8,362,773	13,536	173	4,510	17,978
			Total for Bihar ...	22,757,824	39,725	570	4,891	45,296
Orissa.	Orissa	38	Cuttack	1,899,816	2,903	799	...	3,702
		39	Balasore	972,850	1,268	6	...	1,274
		40	Puri	910,234	2,157	5	...	2,162
			Total ...	3,750,900	6,715	810	...	7,525
			South-West Frontier Agency.					
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur	41	Hazaribagh	1,136,866	1,864	514	420	2,798
		42	Ranchi	1,401,409	2,231	95	76	2,402
		43	Palamau	591,577	1,120	168	88	1,376
		44	Manbhum	1,179,994	1,457	1,370	1,729	4,556
		45	Singhbhum	858,638	631	91	952	1,674
			Total ...	4,858,484	(a)7,293	2,034	2,935	12,946
			Grand Total ...	67,625,767	(b)135,190	3,832	13,226	152,267

(a) These chaukidars are under
(b) Including 7,293 chaukidars

POLICE—*continued.*

Lower Provinces, with figures of the Rewards and Punishments given during the year 1900.

Estimated value of annual emoluments of all classes mentioned in column 9.	Total number of police-stations and outposts at which under-police are held.	Total number of chaukidari chaukidars in stations.	Total number of defaulter chaukidars fined from watch and ward funds, and reported to panchi superiors, &c.	NUMBER JUDICIALLY PUNISHED			Number dismissed, including departmental dismissals.	Number fined departmentally.	Percentage of chaukidars punished (columns 14, 15 and 16 to column 9).	Number rewarded by judicial officers, i.e., in Criminal Acts, Excise, etc., cases.	Number departmentally rewarded.	Percentage of chaukidars rewarded (columns 19 and 20 to column 9).	Total amount distributed in rewards from all sources.
				For neglect of duty, Penal Code, 186 and 176, &c.	For embezzling effects, theft, &c.	Total.							
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Rs. A. P.												Rs. A. P.	
3,51,672 0 0	20	20	239	10	10	55	674	14·7	25	24	·9	195	0 0
1,51,920 0 0	15	13	227	6	7	46	466	17·9	64	64	2·5	697	8 0
1,27,728 0 0	16	16	180	12	1	43	77	4·1	54	54	2·9	104	0 0
3,61,963 15 4	30	25	157	7	0	74	713	23·8	35	623	17·2	2,192	9 3
1,79,456 0 0	20	19	23	3	0	189	669	37·1	15	57	1·5	244	0 0
96,740 0 0	12	10	153	4	4	51	98	15·3	11	218	15·9	693	8 0
19,28,589 7 4	119	103	1,158	62	33	427	2,097	13·7	142	1,099	4·6	4,086	9 3
1,20,627 0 0	22	17	326	21	9	104	854	15·6	33	472	14·0	740	6 0
1,70,529 0 0	24	19	303	21	4	98	1,357	42·9	13	781	21·0	1,811	0 0
1,69,772 0 0	23	23	205	10	2	45	403	16·9	9	42	1·6	253	4 0
1,94,580 0 0	28	18	246	13	1	57	2,104	58·2	3	218	3·4	1,168	7 0
1,46,708 0 0	20	20	240	23	11	97	295	12·8	6	277	11·6	1,205	8 0
8,84,185 8 0	134	105	1,385	96	27	291	4,674	31·2	59	1,310	11·4	4,427	5 0
1,51,231 0 0	20	15	69	74	4	93	1,026	39·7	12	325	9·7	543	0 0
2,22,390 0 0	28	20	316	10	5	91	1,422	42·9	16	50	1·7	304	0 0
83,884 0 0	16	15	73	6	3	32	73	7·9	4	35	3·9	132	4 0
10,013 0 0	4	4	...	1	...	3	30	6·4	...	31	21·2	127	9 9
3,14,926 0 0	22	22	391	33	7	80	1,615	30·6	...	703	13·3	2,110	0 0
1,02,253 0 0	9	9	73	15	3	54	605	42·4	2	185	12·6	1,239	0 0
1,52,894 0 0	16	13	...	8	1	20	671	30·4	19	91	5·7	466	8 0
10,62,276 0 0	109	97	921	142	24	316	5,421	37·5	54	1,430	8·4	5,131	13 9
2,65,639 0 0	30	19	361	33	3	57	895	22·8	8	204	5·	1,118	9 0
3,92,198 0 0	39	36	714	14	15	235	9,759	41·7	4	574	7·9	10,089	0 0
2,12,168 0 0	19	18	304	8	8	154	920	21·7	7	88	2·3	640	0 0
9,23,536 0 0	27	27	694	1	15	23	512	18·1	4	320	6·1	1,608	0 0
12,90,565 0 0	90	94	1,945	88	39	451	5,385	25·6	15	1,196	5·8	18,548	0 0
1,77,913 0 0	14	14	204	8	3	22	825	29·4	1	404	13·8	1,015	0 0
1,60,235 0 0	14	14	111	22	8	9	181	11·2	33	233	13·1	268	0 0
1,38,390 0 0	26	26	915	1	5	13	627	27·2	7	31	1·1	190	0 0
4,34,617 0 0	54	53	630	53	16	49	1,633	23·7	41	668	9·8	1,469	0 0
48,08,543 15 4	513	463	5,048	436	137	1,534	19,899	25·2	311	6,194	7·3	29,092	12 0
1,05,886 0 0	29	23	163	15	5	32	855	28·3	36	143	4·6	639	0 0
2,46,934 0 0	33	26	291	55	3	110	891	18·5	56	183	3·7	2,674	14 0
1,39,360 0 0	20	18	223	2	...	50	664	19·4	4	104	23·2	1,653	3 3
1,71,741 0 0	22	17	241	14	16	103	374	10·8	6	403	10·0	5,302	8 0
54,588 0 0	11	...	133	4	1	50	403	20·5	5	183	16·7	615	0 0
1,20,553 0 0	23	23	338	9	3	185	388	12·6	...	994	12·5	9,458	10 0
1,87,482 0 0	23	24	280	12	15	67	1,007	40·5	13	220	5·2	754	0 0
10,77,808 0 0	184	146	1,849	111	46	645	4,982	21·0	99	2,764	10·2	12,184	5 3
1,20,940 0 0	18	18	263	16	9	169	980	32·3	20	184	5·9	639	0 0
1,74,107 0 0	21	21	176	10	4	168	1,452	41·0	6	106	2·9	1,052	0 0
2,42,375 0 0	30	30	303	28	4	148	1,256	34·5	3	167	3·8	625	0 0
98,739 0 0	14	14	182	5	2	21	905	20·7	17	183	9·3	804	8 0
1,14,374 0 0	15	13	...	7	5	66	427	11·3	40	547	12·7	635	9 0
7,35,401 0 0	98	94	724	66	24	584	6,007	33·1	95	1,067	6·4	3,446	1 0
17,97,045 8 0	282	240	2,573	177	70	1,237	10,040	25·4	194	3,171	8·7	18,680	4 3
58,660 0 0	24	24	226	3	14	45	468	13·9	25	172	5·4	236	0 0
76,123 0 0	20	16	...	3	...	15	64	5·0	7	10	1·9	20	8 0
78,384 0 0	21	21	213	5	15	64	467	25·9	4	120	5·7	348	0 0
1,89,519 0 0	65	61	513	11	29	123	999	15·2	46	302	4·6	974	8 3
93,856 0 0	38	37	...	2	10	44	637	24·9	16	324	12·1	1,991	0 0
80,252 0 0	25	25	...	2	3	25	350	19·6	10	7	·7	178	8 0
34,558 0 0	10	10	50	6	6	134	143	21·1	7	75	5·2	346	0 0
1,00,540 0 0	24	23	...	2	3	14	111	2·8	12	15	·3	130	0 0
41,017 2 3	6	6	...	...	1	14	137	11·9	15	5	1·5	113	9 0
3,60,017 2 3	111	111	50	12	22	237	1,364	13·3	64	451	8·9	2,332	8 0
71,93,189 1 7	979	866	9,069	826	238	3,120	22,822	22·7	610	10,628	7·3	47,620	0 3

Act V (B.C.) of 1897.
Under Act V (B.C.) of 1897.

D.—

3.—*Statement showing Equipment, Discipline, and General*

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Serial number.	Name of District.	Total strength. Sanctioned. Officers.	Sanctioned. Men.	Actual. Officers.	Actual. Men.	Armament of the force. With fire-arms. Number provided with rifles (special reserves, etc.).	With fire-arms. Number provided with breech-loading smooth-bores or carbines.	With fire-arms. Number provided with muzzle-loading smooth-bores.	Not with fire-arms. Number provided with swords.	Not with fire-arms. Number provided with batons only.	Dismissed. Officers.	Dismissed. Men.	Fined, degraded or suspended or otherwise punished in any other manner than by dismissal from the Police. Officers.	Fined, degraded or suspended or otherwise punished in any other manner than by dismissal from the Police. Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
			Western Districts.													
	Burdwan ...	1	Burdwan	99	824	99	824	...	88	...	35	436	...	18	13	79
		2	Birbhum	42	235	42	235	...	54	...	16	165	...	1	2	23
		3	Bankura	54	231	54	231	...	54	...	13	...	...	...	6	16
		4	Midnapore	124	731	121	730	...	125	...	86	693	1	15	16	23
		5	Hooghly	112	699	111	687	...	109	...	15	639	...	21	18	15
		6	Howrah	70	623	70	615	...	67	...	27	559	1	17	2	15
			Total ...	501	3,133	497	3,109	...	497	...	172	2,385	2	74	49	173
			Central Districts.													
	Presidency ...	7	24-Parganas	194	1,168	194	1,160	...	157	...	30	977	...	18	18	93
		8	Nadia	97	633	97	618	...	103	...	...	625	...	6	7	8
		9	Murshidabad	104	675	101	654	...	121	...	13	540	1	18	17	58
		10	Jessore	82	413	80	406	...	81	...	16	314	...	25	19	37
		11	Khulna	71	340	68	329	...	67	...	10	254	1	3	10	9
			Total ...	548	3,229	541	3,166	...	529	...	69	2,660	2	64	69	167
Bengal ...	Rajshahi ...	12	Rajshahi	71	462	65	387	...	109	...	65	278	...	3	47	41
		13	Dinajpur	78	348	67	347	...	64	...	61	281	...	10	13	21
		14	Jalpaiguri	49	287	49	287	...	97	...	16	193	...	6	4	18
		15	Darjeeling	66	323	61	335	...	125	2	30	271	...	6	6	7
		16	Rangpur	91	383	74	383	...	99	...	16	302	...	...	21	45
		17	Bogra	37	192	33	191	...	55	...	8	137	...	1	5	7
		18	Pabna	26	330	25	330	25	56	...	14	249	...	2	6	20
			Total ...	433	2,570	402	2,330	25	606	...	240	1,711	...	31	107	157
			Eastern Districts.													
	Dacca ...	19	Dacca	87	597	86	567	...	87	...	68	518	...	13	16	43
		20	Mymensingh	112	590	109	590	...	97	...	16	530	1	24	15	27
		21	Faridpur	77	355	74	354	...	59	...	16	280	1	4	8	49
		22	Backergunge	112	534	111	531	...	108	...	15	534	...	6	8	8
			Total ...	388	2,076	382	2,042	...	351	...	115	1,854	2	47	47	127
	Chittagong ...	23	Tippera	58	318	54	338	...	77	...	19	235	...	5	5	31
		24	Noakhali	44	236	44	236	...	70	...	24	176	...	1	7	44
		25	Chittagong	73	426	72	416	...	113	...	16	310	...	6	8	31
			Total ...	175	980	170	960	...	260	...	59	721	...	12	20	86
			Total for Bengal ...	2,045	11,985	1,992	11,606	25	2,383	...	625	9,314	6	228	292	730
	Patna ...	26	Patna	140	1,192	130	1,158	...	355	...	62	871	1	13	25	28
		27	Gaya	107	650	105	629	...	163	...	8	573	...	13	...	...
		28	Shahabad	82	626	82	624	20	84	...	16	472	...	5	11	13
		29	Saran	79	486	78	484	...	110	...	16	378	1	3	13	33
		30	Champaran	61	322	61	323	...	90	...	26	240	...	5	4	26
		31	Muzaffarpur	82	459	78	458	...	125	...	18	314	...	6	7	33
Bihar ...		32	Darbhanga	66	403	66	403	...	77	...	29	305	...	6	13	14
			Total ...	626	4,018	607	3,981	20	1,004	...	185	3,103	2	46	113	150
	Bhagalpur ...	33	Monghyr	70	415	69	406	...	73	...	70	342	...	3	29	49
		34	Bhagalpur	73	396	72	398	...	4	...	355	3	3	4	109	19
		35	Purnea	92	465	70	452	...	97	...	24	261	...	13	22	19
		36	Maida	46	231	46	231	...	45	...	13	182	...	10	17	37
		37	Sonthal Parganas ...	97	326	97	326	...	93	...	33	238	...	1	13	30
			Total ...	378	1,833	339	1,813	...	320	...	125	1,026	6	34	91	244
			Total for Bihar ...	958	5,879	936	5,828	20	1,364	...	337	4,605	8	80	203	469
Orissa ...	Orissa ...	38	Cuttack	81	489	77	485	...	126	...	37	379	4	13	3	29
		39	Balasore	56	334	49	327	...	67	...	23	298	...	6	7	30
		40	Puri	57	330	57	330	...	54	...	53	254	...	5	9	21
			Total ...	194	1,153	183	1,142	...	247	...	113	931	4	24	19	130
			South-West Frontier Agency.													
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	41	Hazaribagh	87	410	84	412	...	76	...	54	366	...	5	5	3
		42	Manbhum	73	344	71	344	...	103	...	10	231	1	6	3	24
		43	Palamau	44	211	44	211	...	55	...	8	162	...	10	20	13
		44	Manbhum	84	327	83	327	...	84	...	46	254	...	12	16	11
		45	Singhbhum	28	165	26	155	...	88	...	10	73	...	1	6	5
			Total ...	295	1,417	288	1,419	...	376	...	128	1,086	1	35	50	63
		46	Inspector-General's Reserve, including Special Sub-Inspectors for drug-ging cases, and the Criminal Administration Branch.	30	30	30	30	...	...	...	30	30	...	...	...	...
			Total for District Police	5,511	32,181	5,479	31,927	45	6,250	...	1,219	15,926	19	367	554	1,325

POLICE—*continued.*

Internal Management of the Force for 1900.

PUNISHMENTS.								REWARDS.		EDUCATION.				NUMBERS WHO HAVE LEFT THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR.							PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL ACTUAL STRENGTH OF		
Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.																							
Under Police Act.		Under sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Penal Code.		Other offences.		Rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge, otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admission into hospital.	Daily average sick.	Deaths.
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	By promotion.	By bravery, zeal, good conduct, services, or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.												
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	24	69	97	74	363	197	6	23	18	10	...	29	34·9	1·6	4·6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	58	42	66	17	146	114	3	6	1	...	...	3	15·1	·7	·7
...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	43	58	26	216	126	13	6	6	8	...	10	38·3	·7	3·6
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	51	121	161	83	339	499	17	30	16	17	9	10	35·1	1·3	2·3
3	16	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	83	98	145	136	835	227	7	50	33	22	1	41	33·3	1·1	3·1
...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	92	79	54	128	338	240	6	21	18	15	3	46	71·1	1·7	2
3	24	...	...	...	2	...	24	...	313	543	546	432	1,826	1,348	51	135	76	70	13	130	39·1	1·6	3·6
...	12	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	213	159	174	725	467	8	65	42	14	8	75	45·9	2·4	3·6
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	63	83	135	116	327	272	12	13	13	20	...	28	37·9	1·5	3·6
...	11	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	190	83	75	71	330	364	7	24	18	7	3	20	23·1	·7	2·7
...	10	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	11	80	135	48	296	146	12	53	25	4	...	14	17·4	2·5	2·8
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	26	62	120	20	338	140	3	6	4	3	1	5	43·4	1·7	1·2
...	34	1	1	...	1	1	29	...	290	527	743	429	1,903	1,375	42	151	73	56	12	140	42·9	1·8	3·7
...	3	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	15	46	139	14	248	190	5	5	3	1	2	15	44·9	2·2	3·3
...	9	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	34	69	201	33	331	151	1	9	10	3	1	8	66·4	1·9	1·9
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	13	34	55	26	196	106	1	11	6	1	3	18	33·3	1·9	2·3
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	48	37	28	260	129	2	9	4	...	3	18	31·4	·9	2·5
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	27	68	131	16	294	167	3	13	4	6	1	9	46·4	1·6	1·6
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	48	29	66	28	125	77	3	7	4	9	1	4	46·4	3·7	1·7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	24	46	91	10	154	180	3	8	2	10	2	4	34·7	2·5	1·9
...	21	...	...	...	...	2	27	3	160	342	716	169	1,449	1,014	17	62	33	30	10	67	48·7	2·2	2·9
...	12	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	45	68	30	80	343	230	9	42	13	7	3	30	33·8	1·2	3·0
1	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	72	92	307	72	368	310	9	6	23	6	...	11	37·4	1·9	1·4
...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	114	72	72	77	187	181	2	5	5	3	...	3	34·3	1·5	2·0
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	105	168	807	37	287	318	9	3	6	6	1	8	34·1	·9	1·2
1	23	...	...	...	1	1	21	1	336	547	1,081	206	1,171	1,048	29	56	53	35	4	52	29·5	1·1	2·1
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	14	53	131	20	193	140	18	11	5	2	...	7	17·6	·8	1·9
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	32	34	68	19	191	140	6	6	1	...	...	8	31·4	·9	·7
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	31	69	180	38	223	228	2	8	7	1	...	10	34·4	1·5	2·9
...	2	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	67	147	377	76	546	508	26	24	12	3	...	19	23·8	1·0	2·6
3	104	1	1	...	5	4	109	6	1,185	1,806	3,437	1,312	6,895	5,293	162	403	247	194	45	403	39·2	1·6	3·0
...	...	5	...	...	...	...	3	...	113	119	298	131	512	645	23	51	13	13	3	56	50·7	3·0	4·3
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	70	42	41	31	256	374	7	6	15	1	2	15	33·6	·6	1·9
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	41	75	105	43	222	201	12	7	3	...	...	5	28·1	1·1	·8
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	80	67	87	21	220	281	6	3	4	1	...	12	17·7	·8	2·1
...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	87	46	207	34	127	101	4	3	5	...	...	5	27·6	1·9	·9
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	92	54	103	23	138	285	10	3	6	4	...	15	19·1	·2	2·5
...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	74	66	105	16	120	333	6	5	6	2	...	12	20·2	1·6	2·5
...	13	...	...	...	1	2	15	...	556	469	961	301	1,895	2,392	68	76	48	21	5	118	31·2	1·4	2·5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	71	53	198	25	160	296	12	3	3	4	...	8	32·5	·7	1·6
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	54	55	76	33	276	259	5	5	10	...	...	8	37·6	1·0	1·7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	36	58	100	23	206	209	5	8	16	3	...	27	47·6	3·0	4·8
...	11	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	7	45	61	47	124	165	...	20	10	9	1	18	43·1	1·7	4·4
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	68	150	39	170	193	6	7	1	...	...	8	34·7	1·7	1·3
...	2	...	...	...	1	2	11	...	178	289	578	184	966	1,039	29	41	49	16	1	60	29·9	1·2	2·7
...	15	...	...	...	1	2	26	...	734	749	1,936	485	2,861	3,429	97	113	88	37	6	178	30·5	1·3	2·6
2	15	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	108	50	157	44	339	170	4	11	17	28	...	10	59·1	1·0	1·7
...	2	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	10	37	92	26	194	155	6	10	6	3	2	3	25·	·9	·7
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	50	116	43	229	145	1	5	10	5	...	7	23·7	1·4	1·3
2	17	...	...	...	1	11	...	...	120	137	365	83	762	480	11	22	33	36	3	20	39·6	·9	1·5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	57	77	186	19	266	271	10	3	5	1	...	3	43·1	·9	1·6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	62	58	177	33	231	151	3	2	5	10	...	8	38·1	1·9	1·9
...	2	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	26	35	46	9	149	97	3	3	3	10	...	9	41·9	2·6	3·5
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	16	25	62	17	189	148	3	4	2	10	...	3	42·	·6	·6
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	28	54	1	106	74	1	4	1	1	...	2	40·3	3·0	1·1
...	5	...	...	...	...	3	10	...	180	271	502	79	857	741	21	22	36	5	...	29	39·1	1·8	1·6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	32	17	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
5	141	1	1	...	6	19	166	6	3,220	2,963	5,836	1,960	11,427	9,939	271	565	349	286	53	630	36·6	1·4	2·7

D.—

3.—*Statement showing Equipment, Discipline, and General*

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Serial number.	Name of District.	Total strength. Sanctioned. Officers.	Sanctioned. Men.	Actual. Officers.	Actual. Men.	Armament of the force. With fire-arms. Number provided with rifles (special reserves, etc.).	With fire-arms. Number provided with breech-loading smooth-bores or carbines.	With fire-arms. Number provided with muzzle-loading smooth-bores.	Not with fire-arms. Number provided with swords.	Not with fire-arms. Number provided with batons only.	Dismissed. Officers.	Dismissed. Men.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally or departmentally punished in any other way provided in section 7 of the Police Act. Officers.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally or departmentally punished in any other way provided in section 7 of the Police Act. Men.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
			Railway Police.													
		1	East Indian Railway, including Tarkessur, Nalhati and Bengal-Nagpur Railways.	85	304	81	269	...	...	...	7	360	...	3	7	38
		2	Tirhut and Bengal and North-Western Railway.	25	78	24	78	...	...	...	2	99	...	...	1	...
		3	Eastern Bengal Railway system, including Assam, Cooch Behar and Duars Railways.	74	246	74	246	...	...	...	5	301	3	6	14	19
		4	East Coast Railway ...	4	14	4	14	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...
			Total Railway Police ...	188	642	183	607	...	...	...	14	777	3	9	22	57
			Military Police.													
		1	Dacca	14	86	14	86	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1
		2	Bhagalpur	14	86	14	83	98	...	...	...	...	4	27	...	3
		3	Hooghly	14	86	16	78	92	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	11
		4	Dumka	14	86	14	78	98	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...
			Total for Military Police	56	344	58	319	288	...	...	6	...	4	27	4	15
			Grand Total ...	3,755*	21,147†	3,600	20,853	383	4,250	...	1,239	16,715	26	408	580	1,395

* Excluding District and

† Excluding the 91 boatmen enlisted under Act V

POLICE—*continued.*

Internal Management of the Force for 1900—concluded.

Punishments. Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court. Under Police Act. Officers.	Men.	Under sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code. Officers.	Men.	Under Chapter IX of Penal Code. Officers.	Men.	Other offences. Officers.	Men.	Rewards. Rewarded during the year. By promotion.	By khilats, presents, good-conduct stripes, or money rewards.	Education. Number of Police who can read and write. Officers.	Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	Number who have left the force during the year. On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Percentage to total actual strength of. Admission into hospital.	Daily average sick.	Deaths.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	60	88	74	51	180	119	1	12	3	7	...	8	27·4	1·3	2·2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	24	15	27	46	29	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1·9
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	68	73	12	33	207	80	...	9	9	2	...	11	...	...	3·4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	...	1	17	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	132	186	107	111	434	245	3	21	12	9	...	21	21·0	·5	2·4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	14	51	6	72	16	...	5	...	7	...	3	60·5	·4	3·1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	32	17	61	25	1	5	31	1	...	...	86·5	4·0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	15	16	48	20	51	28	...	8	...	...	1	2	104·2	2·1	3·1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	79	17	66	9	1	11	...	3	...	...	55·4	1·5	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	17	58	210	54	250	73	2	29	31	11	1	6	76·9	1·9	1·5
5	141	1	1	...	6	11	163	24	2,349	3,207	6,155	2,125	12,111	10,277	293	615	442	306	54	663	35·7	1·1	2·7

Assistant Superintendents of Police,
of 1861, and shewn in column 12 of Statement 1.

D.—Police—*continued.*

3(*a*).—*Statement showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Internal Management of the Force for 1900.*

Province. (District.)	Total strength. Sanctioned. Officers.	Total strength. Sanctioned. Men.	Total strength. Actual. Officers.	Total strength. Actual. Men.	Armament of the force. With fire-arms. Number provided with rifles (special reserve).	With fire-arms. Number provided with smooth-bores or carbines.	With fire-arms. Number provided with muzzle-loading smooth-bore.	Not with fire-arms. Number provided with swords.	Not with fire-arms. Number provided with batons only.	Punishments. Dismissed. Officers.	Dismissed. Men.	Fined, degraded or superseded departmentally or departmentally punished in any other way provided in section 7 of the Police Act. Officers.	Fined, degraded or superseded departmentally or departmentally punished in any other way provided in section 7 of the Police Act. Men.	Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court. Under Police Act. Officers.	Under Police Act. Men.	Under sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code. Officers.	Under sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code. Men.	Under Chapter IX of Penal Code. Officers.	Under Chapter IX of Penal Code. Men.	Other offences. Officers.	Other offences. Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Calcutta	452	2,844	448	2,736	...	(*a*) 183	...	110	2,333	10	66	80	440	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	10

Province. (District.)	Rewarded. Education. Rewarded during the year. By promotion.	By khillats, presents, good-conduct stripes, or money rewards.	Number of Police who can read and write. Officers.	Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	Number who have left the force during the year. On pension or gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Percentage to total actual strength of. Admission into hospital.	Daily average sick.	Deaths.
	23	24	12	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Calcutta	249	230	1,069	453	1,468	1,326		77	67	66	48	7	35	110·7	3·2	1·06

(*a*) Includes 149 carbines and 33 revolvers.

D.—Police—*continued.*

4.—Statement showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and men employed in the Police of the Lower Provinces during the year 1900.

D.—

4.—*Statement showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and*

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Serial number.	Province (District).	Race.														
				Europeans.					Eurasians.					Natives.				
				District Superintendents.	Assistant District Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Deputy or Sub-Inspectors and Chief Constables or Head Constables or Sergeants.	Constables.	District Superintendents.	Assistant District Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Deputy or Sub-Inspectors and Chief Constables or Head Constables or Sergeants.	Constables.	District Superintendents.	Assistant District Superintendents.	Deputy or Sub-Inspectors and Chief Constables or Head Constables or Sergeants.	Inspectors.	Constables.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
			Western Districts.															
Bengal.	Burdwan	1	Burdwan	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	94	534
		2	Birbhum	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	49	335
		3	Bankura	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	62	326
		4	Midnapore	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	117	743
		5	Hooghly	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	108	637
		6	Howrah	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	64	615
			Total	5	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	19	476	3,190
			Central Districts.															
	Presidency	7	24-Parganas	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	188	1,119
		8	Nadia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	92	618
		9	Murshidabad	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	97	654
		10	Jessore	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	73	493
		11	Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	66	339
			Total	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	21	516	3,166
	Rajshahi	12	Rajshahi	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	62	357
		13	Dinajpur	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	84	537
		14	Jalpaiguri	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	47	297
		15	Darjeeling	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	29	179
		16	Rangpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	70	393
		17	Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	31	191
		18	Pabna	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	61	350
			Total	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	17	384	2,256
			Eastern Districts.															
	Dacca	19	Dacca	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	81	567
		20	Mymensingh	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	163	870
		21	Faridpur	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	72	325
		22	Backergunge	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	164	831
			Total	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	360	2,043
	Chittagong	23	Tippera	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	51	288
		24	Noakhali	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	41	236
		25	Chittagong	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	89	413
			Total	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	181	959
			Total for Bengal	20	6	3	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	3	2	88	1,896	11,506
Bihar.	Patna	26	Patna	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	124	1,158
		27	Gaya	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	101	659
		28	Shahabad	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	84	526
		29	Saran	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	74	454
		30	Champaran	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	59	323
		31	Muzaffarpur	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	75	428
		32	Darbhanga	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	63	403
			Total	7	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	579	3,951
	Bhagalpur	33	Monghyr	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	60	416
		34	Bhagalpur	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	68	376
		35	Purnea	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	73	442
		36	Malda	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	45	231
		37	Sonthal Parganas	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	63	326
			Total	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	312	1,847
			Total for Bihar	12	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	891	5,798
Orissa.	Orissa	38	Cuttack	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	73	485
		39	Balasore	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	47	327
		40	Puri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	55	330
			Total	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	175	1,142
Chota Nagpur.			*South-West Frontier Agency.*															
	Chota Nagpur	41	Hazaribagh	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	31	435
		42	Kanchi	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	63	344
		43	Palamau	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	43	211
		44	Manbhum	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	60	207
		45	Singhbhum	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	25	129
			Total	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	276	1,421

POLICE—*continued.*

men employed in the Police of the Lower Provinces during the year 1900.

RELIGION OR CASTE.																						
OFFICERS.											MEN.											
		Hindus.										Hindus.										
Christians.	Mohammedans.	Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Goorkhas.	Sikhs.	Baidyas.	High-caste Soodras.	Hindus of all other castes.	Other religions.	Christians.	Mohammedans.	Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Goorkhas.	Sikhs.	High-caste Soodras.	Chhatris.	Baidyas.	Hindus of all other castes.	Other religions.	Grand total, officers and men.
29	61	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
2	16	40	7	...	...	6	22	7	...	1	60	151	131	...	...	68	...	...	156	...	2	622
1	5	9	1	...	...	5	14	3	...	1	103	93	...	...	...	32	...	1	92	...	...	376
1	9	23	...	...	...	2	16	3	...	...	64	...	45	...	...	19	21	...	93	...	...	376
1	18	34	16	...	...	...	33	31	...	...	138	171	229	...	1	57	...	...	184	...	1	853
1	24	45	10	...	...	3	17	13	...	...	88	290	106	...	...	36	...	3	197	...	...	799
3	13	30	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	166	155	42	...	...	...	...	...	220	...	...	684
10	85	181	35	...	1	15	105	72	...	2	616	840	613	...	1	163	50	4	805	3	3,613
3	33	76	23	...	...	10	29	23	...	1	269	415	237	...	2	59	...	7	150	...	1,366
2	14	30	13	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	143	164	146	...	...	50	...	...	113	...	716
4	14	32	13	...	...	1	11	7	...	3	156	202	154	...	...	41	...	1	127	...	756
1	10	21	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	136	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	...	...	486
...	5	21	...	...	...	4	33	5	...	1	97	47	35	...	...	93	...	3	53	...	...	799
10	75	181	47	...	...	15	85	124	...	8	821	876	644	...	2	243	...	11	601	...	2,713
1	14	16	10	...	...	3	10	6	...	1	99	56	105	...	...	62	...	1	63	...	...	463
1	5	29	5	1	...	...	25	5	...	...	83	56	46	3	...	30	...	...	61	...	...	415
1	10	9	5	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	34	63	68	...	1	...	...	...	122	...	...	337
...	2	6	...	35	...	...	3	8	...	6	94	89	39	239	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	367
...	14	21	7	...	...	4	25	6	...	...	101	69	40	...	...	98	...	1	78	...	...	468
...	10	11	...	...	...	4	8	4	...	...	134	69	68	...	...	23	37	...	94	...	...	525
1	9	27	4	...	1	3	8	3	...	...	134	68	28	...	...	60	...	1	41	...	...	394
6	64	119	32	36	1	13	80	59	...	7	549	355	387	223	1	331	37	3	457	...	2,639
2	11	33	13	...	...	...	...	31	10	...	...	87	98	187	...	17	...	...	176	...	...	655
2	9	21	6	...	...	18	50	7	...	...	1	202	95	78	...	121	...	10	95	1	...	701
1	3	11	6	...	...	19	30	13	...	...	...	145	49	48	...	63	...	2	53	...	...	432
3	10	37	...	...	1	...	...	62	...	1	2	141	160	...	...	...	121	...	160	1	...	644
7	33	102	25	...	1	23	106	91	1	3	573	339	308	...	2	206	121	12	477	2	2,432
1	5	17	6	...	...	1	23	3	...	17	110	48	33	...	...	33	...	3	72	1	...	363
1	8	14	6	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	99	59	19	...	...	...	...	...	71	1	...	331
1	13	11	...	...	...	...	...	46	8	2	80	64	...	1	...	...	...	...	154	135	...	489
4	26	42	12	...	...	1	23	67	8	19	289	121	52	1	...	32	...	3	297	137	...	1,183
27	279	685	147	30	3	67	405	413	4	32	2,857	2,537	1,894	224	6	981	198	33	2,067	144	...	13,630
5	47	10	20	...	...	...	41	10	...	...	175	121	66	...	...	43	...	...	201	...	...	1,221
3	37	7	23	...	...	...	30	8	...	...	219	122	177	...	...	36	...	...	143	...	...	746
3	33	13	13	...	...	...	31	3	...	...	145	69	121	...	1	41	...	...	88	...	...	616
2	28	9	13	...	...	...	19	6	...	...	83	76	146	...	...	29	...	...	46	...	...	555
1	24	8	6	...	...	...	29	5	...	...	86	54	90	...	...	30	...	...	31	2	...	383
1	31	5	20	...	...	...	23	3	...	...	105	63	134	...	...	39	...	...	110	...	...	507
1	21	5	11	...	...	...	23	6	...	...	116	33	127	...	...	20	...	...	97	1	...	470
16	229	84	105	...	...	...	184	40	...	...	949	546	1,511	...	1	244	...	...	668	3	...	4,898
2	25	5	14	...	...	...	12	9	...	1	90	44	195	...	...	23	...	...	46	...	...	478
1	28	9	12	...	...	...	14	12	...	...	100	51	175	...	...	17	...	...	48	...	...	471
3	35	7	9	...	...	...	24	11	...	...	110	33	121	...	...	215	...	...	...	...	...	569
1	9	16	7	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	34	58	92	...	...	37	...	...	12	...	...	277
1	12	16	12	...	...	1	19	6	1	...	30	97	128	...	...	13	...	...	31	29	...	396
7	99	80	54	...	...	1	74	43	1	1	370	261	705	...	...	307	...	...	177	29	...	2,162
25	319	110	157	...	...	1	228	83	1	1	1,319	840	2,213	...	1	551	...	...	803	33	...	6,760
2	27	17	6	...	1	...	...	25	...	5	271	31	49	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	563
4	9	11	3	...	...	1	6	12	...	4	123	46	46	...	...	10	...	...	94	...	...	377
1	10	13	3	...	1	...	6	21	...	2	120	27	34	...	1	3	...	...	120	...	...	389
7	46	41	17	...	2	1	12	58	...	11	514	104	129	...	1	13	...	...	370	...	...	1,329
1	39	6	6	...	...	1	27	5	...	5	122	38	92	...	...	47	...	...	71	13	...	407
2	35	4	9	...	...	...	...	24	3	19	101	48	67	...	...	...	...	...	48	68	...	417
1	21	2	4	...	24	...	...	3	...	...	73	42	40	...	...	26	...	...	23	...	...	236
1	7	12	5	1	...	...	...	29	1	3	23	47	133	...	...	...	...	...	76	16	...	361
1	4	8	4	...	...	...	5	5	...	3	7	12	10	...	...	5	...	...	18	39	...	139
13	99	39	28	1	14	1	32	66	4	29	353	183	350	...	...	77	...	...	235	146	...	1,712

D.—

4.—*Statement showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and men*

PROVINCE.	COMMISSIONER'S DIVISION.	Serial number.	PROVINCE (District).	RACE.														
				EUROPEANS.					EURASIANS.					NATIVES.				
				District Superintendents.	Assistant District Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Deputy or Sub-Inspectors or Chief Constables and Head Constables or Sergeants.	Constables.	District Superintendents.	Assistant District Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Deputy or Sub-Inspectors or Chief Constables and Head Constables or Sergeants.	Constables.	District Superintendents.	Assistant District Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Deputy or Sub-Inspectors or Chief Constables and Head Constables or Sergeants.	Constables.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		46	Government Railway Police, Howrah	1	...	1	...	5	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	2	73	264
		47	Government Railway Police, Thirhut System	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	22	78
		48	Government Railway Police, Eastern System	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	63	240
		49	Government Railway Police, East Coast Railway ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	14
			Total ...	2	...	4	...	6	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	5	167	601
			Military Police.															
		50	Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	80
		51	Dumka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	74
		52	Bhagalpur ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	83
		53	Hooghly ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	16	78
			Total ...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	54	315
		54	Inspector-General's Reserve, including the Special Sub-Inspectors of drowning cases and the Criminal Identification Branch ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	9	20
			GRAND TOTAL ...	3	11	11	1	8	1	...	5	4	...	3	3	169	8,479	29,545

POLICE—*continued.*

employed in the Police of the Lower Provinces during the year 1900—concluded.

RELIGION OR CASTE.																					
OFFICERS.										MEN.											
		Hindus.										Hindus.									
Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Goorkhas.	Sikhs.	Baidyas.	High-caste Soodras.	Hindus of all other castes.	Other religions.	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Goorkhas.	Sikhs	High-caste Soodras.	Chhatris.	Baidyas.	Hindus of all other castes.	Other religions.	Grand total, officers and men.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
7	17	22	12	...	1	...	...	23	...	5	71	54	115	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	351
2	8	8	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	20	20	21	...	1	...	...	...	16	...	102
4	12	24	...	...	...	5	27	3	...	2	85	50	78	...	...	9	...	...	22	...	321
1	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	18
14	38	55	12	...	2	5	27	32	...	7	179	125	217	...	1	9	...	...	69	...	792
...	3	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	16	36	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	94
...	3	3	6	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	8	19	40	...	...	2	...	...	9	...	92
2	2	5	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	12	8	44	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	98
...	2	1	10	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	7	21	24	...	...	23	...	...	2	...	95
2	10	11	29	1	...	...	4	3	...	1	35	64	144	...	...	25	...	...	50	...	379
1	2	8	...	...	...	1	7	1	...	...	11	2	18	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	50
95	798	892	396	41	21	76	746	656	9	88	5,274	3,861	4,890	224	9	1,656	199	33	260	360	24,572

D.—Police—*continued.*

4(a).—Statement showing the Race, Religion, or Caste of officers and men employed in the Calcutta Police during the year 1900.

Province (District).	Race.																	Religion or Caste.	
	Europeans.					Eurasians.					Natives.							Officers.	
	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Daroghas.	Sergeants.	Corporals, head constables and sowars.	Constables.	Christians.	Mohammedans.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Calcutta	6	27	...	18	45	1	4	1	...	...	1	21	19	11	35	215	2,788	100	129

Province (District).	Religion or Caste—*concluded.*																	
	Officers—*concluded.*								Men.									
	Hindus.					Other religions.			Hindus.					Other religions.			Grand total. Officers and men.
	Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Goorkhas.	Sikhs.	Hindus of all other castes.	Brahmos.	Burmese.	Christians.	Mohammedans.	Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Goorkhas.	Sikhs.	Hindus of all other castes.	Brahmos.	Burmese.	
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Calcutta	75	61	...	11	70	1	1	...	889	813	697	...	...	439	...	...	3,336

D.—Police—*continued.*

5.—Return showing the Number of Persons convicted in Cognizable and Non-cognizable Cases during the year 1900 in the several districts of Bengal.

Province.	Commissioners' Divisions.	Names of Districts.	Population.	Number of cognizable cases reported.	Number of persons convicted in cognizable cases.	Number of persons convicted in non-cognizable cases.	Total number of persons convicted in cognizable and non-cognizable cases.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bengal	Burdwan	Burdwan	1,634,113	5,205	2,259	1,297	3,556
		Birbhum	1,114,185	2,659	926	443	1,367
		Bankura	901,323	1,929	702	360	1,062
		Midnapur	2,792,953	7,200	2,738	1,667	4,405
		Hooghly	1,060,365	3,265	1,187	908	2,095
		Howrah	852,008	5,970	6,055	3,018	8,073
		Total	8,244,947	26,228	12,866	7,692	20,558
	Presidency	24-Parganas	2,078,340	6,784	4,099	2,927	7,026
		Nadia	1,667,990	4,883	2,202	931	3,133
		Murshidabad	1,335,374	3,650	1,914	559	2,473
		Jessore	1,812,770	4,134	1,344	1,129	2,473
		Khulna	1,253,404	2,101	919	1,408	2,327
		Total	8,147,879	21,552	10,378	7,054	17,432
	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	1,460,844	3,280	999	491	1,490
		Dinajpur	1,569,133	2,782	1,010	459	1,469
		Jalpaiguri	787,954	1,712	706	151	860
		Darjeeling	249,232	1,513	1,044	942	1,986
		Rangpur	2,152,518	3,653	1,213	639	1,852
		Bogra	849,355	2,038	737	245	982
		Pabna	1,420,352	2,393	863	588	1,451
		Total	8,489,788	17,371	6,575	3,515	10,090
	Dacca	Dacca	2,660,831	6,620	3,035	2,548	5,583
		Mymensingh	3,917,460	7,852	3,257	3,047	6,304
		Faridpur	1,937,922	3,859	1,672	2,956	4,627
		Backergunge	2,291,757	6,971	1,526	2,863	4,389
		Total	10,807,770	23,302	9,489	11,813	20,902
	Chittagong	Tippera	2,124,869	3,954	1,404	2,547	3,951
		Noakhali	1,141,817	2,065	514	843	1,357
		Chittagong	1,352,722	2,851	1,757	661	2,418
		Total	4,619,408	8,870	3,675	4,051	7,726
Bihar	Patna	Patna	1,623,356	3,048	3,988	863	4,851
		Gaya	2,064,027	6,701	3,380	996	4,376
		Shahabad	1,963,732	3,700	1,557	874	2,431
		Saran	2,498,889	4,414	1 613	2,070	3,683
		Champaran	1,791,026	3,244	1,331	329	1,660
		Muzaffarpur	2,746,009	3,804	1,671	918	2,589
		Darbhanga	2,914,577	4,863	2,464	838	3,302
		Total	15,612,196	34,774	16,004	6,888	22,892
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr	2,054,118	5,457	1,963	891	2,854
		Bhagalpur	2,088,566	4,253	1,712	1,707	3,419
		Purnea	1,877,372	3,409	866	636	1,502
		Malda	884,443	1,571	770	267	1,037
		Santhal Parganas	1,807,286	6,040	2,428	1,281	3,709
		Total	8,721,484	20,735	7,769	4,682	12,451
Orissa	Orissa	Cuttack	2,059,719	5,023	3,268	1,001	4,269
		Balasore	1,081,426	2,954	1,018	560	1,568
		Puri	1,017,286	5,604	2,706	643	3,349
		Total	4,158,431	13,581	6,982	2,204	9,186
Chota Nagpur	Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	1,178,301	2,201	1,077	131	1,208
		Ranchi	1,188,662	3,184	1,237	397	1,634
		Palamau	619,421	1,629	912	104	1,016
		Manbhum	1,303,583	3,403	1,407	642	2,049
		Singhbhum	611,220	2,066	1,442	203	1,645
		Total	4,901,087	12,483	6,135	1,437	7,572
		Grand Total	73,602,890	178,896	79,873	48,836	128,709

D.—

6.—*Return of Cognizable*

PART I.—Return of cases instituted by complaint to

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	OFFENCE.	Number remaining for disposal from previous year.	Number of complaints and cases instituted.	Number of complaints dismissed after examining the complainant (section 203, Criminal Procedure Code).	NUMBER OF CASES REFERRED FOR INVESTIGATION TO THE POLICE. Section 156 (3).	NUMBER OF CASES REFERRED FOR INVESTIGATION TO THE POLICE. Section 202.	Number otherwise investigated before issue of process.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8
1	116	Abetment of cognizable offence not committed, &c. ...	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
	117	Abetting commission of cognizable offence by public, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit cognizable offences, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	231 to 254	Ditto to coin	.....	11	2	1	1	2
3a	255 to 263A	Ditto to stamps	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	2
3b	467 and 471	Ditto to Government Promissory Notes	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
3c	489A to 489D	Ditto to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
4	212 to 216 and 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	3	4	.....	2	.....	.....
5	224, 225, 225B and 228	Other offences against public justice	6	20	1	1	3	3
6	143 to 145, 147, 148, 149	Rioting or unlawful assembly	156	1,423	305	285	169	316
7	160, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	1	20	2	5	.....	.....
		Total ...	159	1,488	331	290	173	324
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*							
8	302, 303, 396	Murder ... by thugs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9		" dacoits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10		" robbers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11		" poison	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
12		Other murders	1	3	.....	1	1	.....
13	307 "	Attempts to murder	.....	7	1	1	1	2
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	1	8	.....	4	3	1
15	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	6	74	14	24	3	23
16	377	Unnatural offences	.....	12	1	5	3	4
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	.....	5	2	.....	2	1
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	329, 331, 337	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1
20	326, 326, 326	Grievous hurt	29	334	30	31	18	47
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	1	11	3	3	3	2
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	63	634	48	22	31	145
24	363 to 368	Kidnapping or abduction	77	795	210	201	56	218
25	340 to 342	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	4	104	14	15	30	16
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	.....	12	4	2		2
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	123, 224, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	35	535	67	70	50	134
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ...	.....	15	.....	1	.....	5
		Total ...	316	2,507	394	368	234	602
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.*							
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	2	9	1	3	.....	5
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt { by poisoning or stupefying drugs ...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		{ by other means	1	3	1	1	.....	1
		Ditto in dwelling-house		2		2	.....	.....
33	392, 393	Robbery ... { on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	.....	11	4	4	5	.....
		{ Other robberies	2	20	4	20	7	6
34	379, 380, 382, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	12	185	28	37	21	45
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal...	9	265	46	55	23	55
36	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	13	180	11	58	17	39
37	449 & 453	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	5	52	7	8	8	1
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	44	725	103	188	74	149
	CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*							
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	204	2,359	325	230	211	726
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	.....	14	3	.....	.....	6
42	374	Compulsory labour	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	204	2,373	328	230	211	732

POLICE—*continued.*

Crime for the year 1900.

a Magistrate or by a Magistrate *sua motu* in the year 1900.

Number dismissed after investigation under section 262, Criminal Procedure Code.	Number remaining for trial.	Number declared by a Court after trial never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	NUMBER OF COGNIZABLE OFFENCES COMMITTED THAT WERE TRIED.						Percentage of convictions to total of columns 14 and 15.	Number of cognizable offences that were under investigation or trial at close of the year.	REMARKS.
				Not referred to the police for investigation.		Referred to the police for investigation.						
						Ending in discharge or acquittal.		Ending in conviction.				Cases of death, escape, or lunacy during investigation or trial, appeals pending, withdrawals, &c.
				Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	Section 156 (3), Criminal Procedure Code.	Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Section 156 (3), Criminal Procedure Code.	Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16		17	18	19
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
3	7	2	.....	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
.....	7	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1	.....
.....	9	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
.....	6	.....	.....	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	...	1	.....
4	51	3	.....	12	97	.....	.....	1	.....	100	9	2
449	855	75	28	201	326	40	32	28	32	63·3	125	79
1	18	.....	.....	5	8	1	.....	3	.....	73	...	1
466	950	81	28	227	270	42	40	32	32	65·4	135	82
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	100	...	.....
3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
3	4	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	2	.....
4	4	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	80	...	.....
35	30	5	6	7	3	9	1	2	.....	90·9	6	.....
5	6	1	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	...	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	...	.....
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
45	120	9	6	47	34	3	2	11	7	78·2	28	93
6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	33·3	...	.....
111	558	13	6	61	57	6	5	19	6	39·3	54	339
417	345	83	14	75	30	32	7	12	4	32·3	68	14
39	56	12	2	20	10	2	5	.....	3	39	12	4
3	5	3	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	50	...	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
135	369	15	13	155	193	15	9	20	6	49·05	39	19
2	10	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3
809	1,609	93	46	395	314	62	29	63	33	46·1	213	481
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
3	7	3	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	.....	50	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
25	13	1	4	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	50	1	1
63	109	15	3	35	28	11	6	3	1	15·7	20	7
53	145	5	8	37	37	6	4	5	3	38·7	21	8
19	39	6	1	25	19	9	4	4	4	34·09	14	1
16	34	7	1	18	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
274	392	38	17	148	92	29	15	12	7	30·6	72	19
873	3,367	89	31	330	158	41	22	26	13	35·3	159	577
4	8	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	3
.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
877	3,375	89	31	333	161	41	22	26	13	35·2	159	580

D.—

6.—*Return of Cognizable*

PART I.—Return of cases instituted by complaint to

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	OFFENCE.	Number remaining for disposal from previous year.	Number of complaints and cases instituted *suo motu* by a Magistrate.	Number of complaints dismissed after examining the complainant (section 203, Criminal Procedure Code).	NUMBER OF CASES REFERRED FOR INVESTIGATION TO THE POLICE. Section 156 (3).	Section 202.	Number otherwise investigated before issue of process.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*						
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	5	88	23	23	9	19
44	379 to 382	Theft ... ... of cattle	10	149	10	81	39	13
		Theft ... ... ordinary	1,409	10,027	2,593	1,060	1,347	2,735
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	158	2,200	560	142	91	591
45a	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant, or by banker, &c.	3	109	11	4	5	17
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	2	59	11	9	6	3
46a	419, 420	Cheating	24	231	74	25	15	27
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	775	12,943	3,017	286	439	4,265
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	.....	4	.....	3	.....	.....
		Total ...	2,386	26,482	6,299	1,643	1,942	7,672
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*						
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	4	26	2	2	.....	6
50	Cases under Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	4	49	19	4	13	2
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified opposite.	Offences against Gaming Acts	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1
52		Ditto Excise Laws	49	1,355	.....	.....	.....	69
53		Ditto Opium Act Laws	8	285	1	1	.....	11
54		Ditto Railway Laws	3	127	.....	1	5	1
55		Ditto Salt and Customs Laws	25	406	1	.....	.....	.....
56		Ditto Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878)	4	305	.....	.....	14	2
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and offences under any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	27	1,185	37	10	9	82
58	Offences under other special or local laws declared to be cognizable.	.....	42	837	34	20	26	73
		Total ...	166	4,665	85	38	67	237
		GRAND TOTAL ...	3,174	38,634	7,757	2,756	2,701	9,757

POLICE—*continued.*

Crime for the year 1900—continued.

a Magistrate or by a Magistrate *suo motu* in the year 1900—*continued.*

Number dismissed after investigation under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.	Number remaining for trial.	Number declared by a Court after trial never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	Number of cognizable offences committed that were tried. Not referred to the police for investigation. Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Not referred to the police for investigation. Ending in conviction.	Referred to the police for investigation. Ending in discharge or acquittal. Section 156 (3), Criminal Procedure Code.	Referred to the police for investigation. Ending in discharge or acquittal. Section 202, Criminal Procedure Code.	Referred to the police for investigation. Ending in conviction. Section 156 (3), Criminal Procedure Code.	Referred to the police for investigation. Ending in conviction. Section 202, Criminal Procedure Code.	Percentage of convictions to total of columns 15 and 16.	Number of cognizable offences that were under investigation or trial at close of the year.	Remarks. Cases of death, escape, or lunacy during trial, and charges abandoned, compounded, withdrawn, &c.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16		17	18	19
27	43	7	.....	9	12	8	.....	10	2	60	1	1
80	69	12	.....	11	9	9	8	18	3	61·4	8	6
3,871	5,648	794	97	2,418	1,087	179	100	149	84	45·5	1,383	244
747	1,651	136	8	644	176	23	10	15	9	42·1	151	83
26	75	1	.....	25	22	.....	2	.....	1	33·3	18	7
8	42	3	2	10	16	5	1	2	2	40	4	2
67	114	15	1	42	24	4	2	4	1	45·4	18	19
3,715	6,988	336	35	1,574	1,286	64	33	44	30	43·2	884	3,073
3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
8,544	14,025	1,304	143	4,672	2,632	292	156	239	132	45·2	2,467	3,436
8	20	1	.....	10	6	.....	.....	1	.....	100	1	2
1	43	.....	.....	2	8	1	5	1	8	80	1	1
.....	6	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
1	1,403	14	1	89	1,299	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	4
2	290	4	.....	31	251	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2
.....	230	1	.....	15	161	.....	3	1	2	56	8	3
.....	514	1	.....	27	467	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
3	306	9	.....	46	244	1	2	.....	9	75	6	2
33	1,142	3	.....	77	953	9	3	16	4	62·5	25	55
76	769	26	6	113	462	3	7	4	2	41·1	4	183
124	4,622	59	7	403	3,795	14	20	23	26	59·03	134	202
11,094	23,977	1,664	263	6,182	7,264	409	282	424	243	40·06	2,265	4,818

D.—Police—*continued.*

6.—*Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1900*—continued.

Part II.—Return of persons concerned in cases instituted by complaint to a Magistrate or by a Magistrate *suo motu*.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable	Offence.	Number of persons against whom process issued.		Number of persons.		Number concerned in cases pending at beginning of year.		Total before Courts.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including persons bound over to keep good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 11 and 12.	Number under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.
			Warrant.	Summons.	Against whom warrant or summons could not be executed.	Pending service of summons or non-compliance with which adjudication was postponed or case struck off.	Number of persons appearing before Court (either personally or by pleader).							Cases of death, escape, or other causes abandoned, compounded, struck off, &c.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	115	Abetment of cognizable offence not committed, &c.	109	...	...	...	109	...	109	19	...	...	87	3
	117	Abetting commission of cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit cognizable offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	109	...	...	...	109	...	109	19	...	...	87	3
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*												
2	121 to 126, 130...	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin ...	9	4	...	...	13	...	13	8	3	27·3	...	...
3a	255 to 263A ...	Ditto stamps ...	...	3	...	...	3	...	3	...	2	100	2	...
3b	467, 471 ...	Ditto Government Promissory Notes.	2	1	...	1	2	...	3	1	1	50	...	...
3c	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	212 to 216 and 216A.	Harbouring an offender... ...	3	7	...	...	9	3	12	9	3	25	...	...
5	224, 225B and 225...	Other offences against public justice.	30	58	3	6	77	5	...	23	54	70·1	5	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158, 160.	Rioting or unlawful assembly...	635	1,368	149	167	2,050	995	2,845	831	1,053	55·7	227	174
7	149, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	9	18	...	...	41	7	42	12	30	71·4	...	...
		Total ...	707	1,462	152	164	2,195	214	2,409	874	1,127	56·3	234	174
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the person.*												
8	302, 303, 396...	Murder ... { by thugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		" dacoits ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10		" poison ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
11		Other murders ...	9	...	...	...	9	6	15	1	1	100	...	...
12	307	Attempts to murder ...	2	...	2	...	2	1	3	1	...	50	1	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide ...	8	...	...	...	24	3	27	9	18	66·6	...	...
14	306	Kabe by a person other than the husband.	...	6	8	...	33	10	43	30	5	14·2	11	3
15	377	Unnatural offences ...	4	1	...	...	6	...	6	4	1	20	1	...
16	317, 315	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	50	...	...
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	1	2	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	100	...	...
18	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
19	325, 326, 338 ...	Grievous hurt	90	278	18	...	367	22	389	89	178	66·6	17	105
20	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	2	...	...	8	...	8	6	2	25	...	...
22	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	116	538	23	95	540	41	590	133	129	49·2	23	305
23	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction ...	151	33	11	8	303	33	344	213	73	25·5	13	26
24	340 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	35	39	1	...	72	...	75	43	21	32·8	7	1
25	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	1	5	...	...	7	...	7	4	2	33·3	...	1
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal assault on public servant or a woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	141	391	4	12	483	82	535	379	123	59·6	26	47
29	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	3	7	...	...	7	...	7	5	1	16·6	...	1
		Total ...	502	1,322	67	139	1,962	160	2,042	925	619	40·8	109	489
		Class III.—*Serious offences against person and property or against property only.*												
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	27	...	...	...	32	5	37	23	14	37·8	...	...
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with { by poisoning or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ by other means.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ in dwelling-house or on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	392, 398	Robbery ... { other robberies.	9	1	...	...	14	...	14	5	6	54·5	3	...
34	379, 381, 382, 420 to 413, 345 to 460	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	26	158	1	8	173	12	185	101	63	39·1	14	5
35	429, 430	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	30	131	1	9	168	7	149	87	49	36·03	11	2
36	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	71	26	19	3	101	8	109	57	43	43	4	5
37	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	13	36	...	2	50	...	50	33	8	19·5	7	2
38	442, 445	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	316, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	185	311	21	22	513	25	544	308	185	37·6	39	14

D.—Police—*concluded.*

3.—*Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1900*—continued.

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases instituted by complaint to a Magistrate or by a Magistrate *suo motu*—*concluded.*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Number of persons against whom Process issued.		Number of persons.			Number of persons apprehended without warrant.	Number concerned in cases pending at beginning of year.	Total before Courts.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 11 and 12.	Number under trial at close of the year.	Remarks. Cases of death, escape or relief, and charges abandoned, compounded, struck off, &c.
			Warrant.	Summons.	Arrested without warrant and released, but still liable to be prosecuted.	Evading service of process and absconding, and whose cases are not proceeded with.	Number of persons apprehended without warrant, and whose cases are proceeded with, and who are not absconding or evading service of process.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*													
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	217	1,472	34	225	1,466	97	1,537	946	275	33·4	50	686	
41	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	2	7	...	...	9	...	9	2	3	60	...	4	
42	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	219	1,479	34	225	1,467	97	1,566	948	278	33·6	50	690	
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*													
43	453, 455	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	19	21	5	4	40	2	42	19	23	54·7	...	...	
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... (of cattle	21	28	...	...	56	6	62	49	33	40·2	5	5	
		(ordinary	1,375	4,670	123	431	6,326	630	6,456	3,737	1,930	34·05	594	195	
45	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	493	692	49	54	1,191	51	1,153	756	260	25·6	77	59	
45A	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant, or by banker, &c.	37	46	8	5	76	3	79	38	30	44·1	10	1	
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property ...	26	34	...	2	62	...	62	25	37	59·6	4	...	
46A	419, 420	Cheating	36	33	... 1	5	75	... 2	74	35	33	39·6	13	3	
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass ...	582	5,147	139	1,140	7,813	334	7,847	2,130	1,853	47·9	327	3,477	
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle ...	..	17	..	...	17	...	17	13	3	29·4	...	...	
		Total ...	2,588	13,024	367	1,750	14,797	1,028	15,825	6,791	4,304	38·7	1,009	3,740	
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	3	24	...	...	31	6	37	20	13	37·5	1	4	
50	Cases under Chapter VIII (31 C.P.C. and Act IX of 1874).	Vagrancy and bad character ...	44	309	2	4	151	...	151	36	101	73·7	13	2	
51		Offences against Gaming Act ...	26	7	...	...	32	...	32	7	25	78·1	...	...	
52	Cognizable offences under the Act specified opposite.	Excise Laws ...	177	722	3	1	1,053	34	1,532	124	1,405	91·8	7	3	
53		Opium Laws ...	54	212	...	1	267	5	313	43	262	83·7	7	...	
54		Railway Laws...	23	130	...	4	139	3	142	24	117	82·9	1	...	
55		Salt and Custom Laws.	18	486	...	13	491	29	511	23	485	95·6	4	...	
56		Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878).	12	303	...	3	316	2	318	54	264	82·9	2	...	
57	269, 277, 278, 280, 283, 285, 286, 290, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and offences under any other provincial or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	116	1,126	...	23	1,258	14	1,273	107	1,082	1·0	8	7	
58	Offences under other special or local laws declared to be cognizable.	.....	59	1,367	16	23	1,382	33	1,415	222	929	80·3	21	243	
		Total ...	522	4,375	21	151	5,612	117	5,729	659	4,680	87·6	63	327	
		GRAND TOTAL ...	4,742	28,453	602	2,451	35,282	1,642	23,224	10,625	11,183	53·7	1,583	5,437	

D.—

6.—*Return of Cognizable*

PART III.—Return of cases reported at a Police-

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	OFFENCE.	Cases originally reported as a Police station or taken up on enquiry by the Police) pending under Police investigation from 1899.	REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.				Percentage of cases investigated as once on Police (column 9) to total.	Cases taken up by Station Officer otherwise than upon report.	Total of cases investigated by the Police (i.e., of columns 4, 5, and 10).
				Investigated by the Police.		Not investigated.	Total.			
				Upon the report.	Under Magistrate's order after investigation had been refused by the Police.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	115	Abetment of cognizable offence not committed, &c. ...	...	1	...	...	...	100	...	1
	117	Abetting commission of cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit cognizable offence, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	1	...	...	1	100	...	1
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, Safety, and Justice.*								
2	121 to 130, 136	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Ditto. to coin	4	209	...	...	209	100	3	212
3a	255 to 263A	Ditto to stamps	...	2	...	...	2	100	...	2
3b	467, 471	Ditto. to Government Promissory Notes ...	...	2	...	...	2	100	...	2
3c	489A to 489D ...	Ditto to Currency Notes and Bank Notes ...	...	3	...	...	3	100	...	3
4	212, 216 and 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	24	...	...	24	100	2	26
5	224, 225, 225B and 226	Other offences against public justice	21	365	...	1	366	99·7	18	395
6	143 to 154, 157, 158, 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly	90	3,218	1	...	3,219	99·9	7	3,310
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	...	29	...	...	29	100	1	30
		Total ...	115	3,837	3	...	3,839	99·9	36	3,990
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*								
8	302, 303, 306 ...	Murder ... { by thugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		,, dacoits	1	9	...	...	9	100	...	9
10		,, robbers	1	9	...	...	9	100	...	10
11		,, poison	33	20	...	...	20	100	1	53
12	Other murders		...	454	...	...	454	100	5	483
13	307	Attempts at murder	5	81	...	...	81	100	...	86
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	21	374	...	...	374	100	1	396
15	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	4	242	...	...	243	99·5	...	246
16	377	Unnatural offences	2	63	...	...	63	100	...	65
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	3	163	...	1	163	100	1	167
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	11	483	...	...	483	100	5	499
19	339, 341, 343	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant. ...	...	1	...	...	1	100	...	1
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	64	2,108	...	1	2,109	99·9	1	2,173
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	3	47	...	...	47	100	...	50
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant. ...	...	18	...	...	18	100	...	18
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	71	1,746	9	31	1,779	97·6	...	1,819
24	365 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	16	413	...	...	413	100	...	429
25	340 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	3	113	...	...	113	100	...	116
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	17	...	...	17	100	2	19
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	1	...	...	1	100	...	1
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or a woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongful confine.	28	956	1	...	957	99·8	26	1,009
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	6	126	...	...	126	100	3	135
		Total ...	272	7,499	9	33	7,471	99·4	37	7,747
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property or against Property only.*								
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	35	399	...	...	399	100	...	434
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	5	...	...	5	100	...	5
32	392, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt { by poisonous or stupefying drugs	...	3	...	...	3	100	...	3
		,, other means	6	55	...	...	55	100	...	60
		In dwelling house	6	84	...	...	84	100	...	90
		on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	4	70	...	...	70	100	...	83
		other robberies	10	163	1	...	164	99·3	...	174
34	379, 381, 382, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	36	1,032	1	5	1,038	99·4	5	1,079
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal { Ditto (attempt) ...	29	873	1	2	876	99·6	...	905
			2	68	...	...	68	100	...	70
36	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	624	35,178	290	2,244	37,812	99·0	1	38,189
		Ditto ditto (attempt) ...	13	1,488	40	746	2,269	93·2	...	1,536
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	15	470	3	7	479	98·	...	487
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ...	1	5	...	...	5	100	...	6
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	1	2	...	...	2	100	1	4
		Total ...	781	39,910	435	3,004	43,349	92·0	7	44,133
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*								
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	51	1,469	2	7	1,478	99·4	1	1,543
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	3	72	1	...	73	98·6	1	77
42	374	Compulsory labour	...	6	...	...	6	100	...	6
		Total ...	54	1,547	3	7	1,577	99·3	2	1,626

POLICE—*continued.*

Crime for the year 1900—continued.

station, or taken up by the Police, in the year 1900.

NOT SENT TO MAGISTRATE (ACCUSED, IF ANY, RELEASED UNDER SECTION 169, CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE).		In which Magistrate sent for the accused and tried the case.			Cases, other than those in columns 12 to 15, in which the Magistrate was not ordered to apprehend.	Cases still under investigation by the Police at the end of the year.	Cases sent before the Magistrate.	Cases pending in Court at beginning of year.	Total of cases before the Courts.	Number ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to total of columns 22 and 23.	Number declared by Court after trial never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held after trial that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	Number still under trial at close of the year.	REMARKS.
In which the Magistrate ordered case to be struck off as false, mistaken, or non-cognizable.	In which no such order was passed, but the case was not tried by Magistrate.	Convicted.	Not convicted.	Pending at close of year.												Cases of death, escape or lunacy during trial, and charges withdrawn after trial, compounded, struck off, &c.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	5	26	27	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
... 25	... 2	... 2	... 4	... ...	... 14	... 3	... 150	... 17	... 167	... 65	... 97	... 59·8	... 26	... ...	... 5	... ...
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 1	... ...	... 1	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 1	... ...	... ...
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	50	1	...	...	...
4	...	1	1	...	1	1	18	1	19	7	7	50	1	...	5	...
29	5	9	10	21	77	128	338	19	357	93	197	73·3	7	6	15	3
1,002	26	87	99	21	139	...	1,745	208	1,953	606	1,643	69·1	293	215	353	49
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	1	30	4	24	85·7	3	...	2	...
3,074	83	98	114	21	230	130	2,183	246	2,429	738	1,850	64·8	354	259	250	52
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	1	6	...	4	100	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	7	...	8	1	9	2	1	33·3	...	1	...	...
5	...	...	1	2	16	5	13	2	15	5	7	58·3	3	...	1	2
39	15	...	12	4	134	30	250	70	320	120	116	49·2	10	7	73	29
18	6	1	2	1	32	...	53	16	69	20	26	47·3	6	...	9	1
57	9	2	3	3	33	8	262	54	316	70	174	69·7	9	27	40	7
91	5	4	17	5	98	6	98	32	130	60	41	40·5	25	7	19	...
15	1	1	1	...	28	8	80	16	96	16	59	42·6	6	...	12	...
19	2	1	1	...	59	2	92	13	105	15	68	79	6	1	17	2
66	11	8	5	...	111	7	280	13	293	61	215	77·6	30	...	7	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
880	19	30	66	6	181	45	322	94	416	140	471	77	28	99	79	235
20	2	...	1	...	16	2	16	1	17	9	7	43·7	3	...	1	...
1	...	...	...	...	2	...	15	1	17	5	10	66·6	...	2	3	...
441	26	33	101	10	338	55	741	51	792	91	279	77·4	39	48	60	363
175	4	6	13	...	38	15	161	25	206	39	93	51·1	39	9	12	5
45	1	3	1	1	13	4	40	1	41	28	10	27·7	14	2	6	1
4	...	...	...	...	3	...	12	1	13	6	3	33·3	5	...	4	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
350	13	27	37	3	136	67	515	46	561	196	330	62·4	97	23	33	7
32	1	2	6	...	10	5	79	7	86	27	51	68·3	19	10	6	2
2,908	105	127	271	33	1,170	213	3,484	454	3,918	973	1,904	66·1	338	224	358	653
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	3	2	6	...	205	44	141	24	165	64	72	53	7	3	27	2
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	1	4	1	2	66·6	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	4	100	...	...	...	...
9	1	1	1	1	25	5	22	1	23	3	17	85·1	1	1	4	...
17	1	1	5	...	55	4	18	1	19	9	7	43·7	6	2	3	1
21	...	...	...	...	33	7	21	1	22	8	14	63·6	2	2	...	...
61	6	4	6	2	35	7	57	1	58	21	33	61·1	11	5	3	1
358	91	11	94	1	493	16	237	28	265	121	95	44	46	27	21	6
146	4	20	30	3	275	33	377	17	394	113	244	68·3	45	23	29	6
6	1	3	1	3	8	3	54	1	55	6	47	89·6	3	...	2	...
933	109	47	109	14	31,243	963	2,974	113	3,087	54	2,060	70·1	221	13	169	17
2	...	...	3	...	1,481	113	37	1	38	3	35	92·1	...	...	...	...
193	1	8	14	5	89	11	165	6	168	56	106	63	26	23	5	7
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	7	1	2	75	...	...	5	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	5	1	2	66·6	1	...	1	1
1,686	157	96	269	27	33,908	1,106	3,807	197	4,004	944	2,741	74·3	363	95	274	45
478	36	29	108	6	294	33	541	23	564	129	178	58	19	20	18	339
13	...	...	1	...	12	...	52	...	52	14	37	72·5	3	3	...	1
8	...	...	...	...	9	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
493	36	29	109	6	315	53	594	23	617	144	215	59·9	22	23	18	340

D.—

6.—*Return of Cognizable*

PART III.—Return of cases reported at a Police.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Cases (originally reported at a Police-station or taken upon suspicion by the Police) pending under Police investigation from 1899.	Reported during the year. Investigated by the Police. Upon the report.	Under Magistrate's order after investigation had been refused by the Police.	Not investigated.	Total.	Percentage of cases investigated at once on report (column 5) to total.	Cases taken up by Station Officer otherwise than upon report.	Total of cases investigated by the Police (i.e., of columns 4, 5, 6 and 10).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*								
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	14	637	2	26	665	95·7	1	654
44	379 to 382	Theft ... ... of cattle	52	2,776	4	11	2,791	99·4	...	2,832
		Theft ... ... ordinary	928	31,158	357	3,593	35,502	88·8	8	32,845
		Theft ... ... attempt	...	62	...	21	83	74·7	...	63
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	36	849	...	3	852	99·6	5	890
45a	409	——— by public servant, or by banker, &c.	2	39	...	...	39	100	1	42
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	70	2,225	1	3	2,229	99·8	5	2,301
46a	419, 420	Cheating	3	179	1	...	180	99·4	...	183
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	76	3,623	14	38	3,975	93·2	218	3,331
48	451, 452	Breaking closed receptacle	...	195	–	24	129	81·4	1	106
		Total ...	1,181	41,447	379	3,719	45,545	91·0	239	43,246
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*								
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	29	...	...	29	100	...	29
50	Cases under Chapter VIII(B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character...	51	372	...	...	373	100	3,004	3,487
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified opposite.	Offences against Gaming Act	...	104	...	...	104	100	79	183
52		——— Excise Laws	8	554	1	...	555	99·8	290	853
53		——— Opium Laws	...	106	1	...	107	98·9	32	139
54		——— Railway Laws	9	334	...	...	334	100	75	418
55		——— Salt and Customs Laws	6	95	...	...	95	100	202	263
56		——— Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878)	9	450	...	...	450	100	445	904
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and offences under any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	13	8,931	...	1	8,932	99·9	22,031	30,976
58	Offences under other special or local laws declared to be cognizable.	.....	5	824	...	3	827	99·6	185	1,014
		Total ...	101	11,755	2	4	11,756	99·9	26,403	38,256
		GRAND TOTAL ...	2,604	105,941	830	6,767	113,538	93·3	26,724	135,099

POLICE—*continued.*

Crime for the year 1900—continued.

station, or taken up by the Police, in the year 1900—*concluded.*

Not sent to Magistrate (accused, if any, released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code). In which the Magistrate ordered case to be struck off as false, mistaken, or non-cognizable.	In which no such order was passed, but the case was not tried by Magistrate.	In which Magistrate sent for the accused and tried the case. Convicted.	Not convicted.	Pending at close of year.	Cases, other than those in columns 12 to 16, in which the offender was not detected or apprehended.	Cases still under investigation by the Police at the end of the year.	Cases sent before the Magistrate.	Cases pending in Court at beginning of year.	Total of cases before the Courts.	Number ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to total of columns 22 and 23.	Number declared by Court after trial never to have occurred, or to be mistake of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held after trial that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	Number still under trial at close of the year.	Remarks. Cases of death, escape or lunacy during trial and charges abandoned, withdrawn, compounded, and struck off, &c.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
81	11	23	20	...	157	9	347	18	365	97	255	72·4	44	6	13	...
465	29	38	76	10	805	69	1,327	43	1,370	285	1,026	78·2	178	51	47	12
6,475	310	373	521	67	13,567	887	10,429	447	10,867	2,106	8,164	79·4	1,313	236	537	60
4	...	...	1	...	21	...	36	2	38	2	36	94·7	1	...	...	...
190	13	14	18	3	221	30	334	22	406	112	236	62·4	65	19	24	4
1	...	2	1	...	4	1	33	6	38	10	22	68·7	3	2	4	2
157	8	51	41	1	91	26	1,922	77	1,999	304	1,610	84·1	134	27	86	5
9	1	1	1	2	46	4	119	5	124	34	80	70·1	19	2	10	...
729	34	83	158	10	609	23	1,669	46	1,715	270	934	77·5	116	29	31	480
7	...	...	2	...	72	1	22	2	24	7	16	69·5	4	...	1	...
8,118	436	584	834	93	15,593	1,050	16,278	668	16,946	3,257	12,379	79·1	1,877	372	747	563
3	...	...	1	...	3	...	12	1	13	5	8	61·5	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	33	8	3,445	339	3,784	811	2,531	75·7	10	...	368	74
7	1	...	...	...	...	...	178	2	177	19	152	88·8	3	1	4	3
33	4	6	5	...	22	5	780	8	788	75	706	90·3	46	4	7	...
7	...	...	3	...	2	...	124	8	132	21	106	83·4	7	...	4	1
44	1	4	...	1	69	4	292	8	300	38	250	86·8	10	7	7	5
9	1	...	...	...	16	...	237	4	241	9	231	96·3	7	...	1	...
23	4	10	1	1	6	12	842	15	857	77	754	90·7	43	2	21	5
86	4	12	8	...	74	12	30,768	272	31,040	1,226	29,595	96	84	326	169	50
80	1	6	2	1	60	6	857	5	862	93	738	88·8	33	5	10	21
292	16	38	20	3	285	47	37,532	662	38,194	2,374	35,071	93·6	244	345	591	158
13,929	783	972	1,557	188	51,500	2,597	63,879	2,230	66,109	8,431	53,669	86·4	3,238	1,382	2,298	1,711

D.—

6.—Return of Cognizable

PART IV.—Return of persons concerned in cases reported

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	OFFENCE.	Persons in Police custody, or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of the year, and those reported during the year in cases taken up by the Police.	PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE				
				Upon the report or other information.	Under suspicion, others after investigation [but] been released by the Police or by the Magistrate who had reported the charge.	Persons not arrested because absconded (in cases occurring during the year).	Persons released by the Station Officer under section 169, and not required to appear by Magistrate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	115	Abetment of cognizable offence not committed, &c. ...	...	1	...	...	...	
	117	Abetting commission of cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit cognizable offence, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	1	...	...	...	
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*						
2	121 to 126, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	
3	231 to 254	Ditto to coin	... 1	398	...	...	25	
3a	255 to 263A	Ditto to stamps	...	... 2	...	...	...	
3b	467, 471	Ditto to Government Promissory Notes	...	2	...	...	...	
3c	489A to 489D ...	Ditto to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	...	6	...	...	3	
4	212, 216 and 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	21	...	...	...	
5	224, 225, 225B and 228	Other offences against public justice	...	453	1	69	13	
6	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly	30	7,758	70	620	283	
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	1	53	...	3	1	
		Total ...	33	8,211	71	692	325	
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*						
8	302, 303, 396	Murder ... ... (by thugs	...	...	...	...	...	
9		,, dacoits	...	43	...	...	4	
10		,, robbers	...	13	...	...	...	
11		,, poison	...	18	...	...	1	
12		Other murders	2	837	...	29	109	
13	307	Attempts to murder	...	59	...	1	15	
14	304, 306	Culpable homicide	7	134	1	54	47	
15	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	2	209	7	12	32	
16	377	Unnatural offences	...	35	...	...	7	
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	...	106	...	...	6	
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	...	294	2	...	15	
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	...	...	...	...	
20	325, 326, 326	Grievous hurt	3	1,421	11	62	214	
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	1	53	...	1	16	
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	38	...	1	...	
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	6	1,014	25	23	55	
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	3	411	3	37	68	
25	340 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	100	...	5	13	
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	19	...	...	5	
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	
28	383, 384, 386, 387 ...	Criminal force to public servant or a woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongful confine.	2	902	18	27	44	
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ...	...	115	...	1	11	
		Total ...	24	6,421	67	283	598	
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.*						
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	1	1,215	...	39	311	
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	18	...	...	...	
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt ... { by poisoning or stupefying drugs	...	6	...	1	...	
		,, other means	...	51	...	...	7	
33	392, 398	Robbery ... ... { in dwelling-house	...	61	...	...	13	
		on highway between sunset and sunrise.	...	61	...	...	9	
		Other robberies	...	153	1	...	32	
34	379, 381, 382, 460 to 462, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	2	464	11	16	87	
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal ...	1	574	10	8	35	
		Ditto ditto (attempt) ...	...	60	...	...	5	
36	454, 456, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	21	4,472	26	60	709	
		Ditto ditto (attempt) ...	...	42	...	...	8	
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	...	278	3	1	61	
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ...	...	39	...	...	...	
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	...	64	...	...	...	
		Total ...	25	7,549	51	125	1,339	
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*						
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	2	1,089	24	20	76	
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	...	60	1	1	...	
42	374	Compulsory labour	...	1	...	...	...	
		Total ...	2	1,156	27	21	76	

POLICE—*continued.*

Crime for the year 1900—continued.

at a Police-station or in cases taken up by the Police.

Percentage of column 8 to column 5.	Persons released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Persons on bail or still in Police custody at close of year.	Persons appearing under order of the Magistrate.	Persons whose cases were under trial before the Court at beginning of year.	Total number of persons tried.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 13 and 15.	Number of persons convicted who had been arrested by the Police on report or information (column 8).	Number under trial at close of the year.	REMARKS. Cases of death, escape, transfer or dismissal, and final charges abandoned, withdrawn, compromised, struck out, &c.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
12·01	1	1	9	23	208	96	114	54·8	105	5	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
89	...	...	...	...	9	2	...	60·6	8	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	16	9	7	43·7	6	7	...
3·3	9	91	33	475	178	135	316	70·6	277	50	2
3·7	35	43	1,741	1,062	3,859	3,511	5,048	58·9	3,803	1,300	241
3·03	1	...	1	2	33	6	27	81·8	25	2	...
3·9	37	83	1,843	1,141	9,194	3,781	5,833	59·5	4,393	1,344	245
...	...	...	1	...	23	...	21	91	21	2	1
9·5	6	...	...	...	8	6	1	14·3	1	4	...
2·5	...	3	9	12	17	9	8	47·06	1	7	4
19·1	44	19	80	156	636	468	220	39·3	166	173	32
22·73	1	...	3	35	66	46	33	53·8	17	14	...
8·3	9	9	176	124	541	254	287	53·04	236	155	13
13·3	1	...	31	50	217	138	79	36·4	53	46	3
25·	...	1	3	8	24	13	12	50·0	11	9	...
4·7	...	...	1	14	86	24	72	75·0	66	12	2
2·4	1	...	8	13	387	67	320	76·6	310	5	11
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	100·	1	...	...
7·8	5	1	243	206	1,526	525	810	67·3	655	135	426
46·6	...	...	...	3	20	13	7	35·1	6	5	...
...	1	...	3	8	45	26	19	42·2	16	3	2
5·3	3	4	185	96	615	210	405	65·8	323	91	359
15·08	3	4	73	76	441	250	191	43·3	133	45	8
13·	...	...	18	4	95	70	25	26·3	24	13	2
16·7	...	...	1	3	18	11	4	22·6	3	5	...
4·5	... 1	... 2	174	... 90	1,039	448	591	56·8	461	... 94	14
9·3	3	3	8	8	103	45	58	56·3	53	6	3
9·6	84	46	946	910	5,616	2,462	3,034	55·	2,470	839	1,058
25·5	76	11	29	305	675	541	534	28·1	311	136	41
...	...	...	...	...	17	9	8	47·05	8	...	1
...	...	...	1	...	6	...	6	100·	6	...	...
13·7	...	...	3	4	43	15	20	31·04	20	9	...
21·3	4	...	6	3	40	26	13	32·5	12	3	1
14·7	...	2	...	1	40	26	14	35·	14	...	2
20·9	3	1	16	1	125	54	71	56·8	69	8	2
19·7	3	7	93	76	468	324	144	30·3	140	72	9
9·09	1	3	66	18	390	209	181	46·5	338	37	23
2·3	2	...	9	6	65	8	57	87·3	53	4	...
12·3	62	38	370	101	3,374	1,199	2,175	64·3	2,273	278	30
7·1	1	...	3	1	41	5	36	87·8	36	... 18	1
11·1	...	...	63	15	267	119	148	55·5	151		13
...	...	...	1	3	25	6	19	76·	19	9	...
...	33	...	8	59	69	30	39	56·5	27	8	13
16·4	175	47	580	536	6,880	2,806	4,073	61·8	3,804	976	184
6·9	4	3	585	58	717	319	405	56·4	331	47	611
...	...	...	4	1	74	21	53	71·6	51	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...
6·4	4	3	589	59	798	341	458	57·3	382	47	612

D.—

6.—*Return of Cognizable*

PART IV.—Return of persons concerned in cases reported

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Persons in Police custody, or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year, as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	Persons arrested by the Police. Upon the report or other information.	Persons arrested by the Police. Under Magistrate's orders after investigation, and been refused by the Police or the Police had reported the charge to be false.	Persons not arrested because absconded (in cases occurring during the year).	Persons released by the Station Officer under section 169, and not required to appear by Magistrate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*					
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	1	434	5	4	36
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... ... of cattle	1	1,934	26	22	137
		Theft ... ... ordinary	16	15,997	182	403	1,558
		Ditto ... ... ditto (attempts)	...	46	...	...	4
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	...	496	6	55	81
45a	409	Ditto ditto by public servant, or by banker, &c.	...	36	...	...	1
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	3	3,126	18	51	198
46a	419, 420	Cheating	...	211	...	9	8
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	4	2,758	54	56	141
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	36	...	...	4
		Total ...	25	24,684	291	599	2,048
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above*					
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	25	...	...	3
50	Cases under Chapter VIII (B.), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	...	3,374	...	94	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified opposite.	Offences against Gambling Act	...	961	...	2	28
52		——— Excise Laws	...	202	1	1	26
53		——— Opium Laws	...	143	1	...	4
54		——— Railway Laws	...	385	2	3	10
55		——— Salt and Custom Laws	...	249	...	...	1
56		——— Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878)	1	566	1	3	6
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and offences under any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	1	31,696	4	5	16
58	Offences under other special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	.....	2	1,151	3	14	20
		Total ...	4	39,692	12	123	114
		GRAND TOTAL ...	112	87,514	519	1,843	4,399

POLICE—*continued.*

Crime for the year 1900—concluded.

at a Police-station or in cases taken up by the Police—*concluded.*

Percentage of column 8 to column 5.	Persons released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Persons on bail or still in Police custody at close of year.	Persons appearing under order of the Magistrate.	Persons whose cases were under trial before the Courts at beginning of year.	Total number of persons tried.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 15 and 16.	Number of persons convicted who had been arrested by the Police on report or information (column 5).	Number under trial at close of the year.	REMARKS. Cases of death, escape, transfer, or bursary during trial and charges abandoned, withdrawn, compounded, struck off, &c.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
8·2	...	...	46	29	463	155	308	66·5	276	15	1
7·9	6	4	199	55	1,972	568	1,404	71·1	1,305	86	16
9·9	54	30	1,613	812	15,321	4,541	10,980	70·7	10,099	984	83
8·6	...	...	3	5	47	6	41	87·2	35	...	...
10·3	3	1	58	39	491	196	293	59·6	257	37	8
2·7	...	...	8	6	42	15	27	64·2	19	5	2
3·4	3	5	236	131	3,254	793	2,461	75·6	2,283	131	8
3·7	1	...	13	6	199	72	127	63·8	120	22	...
5·1	10	8	453	169	2,188	679	1,509	68·9	1,331	86	936
11·1	...	...	1	3	35	13	22	62·8	21	1	...
8·2	81	48	2,630	1,174	24,212	7,040	17,172	70·9	15,737	1,361	1,054
12	...	...	...	2	24	13	11	45·8	9	...	...
...	1	4	2,055	440	5,399	1,373	4,026	74·5	2,356	412	5
3·1	...	...	29	10	889	133	756	85·03	735	19	4
2·8	2	...	12	8	888	110	778	87·6	770	7	...
2·7	...	1	2	9	145	28	117	80·6	113	4	1
2·6	1	...	15	7	377	55	322	85·4	314	19	2
0·4	1	...	4	4	254	9	245	96·4	239	1	...
0·6	1	1	19	16	863	85	778	90·1	759	25	7
0·05	13	...	117	267	31,789	1,345	30,444	96·7	29,880	204	63
1·7	...	3	47	10	1,118	174	944	84·4	898	13	59
0·2	10	9	2,300	773	41,746	3,325	38,431	92·03	35,873	704	189
5·02	406	206	8,590	4,593	88,141	19,451	68,690	77·9	62,674	4,870	3,312

D.—

6a.—Return of 'Cognizable Crime for the

PART I.—Return of cases instituted by complaint to

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Number remaining for disposal from previous years.	Number of complaints and cases instituted over-leaves by a Magistrate.	Number of complaints dismissed after examination of complainant (section 203, Criminal Procedure Code).	Number of cases referred for investigation to the Police. (A) Under section 156 (3), Criminal Procedure Code.	Number of cases referred for investigation to the Police. (B) Under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code.	Number otherwise investigated before issue of process.	Number dismissed after investigation under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9
1	115	Abetment of cognizable offences not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit cognizable offences, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*							
2	121 to 126, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Ditto to coin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3a	255 to 263A	Ditto to stamps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3b	467 and 471	Ditto to Government Promissory Notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3c	489A to 489D	Ditto to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	212, 216 and 216A	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	224, 225, 225B and 226	Other offences against public justice	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	...	64	19	14	...	...	11
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	66	19	14		1	11
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*							
8									
9		(by thugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	302, 303, 396	Murder ... ... ,, dacoits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11		,, robbers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12		,, poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	307	Other murders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	308, 308	Attempts at murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	304	Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	320, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	1	8	...	...	...	3	...
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	...	53	...	...	...	23	...
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	...	86	13	...	24	28	35
25	340 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purpose of extortion.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 355, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongful confine.	...	20	...	...	6	8	6
29	304A. 38	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	9	...	...	...	2	2
		Total ...	1	171	13	...	28	64	43
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property or against Property only.*							
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt { by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ by other means	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ in dwelling-house ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	392, 393	Robbery ... ... { on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Other robberies	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	425, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	231, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	4	...	...	1	3	...

POLICE—*continued.*

year 1900 (Calcutta and its Suburbs).

a Magistrate or by a Magistrate *suo motu* in the year 1900.

Number remaining for trial.	Number declared by a Court after trial never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	NUMBER OF COGNIZABLE OFFENCES COMMITTED THAT WERE TRIED.						Percentages of convictions to total of columns 13 and 14.	Number of cognizable offences that were under investigation at close of the year.	REMARKS.
			NOT REFERRED TO THE POLICE FOR INVESTIGATION.		REFERRED TO THE POLICE FOR INVESTIGATION.						
					Ending in discharge or acquittal.		Ending in conviction.				
					(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)			
			Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	Under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.	Under section 206, Criminal Procedure Code.	Under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code.			
10	11	12	13	14	15		16		17	18	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—

6a.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the

PART I.—Return of cases instituted by complaint to

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Number remaining for disposal from previous year.	Number of complaints and cases instituted *suo motu* by a Magistrate.	Number of complaints dismissed after examining the complainant (section 203, Criminal Procedure Code).	Number of cases referred for investigation to the Police. (A) Under section 156 (3), Criminal Procedure Code.	(B) Under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code.	Number otherwise investigated before issue of process.	Number dismissed after investigation under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*							
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	1	329	195	...	37	44	28
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	...	9	...	...	...	5	...
42	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	335	195	...	37	49	28
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*							
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	379 to 382	Theft ... of cattle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Theft ... ordinary	...	318	23	4	103	60	98
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	5	489	23	3	63	169	74
45a	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by banker, &c.	1	8	...	...	...	4	...
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	...	2	...	...	1	1	1
46a	419, 420	Cheating	...	226	24	...	36	69	25
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	2	427	113	...	35	108	22
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	8	1,470	183	7	228	411	220
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*							
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Cases under Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified opposite.	Offences against Gaming Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52		Excise Laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53		Opium Laws	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
54		Railway Laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55		Salt and Customs Laws ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56		Arms Act, (XI of 1878) ...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1881, and offences under any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	...	316	...	...	...	97	...
58	Offences under other special or local laws declared to be cognizable.	Police Act IV of 1866	...	215	...	...	...	120	...
		Shipping Act I of 1859	...	41	...	...	...	39	...
		Port Act X of 1889	...	18	...	...	...	6	...
		Cruelty to Animals Act I of 1869	...	18	...	...	...	...	...
		Epidemic Disease Act	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
		Prisoners Act	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
		Army Act	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
		Suburban Police Act II of 1866	...	26	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	646	...	...	...	268	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	10	3,692	413	7	308	796	302

POLICE—*continued.*

year 1900 (Calcutta and its Suburbs)—continued.

a Magistrate or by a Magistrate *suo motu* in the year 1900—*concluded.*

Number remaining for trial.	Number declared by a Court after trial never to have occurred, or to be mistake of fact.	Number in which the Court held that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	NUMBER OF COGNIZABLE OFFENCES COMMITTED THAT WERE TRIED.						Percentage of convictions to total of columns 15 and 16.	Number of cognizable offences that were under investigation or trial at close of the year.	REMARKS.
			NOT REFERRED TO THE POLICE FOR INVESTIGATION.		REFERRED TO THE POLICE FOR INVESTIGATION.						
					Ending in discharge or acquittal.		Ending in conviction.				
					(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)			
			Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	Under section 156(3), Criminal Procedure Code.	Under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code.	Under section 156(3), Criminal Procedure Code.	Under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code.			
10	11	12	13	14	15		16		17	18	19
55	...	...	34	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	60 cases abandoned, &c., and 3 cases compounded.
6	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
61	...	...	38	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
79	2	...	41	5	...	5	...	2	40·9	...	148 cases abandoned, &c.
264	...	...	176	17	...	4	1	2	42·86	12	185 ditto.
8	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ditto.
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 ditto.
101	3	...	78	6	...	2	...	...	...	3	197 ditto.
172	...	1	88	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
618	4	1	353	73	...	9	1	4	35·71	15	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	...	...	30	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
397	...	...	...	233	...	...	...	...	...	...	44 cases abandoned, &c.
198	...	8	103	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 ditto.
41	...	2	8	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ditto.
17	...	2	12	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 ditto.
17	...	...	2	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ditto.
3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	In 1 case warrant issued.
2	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	In 1 ditto. do.
26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
618	...	7	171	397	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,574	4	9	601	490	...	14	1	5	30·0	15	

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

D.—Police—*continued.*

6a.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1900 (Calcutta and its Suburbs)—continued.

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases instituted by complaint to a Magistrate or by a Magistrate *suo motu*.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Number of persons against whom Process issued.		Number of persons—			Number of persons appearing before Court (other persons pleading by)	Number concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year.	Total before Courts.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those bound over to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of persons convicted on total of columns 11 and 12.	Number under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.
			Warrant.	Summons.	Against whom warrant could not be executed.	Process for appearance of some accused persons not complied with, and whose absence was not accounted for.	Proceedings against whom dismissed, and whose attendance was not desired.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*													
2	121 to 130, 198	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	231 to 254	Do. do. coin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3a	255 to 263A	Do. do. stamps ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3b	467 and 471	Do. do. Government Promissory Notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3c	489A to 489D	Do. do. Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	212, 216 and 216A	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	224, 225, 225B and 226	Other offences against public justice ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	143 to 145, 157, 158 and 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	18	56	13	...	...	12	...	12	12	...	...	...	48 absent.
7	140, 170 and 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	22	56	16	...	...	12	...	12	12	...	...	...	
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*													
8	302, 303, 304 ...	Murder ... { by thugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9		" dacoits ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10		" robbers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11		" poison ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12		Other murders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	307	Attempts at murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	304, 306	Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	376	Rape by a person other than the husband.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18	308, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19	320, 321, 325	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20	326, 326, 325	Grievous hurt	2	15	1	...	...	6	1	7	3	1	25·0	...	Cases against 12 persons abandoned, and case against 1 person compounded.
21	325	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22	327, 330, 328 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	20	70	11	...	...	48	...	48	23	4	14·81	...	Cases against 26 persons abandoned, and cases against 2 persons compounded.
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	16	38	7	...	...	33	...	33	23	7	30·9	...	
25	340 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or a woman, or attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	3	10	2	...	...	14	...	14	9	2	15·15	...	Cases against 9 persons abandoned.
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	
		Total ...	41	135	21	...	...	107	1	108	62	14	17·9	...	
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property or against Property only.*													
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with { by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		hurt. { by other means ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		{ in dwelling-house ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
33	396, 398	Robbery ... { on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		{ other robberies ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	
34	379, 381, 382, 380 to 453, 455 to 460.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	
36	454, 458, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
38	412 to 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	1	4	...	...	5	...	5	4	1	20·0	...		

D.—POLICE—*continued.*

6a.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1900 (Calcutta and its Suburbs)—continued.

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases instituted by complaint to a Magistrate or by a Magistrate *suo motu—concluded.*

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	NUMBER OF PERSONS AGAINST WHOM PROCESS ISSUED.		NUMBER OF PERSONS—			Number of persons appearing before Court (either personally or by pleader).	Number concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year.	Total before Courts.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total dismissed in col. 11.	Number under trial at close of the year.	REMARKS.
			Warrant.	Summons.	Against whom warrant issued but could not be executed.	Evading service of summons, and proceedings thereupon, and whose attendance was not eventually dispensed with.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*													
40	341 to 346	Wrongful restraint and confinement	6	26	4	...	32	1	33	46	15	24·5	...		Cases against 35 persons abandoned and compounded.
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	...	23	...	...	17	...	17	19	7	41·1	...		Cases against 6 abandoned.
42	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Total ...	6	110	4	...	99	1	100	65	22	33·8	...		
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*													
43	455, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
44	379 to 382	Theft ... ... { of cattle ... ... / ordinary	... 63	... 88	... 35	... 3	... 91	... ...	... 91	... 29	... 15	... 16·9	... 4		Cases against 42 abandoned.
45	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	190	214	96	4	290	7	297	210	23	9·4	9		Cases against 61 abandoned, &c.
45a 46	402 ... 411, 414 ...	Dishonestly or fraudulently removing property to prevent distribution among creditors ... ...

D.—

6a.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the

PART III.—Return of cases reported at a police-

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	Description of crime.	Cases (originally reported to a police-station or under Police supervision by this Police) pending investigation from last year.	REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.					Cases taken up by Station Officer otherwise than upon report.	Total of cases investigated by the Police (*i.e.*, of columns 4, 5, 6 and 10).
				INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICE.			Not investigated.	Total.	Percentage of cases investigated at once on report (column 5) to total.	
				Upon the report.	Under order of Magistrate's power, after permission has been refused by the Police.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	115	Abetment of cognizable offences not committed, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of constable officers by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit cognizable offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, Safety, and Justice.*								
2	121 to 126, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Ditto to coin	...	19	...	...	19	100	...	19
3a	255 to 263A	Ditto to stamps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3b	467 and 471	Ditto to Government promissory notes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3c	489A to 489D ...	Ditto to currency notes and bank notes ...	...	1	...	...	1	100	...	1
4	212 to 216 and 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	224, 225, 225B and 226	Other offences against public justice	...	9	...	...	9	100	5	14
6	145 to 153, 157, 158, 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly	...	2	...	...	2	100	...	2
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	1	7	...	...	7	100	...	8
		Total ..	1	38	...	...	38	100	5	44
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*								
8		by thugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		,, dacoits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ... ... ,, robbers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11		,, poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12		Other murders	1	(a) 10	...	...	10	100	...	11
13	307	Attempts at murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	2	...	...	2	100	...	2
15	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	...	4	...	...	4	100	...	4
16	377	Unnatural offences	...	4	...	...	4	100	...	4
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempts at, and abetment of, suicide	...	22	...	...	22	100	...	22
19	325, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	...	92	...	1	93	98·9	...	92
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	...	1	...	...	1	100	...	1
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	4	...	...	4	100	...	4
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	...	163	...	...	163	100	...	163
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	...	11	...	...	11	100	...	11
25	340 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	85	...	...	85	100	3	88
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ...	...	9	...	...	9	100	...	9
		Total ...	1	407	...	1	408	99·7	3	411
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property or against Property only.*								
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	...	2	...	...	2	100	...	2
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt ... ... { by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ by other means	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ in dwelling-house	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	392, 398	Robbery ... ... { on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ other robberies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	378, 381, 382, 436 to 438, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	...	12	...	...	12	100	...	12
35	425, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal ...	...	1	...	...	1	100	...	1
36	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	...	242	...	3	245	98·7	...	242
37	449 to 45	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	...	33	...	...	33	100	...	33
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	211, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	290	...	3	293	98·9	...	290

POLICE—*continued.*

year 1900 (Calcutta and its Suburbs)—continued.

station, or taken up by the Police, in the year 1900.

Serial number.	NOT SENT TO MAGISTRATE (ACCUSED, IF ANY, RELEASED UNDER SECTION 169, CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE).		IN WHICH MAGISTRATE SENT FOR THE ACCUSED AND TRIED THE CASE.			Cases, other than those in columns 13 to 16, in which the offender was not detected or apprehended.	Cases still under investigation by the Police at the end of the year.	Cases sent before the Magistrate.	Cases pending in Court at beginning of year.	Total of cases before the Courts.	Number ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to total cases disposed of.	Number declared by Court after trial never to have occurred, or to be false, or mistake of fact.	Number in which the Court held after trial that a true case could not be made out.	Number still under trial at close of the year.	REMARKS.
	In which the Magistrate ordered case to be struck off, whether cognizable or non-cognizable.	In which no such order was passed, but the case was not tried by Magistrate.	Convicted.	Not convicted.	Pending at close of the year.												
	13	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	14	...	14	2	11	84·6	...	...	1	
2a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	2	9	81·8	...	...	...	
7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	1	6	85·7	...	...	...	1 struck off.
	3	4	...	...	...	...	1	36	...	36	6	26	82·3	...	1	1	
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	5	...	5	1	1	50·0	...	...	...	(a) 1 accused committed suicide, 2 acquitted as lunatics.
13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	3	100	...	...	...	
15	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	5	100	...	...	...	In 1 case accused absconded.
17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	20	2	18	90·0	...	...	...	
19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20	5	9	...	...	...	3	...	75	...	75	16	44	73·3	1	19	1	1 accused died. In 5 cases warrants issued, and 3 cases compounded.
21	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	4	100	...	...	...	
23	10	15	...	...	...	7	...	130	...	130	23	94	80·3	...	33	5	1 accused a lunatic, 5 cases compounded, and 2 cases undetected.
24	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	1	5	83·3	...	...	...	
25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
28	9	13	...	...	...	1	1	68	3	71	10	59	85·5	1	3	1	1 case transferred.
29	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	9	3	4	54·2	...	...	...	In 1 case warrant issued, and 1 case withdrawn.
	20	41	...	...	...	18	1	320	5	325	56	234	80·7	2	55	7	
30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1 case transferred to Howrah.
31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13	...	11	100	...	...	...	1 withdrawn.
35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	100	...	...	...	
36	9	19	...	...	...	51	...	163	2	165	15	146	92·2	3	1	6	In 1 case warrant issued, 1 accused a lunatic, and 3 cases transferred to other districts.
37	6	4	...	...	...	1	...	23	1	23	4	15	80·0	1	3	...	2 accused lunatics and in 1 case warrant issued.
38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	15	23	...	...	...	52	...	200	3	203	17	179	90·9	3	5	6	

D.—

6a.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the

PART III.—Return of cases reported at a police-

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	Description of crime.	Cases (including cases reported at a police-station or to the Police) struck off during the year as false or groundless after Police investigation from Table No.	REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.						Cases taken up by Station Officer otherwise than upon report.	Total of cases investigated by the Police (i.e., of columns 4, 8, and 10).
				INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICE.				Percentage of cases investigated at the Police-station to total.			
				Upon the report.	Under Magistrate's order after investigation by the Police refused by the Police.	Not investigated.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10	11
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*									
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	...	26	...	...	26	100		...	26
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	...	23	...	...	23	100		3	31
42	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
		Total ...	...	54	...	...	54	100		3	57
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*									
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	...	10	...	...	10	100		...	10
44	379 to 382	Theft ... ... {of cattle	...	50	...	...	50	100		...	50 (a)
		{ordinary	1	2,538	...	61	2,599	97·7		...	2,539
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	...	204	...	3	207	98·5		...	204
45a	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant, or by banker,	...	3	...	...	3	100		...	3
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	...	101	...	...	101	100		...	101
46a	419, 420	Cheating	...	74	...	1	75	98·6		...	74
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	...	70	...	1	71	98·6		...	70
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	1	...	...	1	100		...	1
		Total ...	1	3,061	...	66	3,117	97·9		...	3,059
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*									
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	1	...	...	1	...		...	1
50	Cases under Chapter VIII. (B). C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	...	178	...	...	178	100		27	205
51		Offences against Gaming Acts	...	180	...	...	180	100		38	218
52		Ditto Excise Laws	...	128	...	...	128	100		...	128
53	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified opposite.	Ditto Opium Laws	...	60	...	...	60	100		3	73
54		Ditto Railway Laws	...	76	...	...	76	100		...	76
55		Ditto Salt and Customs Laws	...	4	...	...	4	100		...	4
56		Ditto Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878)	...	3	...	...	3	100		2	5
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and offences under any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	6	5,916	...	...	5,916	100		1,385	7,307
58	Offences under other special or local laws declared to be cognizable.	Post-office Act	...	1	...	...	1	100		...	1
		Arms Act	...	14	...	...	14	100		...	14
		European Vagrancy Act	...	85	...	...	85	100		...	85
		Police Act	...	10,637	...	...	10,637	100		...	10,637
		Shipping Act	...	102	...	...	102	100		...	102
		Port Act	...	1,119	...	...	1,119	100		...	1,119
		Cruelty to Animals Act	3	10,670	...	1	10,670	100		3	10,673
		Telegraph Act	...	2	...	...	2	100		...	2
		Prisons Act	...	3	...	...	3	100		...	3
		Petroleum Act	...	1	...	...	1	100		...	1
		Loitering	...	13	...	...	13	100		10	23
		Offences by Police Officers	...	5	...	...	5	100		...	5
		Possessing suspicious property	...	619	...	...	619	100		...	619
		Police Act, section 95	...	1,329	...	...	1,329	100		...	1,329
		Keeping gaming house	...	4	...	...	4	100		...	4
		Epidemic Diseases Act	...	5	...	...	5	100		...	5
		Contagious Diseases Animals Act VIII of 1896	...	4	...	...	4	100		...	4
		Explosives Act IV of 1884	...	1	...	...	1	100		...	1
		Fisheries Act II of 1897	...	6	...	...	6	100		...	6
		Calcutta Tramways Act I of 1880	...	3	...	...	3	100		...	3
		Total ...	9	30,377	...	...	30,377	100		1,383	31,749
		GRAND TOTAL ...	18	34,217	...	70	34,287	99·7		1,574	35,825

POLICE—*continued.*

year 1900 (Calcutta and its Suburbs)—continued.

station, or taken up by the Police, in the year 1900—*concluded.*

Serial number.	NOT SENT TO MAGISTRATE (ACCUSED, IF ANY, RELEASED UNDER SECTION 169, CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE).		IN WHICH MAGISTRATE SENT FOR THE ACCUSED AND TRIED THE CASE.			Cases other than those in columns 12 to 16 in which the offender was not detected or apprehended.	Cases still under investigation by the Police at the end of the year.	Cases sent before the Magistrate.	Cases pending in Court at beginning of year.	Total of cases before the Courts.	Number ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to total of columns 21 and 22.	Number declared by Court after trial never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court, held after trial that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	Number still under trial at close of the year.	REMARKS.
	In which the Magistrate ordered case to be filed, or false, mistaken or non-cognizable.	In which no such order was passed, but the case was not tried by Magistrate.	Convicted.	Not convicted.	Pending at close of the year.												
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
40	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13	4	9	69·2	...	...	...	1 case abandoned.
41	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	25	5	19	79·1	...	...	...	1 case compounded.
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	8	11	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	38	9	27	75·0	...	...	...	
43	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	1	9	...	8	100	...	...	...	In 1 case accused a lunatic.
44	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	35	1	36	7	29	80·5	...	1	...	
	213	454	...	...	...	353	1	1,569	3	(b) 1,914	148	1,542	90·9	23	15	6	(a) 10 cases transferred to other districts, 1 abandoned, and in 8 cases accused lunatics. (b) In 4 cases, accused were lunatics, in 3 cases accused died, 1 case transferred, and in 7 cases warrants were issued.
45	10	26	...	...	...	33	...	325	3	138	15	108	87·6	...	5	2	Warrants issued in 2 cases.
45a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	... (c)	3	...	2	100	...	...	...	In 1 case accused a lunatic.
46	2	4	...	...	...	1	...	94	3	97	17	77	81·9	3	2	...	In 2 cases warrants issued, and 1 case transferred. (c) 2 received by transfer from serials 36 and 44.
46a	2	10	...	...	...	12	...	42	...	42	11	34	75·4	1	1	2	2 cases transferred.
47	7	17	...	...	...	...	...	66	1	67	6	36	87·8	...	2	...	In 2 cases accused were lunatics, and 3 cases compounded.
48	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	256	516	...	...	...	390	1	1,562	14	1,882	263	1,634	88·9	24	27	10	
49	... 7	62	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	100	...	...	...	
50			...	...	...	...	...	146	3	149	33	113	76·5	...	...	1	
51	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	210	213	15	194	92·7	...	...	1	2 cases abandoned.
52	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	121	1	122	4	121	96·8	...	...	1	1 withdrawn.
53	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	71	4	67	94·3	...	...	...	
54	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	...	74	1	67	98·5	...	...	...	6 cases abandoned.
55	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	1	4	80·0	...	...	...	
56	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	1	3	75·0	...	...	...	
57	29	123	...	...	...	8	...	7,038	...	7,038	267	6,422	96·0	...	1	2	347 cases abandoned, &c.
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14	5	6	54·5	...	...	...	3 cases transferred.
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	...	99	4	90	95·7	...	...	...	1 case abandoned.
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,687	...	10,687	182	9,249	98·0	...	...	...	906 cases ditto.
	... 57	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	45	6	43	95·3	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,119	...	1,119	8	1,051	99·2	...	...	...	60 abandoned.
	... 1	...	...	...	...	...	2	10,670	...	10,670	147	9,476	98·4	...	...	...	1,048 ditto.
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	100	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	100	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	100	...	...	...	
58	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	17	5	11	68·7	...	...	1	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	100	...	...	...	
	374	143	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 cases transferred.
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,229	...	1,229	...	1,229	100	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	4	100	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	100	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	100	...	...	...	1 case abandoned.
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	100	...	...	...	
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	5	100	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	100	...	...	...	
	477	397	...	...	...	...	13	30,919	6	30,925	683	28,161	97·6	...	1	5	
	783	992	...	...	...	469	16	33,381	32	33,469	973	30,284	96·8	32	57	29	

D.—

6a.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the

Part IV.—Return of persons concerned in cases reported at

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Persons in Police custody, or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year, as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police.	Persons arrested by the Police.		Persons not arrested because absconded (in cases occurring during the year).
				Upon the report or other information.	Under Magistrate's orders after investigation by Police or the Police had reported the charge to be false.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	115	Abetment of cognizable offence not committed, &c. ...	...	...	...	...
	116	Abetting commission of cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit cognizable offence, &c. ...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*				
2	121 to 124, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	23	...	...
3	231 to 254	Ditto to coin	...	...	...	...
3a	253 to 263A	Ditto to stamps	...	...	...	...
3b	467 and 471	Ditto to Government promissory notes ...	...	1	...	...
3c	489A to 489D	Ditto to currency notes and bank notes ...	...	2	...	...
4	212, 216 and 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...
5	224, 225, 225B and 226	Other offences against public justice	...	15	...	1
6	143 to 145, 157, 158, 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly	...	11	...	...
7	146, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	2	7	...	...
		Total ...	2	59	...	1
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*				
8		by thugs	...	...	...	...
9		,, dacoits	...	...	...	...
10	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ... ... ,, robbers	...	...	...	...
11		,, poison	...	...	...	...
12		Other murders	...	6	...	...
13	307	Attempts at murder	...	...	...	...
14	304, 306	Culpable homicide	...	1	...	...
15	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	...	1	...	...
16	377	Unnatural offences	...	4	...	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	...	...	...	...
18	303, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	...	21	...	...
19	339, 341, 342	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 326A	Grievous hurt	...	111	...	3
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	...	...	...	...
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	...	5	...	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	...	126	...	2
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	...	17	...	1
25	340 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	...	...	...	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution	...	...	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	...	124	...	...
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ...	...	7	...	1
		Total ...	...	493	...	6
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property or against Property only.*				
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	...	10	...	...
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt { by poisonous or stupefying drugs...	...	...	...	...
		{ by other means	...	...	...	...
33	392, 393	Robbery ... ... { in dwelling-house on the highway between sunset and sunrise	...	...	...	...
		{ other robberies	...	...	...	...
34	270, 281, 285, 430 to 433	Serious mischief and cognate offences	...	13	...	...
35	435 to 440	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal ...	...	1	...	...
36	425, 429	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	...	319(c)	...	...
37	446 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	...	85	...	...
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ...	...	...	...	...
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	277	...	...
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*				
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	...	21	...	...
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	...	32	...	...
42	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	53	...	...

POLICE—*continued.*

year 1900 (*Calcutta and its Suburbs*)—continued.

a police-station, or in cases taken up by the Police.

Persons released by the Station Officer under section 169, and not required to appear by Magistrate.	Percentage of column 8 to column 5.	Persons released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Persons on bail or still in Police custody at close of Year.	Persons suspending under order of the Magistrate.	Persons whose cases were under trial before the Courts at beginning of year.	Total number of persons tried.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of Columns 14 and 15.	Number of persons convicted who had been arrested by the Police on report or information (column 9).	Number under trial at close of the year.	REMARKS.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	5	...	...	...	18	3	14	82·3	14	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	33·3	1	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	14	5	9	64·3	9	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13	3	10	83·3	10	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	8	1	7	87·5	7	...	
...	...	7	...	...	...	54	13	40	72·5	40	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	1	50·0	1	...	2 lunatics.
...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	2	100	1	...	
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	100	4	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	20	2	18	90·0	18	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	6·0	9	...	...	...	126	31	95	75·3	94	2	1 died, and cases against 16 persons compounded, and 2 persons convicted under sec. 323, I. P. C.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	1·0	20	...	2	...	178	43	125	74·0	119	7	1 accused a lunatic, and cases against 8 persons compounded, and 2 persons convicted under sec. 325, I. P. C.
...	...	7	...	...	...	10	3	7	70·0	7	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	17	1	2	4	113	25	83	76·8	83	3	1 person transferred.
...	...	1	...	...	1	7	3	4	57·1	4	...	
3	0·6	56	1	3	6	447	107	320	75·6	286	13	
...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	...	...	...	...	5 persons transferred.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	11	100	11	...	2 person absconded.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	100	1	...	
...	...	23	...	...	4	198	23	163	87·1	163	7	(a) 4 persons transferred, and 1 accused a lunatic.
1	2·6	10	...	...	1	25	7	16	69·5	16	...	2 lunatics.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	0·3	33	...	...	5	246	35	191	84·5	191	7	
...	...	10	...	...	...	21	10	8	44·4	8	...	Cases against 3 persons withdrawn.
...	...	6	...	...	...	26	5	20	80·0	20	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Case against 1 person compounded.
...	...	16	...	...	...	47	15	28	65·1	28	...	

D.—

6a.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the

Part IV.—Return of persons concerned in cases reported at

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Persons in Police custody, or on bail under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year, as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police.	Persons arrested by the Police.		Persons not arrested because absconded (in cases occurring during the year).
				Upon the report or other information.	Under Magistrate's orders after investigation, but before commencement of trial, in cases reported to the Police.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*				
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	...	0	...	...
44	379 to 382	Theft ... ... { of cattle	...	59	...	...
		{ ordinary	1	(5)2,158	...	8
45	408 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	...	209	...	5
45a	409	Ditto ditto by public servant, or by banker, &c.	...	3	...	...
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	...	155	...	1
46a	419 to 420	Cheating	...	(6)74	...	2
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	...	121	...	1
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	2,774	...	17
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*				
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	1	...	...
50	Cases under Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	...	276	...	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified opposite.	Offences against Gaming Acts	...	630	...	7
52		Ditto Excise Laws	...	143	...	...
53		Ditto Opium Laws	...	87	...	...
54		Ditto Railway Laws	...	89	...	...
55		Ditto Salt and Customs Laws	...	8	...	...
56		Ditto Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878)	...	7	...	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 284, 285, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and offences under any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	8	3,484	...	...
58	Offences under other special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	Post-office Act	...	1	...	...
		Railway Act	...	1	...	...
		European Vagrancy Act	...	96	...	...
		Police Act	...	13,308	...	...
		Shipping Act	...	161	...	...
		Port Act	...	1,788	...	...
		Cruelty to Animals Act	3	12,173	...	...
		Telegraph Act	...	2	...	...
		Prisons Act	...	3	...	...
		Petroleum Act	...	2	...	...
		Loitering	...	26	...	...
		Offences by Police officers	...	2	...	...
		Possessing suspicious property	...	519	...	...
		Police Act, section 86	...	1,235	...	...
		Keeping gaming house	...	53	...	...
		Epidemic Diseases Act	...	2	...	...
		Contagious Diseases Animals Act I of 1869	...	2	...	...
		Explosives Act IV of 1884	...	2	...	...
		Fisheries Act II of 1897	1	2	...	...
		Calcutta Tramways Act I of 1880	...	3	...	...
		Total ...	11	40,254	...	7
		GRAND TOTAL ...	14	48,920	...	31

POLICE—*continued.*

year 1900 (Calcutta and its Suburbs)—concluded.

a police-station, or in cases taken up by the Police—*concluded.*

Persons released by the Station Officer under section 169, and not required to appear by Magistrate.	Percentage of column 8 to column 5.	Persons released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Persons on bail or still in Police custody at close of year.	Persons appearing under order of the Magistrate.	Persons whose cases were under trial before the Court at beginning of year.	Total number of persons tried.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 14 and 15.	Number of persons convicted who had been arrested by the Police on report or information (column 7).	Number under trial at close of the year.	REMARKS.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
...	...	1	...	...	1	9	...	8	100	7	...	
1	1·9	8	...	...	1	44	11	33	74·0	33	...	
23	1·0	410	...	2	5	(c) 1,718	233	1,467	86·3	1,464	7	(5) 14 persons transferred, 1 committed suicide, 1 absconded. (c) 7 lunatics, 2 died, 1 transferred, and 4 convicted under section 363, I. P. C.
1	0·4	30	...	4	14	187	23	120	81·9	140	3	Warrant issued against 1 person, 2 absconded, and 2 convicted under section 401, I. P. C.
...	...	...	...	...	...	(a) 3	...	2	100	2	...	1 lunatic. (a) 2 received by transfer from article 36 and 44.
...	...	10	...	...	5	150	33	109	73·6	109	4	2 transferred.
1	1·3	24	...	...	...	59	26	30	61·2	30	3	(d) 3 transferred.
...	...	...	...	...	3	90	18	69	76·9	57	...	3 lunatics, and cases against 9 persons compromised.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
26	0·9	505	...	6	29	2,220	350	1,855	84·1	1,837	17	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	100	1	...	
...	...	79	...	...	6	263	31	132	74·7	167	1	
...	...	3	2	...	...	625	42	563	93·0	503	4	17 absconded.
1	1·9	1	1	...	1	141	7	134	95·0	133	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	86	9	77	89·5	77	...	
...	...	2	...	...	...	78	1	72	98·6	72	...	Cases against 5 persons abandoned.
...	...	...	...	...	1	9	1	8	88·8	7	...	
...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	3	75·0	2	...	
...	...	197	3	...	...	9,394	387	8,680	95·7	8,640	2	*Cases against* 355 persons abandoned, &c.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	17	6	6	50·0	6	...	3 persons transferred.
...	...	...	...	...	...	96	4	92	95·8	92	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13,305	235	15,052	98·1	12,933	...	Cases against 99 persons abandoned.
...	...	43	...	...	...	209	6	193	94·3	193	...	Ditto 6 ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,798	25	1,778	99·1	1,778	...	Ditto 550 ditto.
...	...	1	3	...	...	15,111	236	15,325	98·8	15,325	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	100	3	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	100	3	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	100	2	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18	6	12	70·5	12	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	100	2	...	
617	99·6	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2 transferred.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,358	...	1,335	100	1,335	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	53	2	51	100	51	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	100	2	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	4	66·6	4	...	Cases against 2 persons abandoned.
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	100	3	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	6	100	6	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	100	3	...	
51	1·2	344	13	...	9	39,396	989	37,483	97·3	37,451	8	
325	1·2	961	14	14	49	42,450	1,509	39,881	96·3	39,818	8	

D.—Police—*continued.*

7.—Return of Non-cognizable Crime for the year 1900.

PART I.—Return of Non-cognizable cases.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Pending at beginning of year.			Instituted by complainant during the year.	Taken up by the Magistrate of his own motion or upon information from the police.	Referred to police for investigation.	Total for disposal (i.e., total of columns 4 to 8).	Number dismissed without trial.	Number tried.		Number pending at close of the year.			Number declared by Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes in fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases of escape, death or lunacy and cases in which proceedings withdrawn, struck off.	Remarks.
			With the police.	Under investigation by order of Magistrate.	Under trial.						Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	With the police.	Under investigation.	Under trial.				
				Otherwise under investigation.										Otherwise under investigation.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, &c., &c.*																	
4	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	157	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	175 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 229.	Offences against public justice ...	1	93	276	2,931	3,544	81	6,944	245	1,640	4,154	14	111	249	166	5	396	
7	161 to 169, 217 to 220.	Offences by public servants ...	...	3	16	149	84	11	262	47	66	84	...	1	24	5	...	...	
8	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	...	43	269	575	921	18	1,626	30	755	611	...	50	172	43	...	50	
9	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents, and being Government promissory notes and falsifying accounts.	...	4	2	134	24	1	163	36	69	33	...	16	29	5	...	4	
10	294 to 297 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	...	2	1	65	97	13	178	5	43	100	...	2	7	1	...	9	
11	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade marks.	...	1	...	7	16	6	24	3	4	17	...	...	...	4	...	...	
12	143, 153A to 156, 159.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	...	3	19	161	236	11	370	6	63	269	...	6	18	6	...	14	
		Total ...	1	147	454	3,962	5,012	141	9,606	431	2,047	5,394	14	284	499	230	5	447	
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*																	
13	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	...	...	1	16	5	2	24	5	8	5	...	...	2	...	...	1	
13	319	Buying or disposal of slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13A	376	Rape by the husband ...	...	...	...	3	1	1	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
		Total ...	...	...	1	19	6	3	28	9	9	5	...	...	2	...	...	3	
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against the Property.*																	
14	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	8	37	37	909	19	90	1,010	566	240	99	9	47	33	41	1	16	
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*																	
14	346	Wrongful confinement	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	323, 325, 338	Criminal force	9	643	513	41,052	133	294	42,647	12,213	3,715	4,118	9	719	790	364	6	14,862	
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	...	2	60	1	...	63	9	4	35	...	9	1	...	...	24	
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	4	300	451	17,944	126	134	18,934	6,911	1,908	2,274	8	429	510	105	6	6,894	
		Total ...	13	952	1,006	59,058	265	418	61,574	26,639	5,632	6,426	16	1,156	1,301	492	14	21,999	
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*																	
18	417 to 420 ...	Cheating	1	48	61	1,806	18	32	1,653	951	402	135	4	23	44	26	3	44	
19	403, 404 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	1	17	28	525	31	28	669	217	176	101	1	26	13	15	...	16	
20	426 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple)	3	234	261	9,180	38	108	9,721	4,279	1,163	1,945	9	276	304	227	4	2,615	
		Total ...	10	299	350	11,217	87	163	11,963	5,507	1,741	2,231	16	325	361	281	6	2,764	

D.—Police—*continued.*

7.—*Return of Non-cognizable Crime for the year 1900*—continued.

PART I.—Return of Non-cognizable cases—*concluded.*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Pending at beginning of year.			Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by the Magistrate of his own motion or upon information from the police.	Referred to police for investigation.	Total for disposal (i.e., total of columns 4 to 9).	Number dismissed without trial.	Number tried.		Number of cases pending at close of the year.			Number declared by Court never to have occurred or to be matters of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held offence was not established.	Remarks.
			With the police.	Under investigation by order of Magistrate: Otherwise under investigation.	Under trial.						Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	Under investigation: With the police.	Under investigation: Otherwise under investigation.	Under trial.			Cases of escape, death or leaving limits, and cases where dispute compounded, struck off.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*																
21	298	Offences against religion	...	...	3	932	...	3	941	91	13	36	...	7	4	3	...	88
22	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	3	3	76	3	1	86	22	16	9	...	...	1	...	...	34
23	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	6	228	169	4,638	33	48	5,004	2,906	558	216	...	239	103	88	5	253
24	500 to 5 3 ...	Defamation	1	24	21	1,624	...	11	1,670	666	191	62	3	14	18	12	...	246
25	504, 505 to 510	Intimidation and insult	9	58	51	3,454	93	19	3,643	1,705	218	420	3	61	45	15	...	1,621
26	371 to 376, 378, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisance ...	...	54	36	856	965	3	1,554	231	133	1,349	...	32	30	23	...	60
27	2914	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	33	...	...	33	...	1	32	...	...	...	...	...	1
28	Offences under Chap. VIII (A), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	...	5	23	835	645	58	1,107	117	72	893	1	3	14	...	...	96
29	Offences under Chap. X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	4	23	45	546	238	130	886	146	250	354	9	14	30	61	...	52
30	Cases under Chap. XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	...	96	163	766	903	800	1,868	96	190	853	...	33	305	...	...	971
31	Cases under Chap. XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	1	7	25	1,339	...	18	1,372	464	331	295	13	15	24	1	...	231
	Section 107, C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace ...	11	33	199	1,083	1,951	1,251	3,227	339	916	1,534	11	26	523	2	...	130
	Section 250, C. P. C.	False and vexatious accusations ...	...	...	...	...	254	...	254	...	1	253	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Section 480, C. P. C.	Contempt of Court	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Section 514, C. P. C.	Forfeiture of bail-bonds	...	...	...	139	203	...	341	1	18	319	...	...	2	...	...	2
	Section 560, C. P. C.	Compensation for frivolous complaints, &c.	...	1	...	...	25	...	26	...	10	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Section 144, C. P. C.	.....	...	...	1	15	...	18	16	13	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Section 147, C. P. C.	.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Section 562, C. P. C.	.....	...	...	1	18	3	...	22	14	3	...	...	1	4	...	...	...
		Offences under other special or local laws.	7	386	637	27,319	3,164	50	31,563	4,726	3,016	15,857	9	699	705	139	4	6,050
		Total ...	39	843	1,376	43,905	7,517	2,435	57,075	11,550	5,906	31,460	47	1,121	1,927	375	10	10,247
		GRAND TOTAL ...	71	2,378	3,514	117,998	13,396	3,253	135,760	44,992	16,168	34,651	109	2,853	3,853	1,419	90	35,026

D.—Police—*continued.*

7.—Return of Non-cognizable Crime for the year 1900—continued.

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in Non-cognizable cases.

Serial number.	Law Codes which punishable.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year (viz., under trial or against whom process issued).	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because absconded or evading, or because the whereabouts of those against whom process were outstanding at end of year.	Appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 2 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Cases of death, escape or absconding during trial and charges abandoned by complainants, withdrawn, &c., &c.
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	115 ... ... Abetment of offence not committed, &c. 117 ... ... Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. 118, 119 ... Concealing design to commit offence.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, &c., &c.*												
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice.	241	4,165	4,286	265	8,485	70	2,405	5,485	64·3	236	290
5	161 to 169, 217 to 220.	Offences by public servants	13	144	83	8	231	1	90	114	50·4	24	2
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	134	693	999	114	1,629	20	827	645	46·3	124	8
7	463 to 477 ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	25	140	44	14	198	3	104	51	27·7	36	7
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	...	59	103	5	161	...	40	103	62·9	3	3
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	...	12	18	...	30	...	9	19	63·3	...	2
10	140, 144 to 146, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	18	218	605	15	926	2	281	631	68·1	37	25
		Total ...	431	5,431	6,431	461	11,648	96	3,714	7,047	69·5	454	337
	Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*												
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage	1	16	5	4	18	1	10	3	18·2	2	2
12	376	Buying or disposing of slaves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12A	... ...	Rape by the husband	...	6	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	5
		Total ...	1	22	5	4	24	1	11	3	11·7	2	7
	Class III.—*Serious offences against the property.*												
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	45	405	29	23	540	11	320	157	30·4	38	14
		Total ...	45	405	29	23	540	11	320	157	30·4	38	14
	Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person*												
14	342	Wrongful confinement ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 325, 338 ...	Criminal force ...	735	36,625	165	5,574	22,302	1,787	4,389	5,142	15·7	849	10,196
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	7	84	1	23	71	10	5	42	49·4	...	15
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	428	16,451	158	4,015	12,940	941	2,825	3,028	18·1	439	5,023
		Total ...	1,170	47,060	324	12,612	33,356	2,678	8,928	8,304	17·3	976	16,748
	Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*												
18	417 to 420 ...	Cheating	51	720	18	85	786	36	451	161	31·8	35	53
19	403, 404 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	33	240	43	27	303	14	217	124	32·3	16	11
20	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	278	6,726	39	1,644	5,331	247	1,437	1,383	29·	241	2,067
		Total ...	354	7,786	100	1,756	6,403	297	2,096	1,668	29·7	292	7,131

D.—Police—*continued.*

7.—*Return of Non-cognizable Crime for the year 1900*—concluded.

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in Non-cognizable cases—*concluded.*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year 1900, added to, or arising from cases subsequently instituted.	Persons against whom Process issued.		Persons not arrested because absconded or evading arrest, or complaint withdrawn, or those against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Cases of death, escape, or insanity during trial and charges abandoned, compensation, withdrawn, &c., &c.
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.											
21	298	Offences against religion	7	188	...	14	179	10	18	32	97·9	4	96
22	460 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	3	65	7	12	63	1	6	14	19·4	2	40
23	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage.	146	2,450	3	450	2,121	171	737	208	11·01	138	767
24	500 to 502 ...	Intimidation	19	593	2	96	518	24	147	88	14·4	12	249
25	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult ...	40	2,976	76	675	1,975	140	394	379	23·9	38	824
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	61	980	1,189	54	2,126	15	191	1,726	84·7	90	96
27	291A	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	37	...	1	36	...	1	35	94·5	...	...
28	Offences under Chap. VIII(A), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	79	962	1,528	33	2,524	37	370	2,158	88·2	80	4
29	Offences under Chap. X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	122	1,749	727	178	2,419	71	605	1,602	66·9	49	88
30	Cases under Chap. XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	176	1,477	98	101	1,753	18	494	930	53·4	240	502
31	Cases under Chap. XXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	17	1,038	2	169	888	75	327	333	31·05	15	143
	Section 107, C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace.	563	6,398	6,198	564	11,803	122	4,344	6,404	55·2	574	363
	Section 250, C. P. C.	False and vexatious accusations.	...	...	151	...	151	...	1	150	99·3	...	...
	Section 480, C. P. C.	Contempt of Court ...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	6	100·	...	...
	Section 514, C. P. C.	Forfeiture of bail-bonds ...	...	...	146	...	146	...	15	130	89·04	...	1
	Section 500, C. P. C.	Compensation for frivolous complaint, &c.	...	...	47	...	47	...	20	27	57·4	...	...
	Section, 144, C. P. C.	.....	...	14	...	...	14	...	...	14	100·	...	...
	Section 147, C. P. C.	.....	...	5	...	...	5	...	2	3	60·	...	...
	Section 562, C. P. C.	.....	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...
		Offences under the special or local laws.	502	27,242	3,062	5,415	26,488	443	8,829	17,466	54·9	544	4,256
		Total ...	1,784	44,524	14,240	7,458	53,332	1,131	17,284	31,787	64·08	1,745	7,165
		Grand Total ...	3,725	105,203	40,260	22,244	167,583	4,214	24,592	48,580	68·6	3,509	26,492

D.—

7a.—Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for

PART I.—Return of

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Pending at beginning of year. Under investigation by order of Magistrate. With the police.	Otherwise under investigation.	Under trial.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by the Magistrate of his own motion or upon information from the police.	Referred to police for investigation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*						
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	178 to 180, 201 to 204, 213 to 218, 223, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice	...	...	...	12	84	...
5	161 to 168, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants	...	...	...	2	...	...
6	193 to 196, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	...	...	8	24	4	11
7	465 to 477A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents, not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	...	...	1	9	1	1
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures.	...	...	...	1	...	...
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks ...	...	...	1	19	...	...
10	140, 143A to 145, 146 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	5	79	89	12
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*						
11	313 to 316	Causing miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...
12a	376	Rape by the husband	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against the Property.*						
13	384 to 389	Extortion	...	...	...	16	2	2
		Total ...	...	...	...	16	2	2
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*						
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force	...	...	10	5,338	...	1
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	...	...	12	1,156	1	...
		Total ...	...	...	22	5,494	1	1
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*						
18	417, 418	Cheating	...	...	2	62	...	...
19	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property	...	...	...	143	1	26
20	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	...	...	...	142	4	...
		Total ...	...	...	2	346	5	26
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*						
21	298	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	...	...	...	2	...	...
23	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	...	...	1	220	...	2
24	500 to 502	Defamation	...	...	3	37	...	...
25	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance ...	...	...	2	1,143	...	4
26	271, 1ooby, 275, 284, 285, 286, 290.	Public and local nuisances	...	...	...	4	1	...
27	294A	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	3	...	...
28	Cases under Chapter VIII(A), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	...	...	...	3	4	...
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	...	...	...	11	1	...
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property ...	...	...	...	9	...	1
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children ...	...	...	...	335	...	...

POLICE—*continued.*

the year 1900 (Calcutta and its Suburbs).

non-cognizable cases.

Total for disposal (i.e., total of columns 4 to 8).	Number dismissed without trial.	Number tried.		Number of cases pending at close of the year.			Number declared by Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Remarks.
		Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	Under investigation. With the police.	Under investigation. Otherwise under investigation.	Under trial.			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
46	2	9	30	...	...	1	...	...	Warrants issued in 4 cases.
2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
43	14	16	4	...	...	2	...	...	Ditto 7 do.
11	1	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto 1 case.
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
20	6	11	1	...	...	1	...	...	Ditto 1 do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
123	23	44	39	...	...	4	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19	3	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	Warrants issued in 6 cases.
19	3	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,348	548	300	403	...	...	15	...	...	In 24 cases warrants issued, and 1,6 cases abandoned, &c.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,169	308	138	171	...	...	9	...	...	543 cases abandoned, &c.
3,517	856	438	574	...	...	24	...	...	
64	3	26	10	...	...	2	2	...	23 cases abandoned.
143	60	55	4	...	...	...	...	...	24 ditto.
146	43	31	15	...	...	1	1	...	46 ditto, &c.
353	106	114	29	...	...	3	3	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1 case abandoned, and 36 cases compounded.
287	97	76	7	...	...	1	...	...	70 ditto, and 6 ditto.
60	14	21	4	...	...	1	...	...	14 ditto, and 99 ditto.
1,156	463	133	105	...	...	10	...	...	393 ditto.
5	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	
8	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	
6	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	
12	1	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	
9	6		1	...	...	...	...	...	
336	67	111	79	...	...	...	...	...	74 cases abandoned.

D.—

7a.—Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for

PART I.—Return of

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	Description of Crime.	PENDING AT BEGINNING OF YEAR. Under investigation by order of Magistrate. With the police.	Otherwise under investigation.	Under trial.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by the Magistrate of his own motion or upon information from the police.	Referred to police for investigation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		CLASS VI—*concluded.*						
		Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.						
		[Detail.]						
32	.....	Post Office Act	...	...	...	...	2	...
33	.....	Forfeiture of bonds	...	...	...	6	151	...
34	.....	Tramways Act	...	...	...	1	2	...
35	.....	Contagious Disease Animals Act ...	...	...	4	4	15	...
36	.....	Calcutta Municipal Act	...	...	31	26,629	55	...
37	.....	Hackney Carriage Act	...	...	...	519	216	...
38	.....	Indian Stamp Act	...	...	5	291	6	...
39	.....	Petroleum Act	...	...	...	2	1	...
40	.....	Jute Warehouse and Fire-Brigade Act	...	...	...	48	10	...
41	.....	Unlawful detention of Females	...	...	...	60	...	...
42	.....	Printing Press Act	...	...	...	17	...	...
43	.....	Breach of Contract Act	...	...	1	353	...	...
44	.....	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act ...	...	...	2	53	25	...
45	.....	Indian Company's Act	...	...	...	1	...	...
46	.....	Arms Act	...	...	...	8	16	...
47	.....	Telegraph Act	...	...	...	1	...	...
48	.....	Vaccination Act	...	...	...	216	8	...
49	.....	Police Act	...	...	...	2	...	...
50	.....	Christian Marriage Act	...	...	...	1	...	...
51	.....	Emigration Act I of 1889	...	...	...	2	...	...
52	.....	Bengal Municipal Act IV of 1884 ...	...	...	9	320	...	...
53	.....	Indian Railways Act IX of 1890 ...	...	...	...	...	149	...
54	.....	attle Trespass Act	...	...	...	3	...	...
55	.....	Birth Registration Act	...	...	...	2	...	...
56	.....	Forest Act	...	...	...	1	...	...
57	.....	Merchandise Act	...	...	...	1	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	58	39,499	663	7
		GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	87	34,344	709	47

POLICE—*continued.*

the year 1900 (Calcutta and its Suburbs)—continued.

non-cognizable cases—*concluded.*

Total for disposal (i.e., total of columns 4 to 8).	Number dismissed without trial.	Number tried.		Number of cases pending at close of the year.			Number declared by Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Remarks.
		Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	Under investigation.		Under trial.			
				With the police.	Otherwise under investigation.				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
167	...	5	161	...	...	...	...	...	1 case abandoned.
3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	
19	...	2	17	...	...	...	...	...	
26,718	327	1,049	9,691	...	...	232	...	...	15,420 cases abandoned, &c.
735	22	68	506	...	...	...	...	...	139 ditto.
802	5	4	233	...	...	...	...	...	11 ditto.
3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	
59	5	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	1 case ditto.
60	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	2	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	
354	35	46	186	...	...	1	...	...	86 cases ditto.
80	...	10	59	...	...	...	...	...	11 ditto.
1	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	
22	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1 case ditto.
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
232	26	41	137	...	...	...	...	...	28 cases withdrawn.
2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
329	15	24	194	...	...	...	...	...	96 ditto.
149	...	11	138	...	...	...	...	...	
3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
31,129	1,167	1,613	11,681	...	...	245	...	...	
35,141	2,155	2,213	12,326	...	...	276	...	...	

D.—Police—*continued.*

7a.—Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1900 (Calcutta and its Suburbs)—continued.

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in non-cognizable cases.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year (exclusive of those against whom process had issued).	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because absconded, or evading or not complying with summons or warrant, or because proceedings were suspended when process were outstanding to end of the year.	Appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own information or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*											
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	127	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 218 to 815, 220A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ...	...	9	40	4	49	...	19	38	77·5	1	
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	
6	193 to 208, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	3	11	4	1	33	...	19	4	29·6	2	Cases against 8 persons abandoned, &c.
7	465 to 477A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents, not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	1	13	2	1	19	1	12	3	20·9	...	Cases against 3 persons abandoned, &c.
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	1	27	...	3	13	...	11	1	3·7	1	
10	149, 153A to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	...	20	50	2	70	...	...	40	57·1	3	
		Total ...	5	60	56	6	117	1	53	45	45·2	6	
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*											
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12a	376	Rape by the husband	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against the Property.*											
13	384 to 389	Extortion	...	9	3	5	19	...	12	5	41·6	...	
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*											
14	345	Wrongful confinement	16	2,264	...	77	1,725	125	464	332	29·6	17	Cases against 312 persons abandoned, &c.
15	323, 336, 338	Criminal force	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	294	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	14	1,554	1	135	803	68	292	188	11·1	9	Cases against 90 persons abandoned, &c.
		Total ...	30	4,078	1	212	2,531	187	666	705	9·7	26	
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*											
18	417, 418	Cheating	3	35	...	11	59	...	29	20	28·5	2	Cases against 18 persons abandoned.
19	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property.	...	79	1	12	90	6	72	4	5·9	...	Cases against 8 persons abandoned.
20	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	1	118	6	4	134	12	40	19	18·8	1	Cases against 21 persons abandoned.
		Total ...	4	232	7	27	283	18	141	33	18·5	3	
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*											
21	298	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	100	...	Case against 1 person abandoned.
23	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage ...	1	277	...	79	226	59	107	8	2·8	1	Cases against 21 persons abandoned.
24	500 to 502	Defamation	13	93	...	8	74	6	39	4	7·2	1	Cases against 10 persons abandoned.
25	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	3	1,434	...	38	716	81	206	147	19·2	11	Cases against 245 persons abandoned.
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 285, 286.	Public and local nuisances ...	...	1	1	...	6	...	1	5	...	...	
27	294A.	Keeping a lottery office	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	4	100	...	
28	Cases under Chapter VIII(A), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	...	8	21	...	24	...	8	16	66·6	...	
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	...	41	1	...	43	8	...	33	78·5	...	
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property	...	23	...	...	6	...	4	2	9·0	...	
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children	...	223	...	14	229	26	111	73	13·8	...	Cases against 11 persons abandoned.

D.—Police—*continued.*

7a.—*Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1900 (Calcutta and its Suburbs)*—concluded.

Part II.—Return of persons concerned in non-cognizable cases—*concluded.*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the Year (viz., cases of which the trial was pending at the end of the previous year and cases in which the trial was postponed).	Persons against whom Process issued.		Persons not arrested because absconded, or because they did not appear in answer to summons during the year; also persons who, after arrest, were released on bail or recognizance at end of the year.	Appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Proportion of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own final order on examination of persons brought from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Class VI—*concluded.*											
		Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.											
32	.....	Post Office Act	...	... 6	2	... 1	3	...	... 5	2	100	...	
33	.....	Forfeiture of bonds	...		161		161	...	...	161	96·1	...	
34	.....	Tramways Act	...	...	2	...	3	...	1	2	100	...	
35	.....	Contagious Disease Animals Act ...	...	...	23	...	26	...	3	23	...	...	
36	.....	Calcutta Municipal Act	35	24,996	8,346	58	19,836	207	1,078	9,576	34·6	192	Cases against 7,543 persons withdrawn.
37	.....	Hackney Carriage Act	...	440	251	29	680	13	76	538	75·3	...	Cases against 18 persons withdrawn.
38	.....	Indian Stamp Act	30	295	6	...	314	...	4	301	100	...	
39	.....	Petroleum Act	...	3	3	...	4	...	...	4	100	...	
40	.....	Jute Warehouse and Fire Brigade Act.	...	40	12	1	86	1	...	85	90·1	...	
41	.....												
42	.....	Unlawful detention of females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
43	.....	Printing Press Act	...	17	...	...	75	... 2	1	16	69·3	...	Cases against 15 persons abandoned.
44	.....	Workman's Contract Act	1	234	85	73	235	5	46	188	80·3	1	Cases against 4 persons withdrawn.
45	.....	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.	3	39	26	2	89	...	12	67	100	...	Cases against 10 persons abandoned, &c.
46	.....	Indian Company's Act	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100	...	
47	.....	Arms Act	...	6	16	1	20	1	...	19	95·3	...	
48	.....	Telegraph Act	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	100	...	
49	.....	Vaccination Act	...	389	34	38	289	38	59	158	87·1	...	Cases against 46 persons withdrawn.
50	.....	Police Act	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	
51	.....	Christian Marriage Act	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	
52	.....	Emigration Act I of 1880	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	3	100	...	
53	.....	Bengal Municipal Act	9	320	...	...	329	15	26	194	60·8	...	Cases against 96 persons withdrawn.
54	.....	Railways Act IX of 1890	...	149	...	...	149	...	11	138	92·6	...	
55	.....	Cattle Trespass Act I of 1871 ...	...	3	...	...	3	...	1	2	66·6	...	
56	.....	Birth Registration Act	...	2	...	...	3	...	1	1	50·0	...	
57	.....	Forest Act IV of 1879	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100	...	
58	.....	Merchandise Act IV of 1889 ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	
		Total ...	95	28,651	9,073	337	23,508	843	1,799	12,163	39·1	246	
		Grand Total ...	134	33,954	9,630	350	30,470	705	2,626	12,844	38·6	279	

D.—POLICE—*continued.*

8.—Property stolen and recovered—(exclusive of Calcutta and Suburbs).

OFFENCE.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(A).—Cognizable.				Rs.	Rs.		
1. Theft ... a. In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	23,399	4,205	17·9	8,86,122	71,674	8·0	
b. In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	1,934	1,853	96·8	1,28,171	39,474	30·7	
c. Other thefts	28,857	11,014	38·1	5,20,252	1,33,382	23·6	
2. Robbery ... a. Dacoity	325	120	36·9	2,16,252	11,956	5·5	
b. Other robbery	221	52	23·5	22,028	6,440	29·2	
3. Criminal breach of trust	607	190	28·5	81,358	27,664	34·0	
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	299	412	45·8	23,653	9,231	39·0	
Total ...	56,332	17,856	31·6	18,77,836	2,99,721	16·0	
(B).—Non-cognizable.							
5. Extortion	152	10	6·5	3,749	653	17·4	
6. Criminal misappropriation	137	27	19·7	6,571	680	10·3	
Total ...	289	37	12·8	10,326	1,333	12·9	

8a.—Property stolen and recovered during the year 1900 (Calcutta and its Suburbs).

OFFENCE.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(A).—Cognizable.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
1. Theft ... (a) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	184	154	83·6	21,355 12 11	10,474 12 5	49·0	
(b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	91	88	96·7	17,764 5 10	(a)16,664 5 9	93·8	(a) Rs. 300 stolen in a previous year, were recovered during the year under report, but not included in column 6.
(c) Other thefts ...	1,873	1,508	80·5	1,16,658 13 9	61,877 0 6	53·0	
2. Robbery (a) Dacoity	1	1	100	20 2 6	20 2 6	100	
(b) Other robbery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Criminal breach of trust	148	107	72·3	58,360 10 1	29,067 8 6	49·7	
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant, or by a banker, merchant, or agent.	3	1	33·3	442 1 6	100 0 0	22·6	
(B).—Non-cognizable.							
5. Extortion	17	1	5·8	93 12 0	0 4 0	0·3	
6. Criminal misappropriation ...	115	3	2·6	16,303 4 0	903 4 0	5·0	

D.—Police—*continued.*

9.—*Return of Professional Crime for the year 1900 (exclusive of Calcutta and its Suburbs).*

Offence.	Cases— Committed during the previous two years, and in which no conviction nor acquittal or discharge had taken place up to beginning of the year.	Occurred during the year.	Number of cases in which conviction was obtained— Of those in column 2.	Of those in column 3.	Persons— Number concerned in cases in columns 2 and 3.	Convicted.	Under trial or arrest at close of the year.	Return of Police work for three years. Persons brought to trial after being arrested by the Police.			Persons convicted.			Value of property stolen.			Value of property recovered.		
								1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.
														Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Thuggee (a) By strangulation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) By poisoning	1	2	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	38	...	...	20	...	...	2,617	...	...	93
Other professional crime—																			
Dacoity	227	273	5	46	5,563	321	131	749	731	749	325	297	301	95,168	1,07,605	1,27,600	7,472	5,717	5,601
Robbery	20	26	3	23	195	46	4	28	24	73	16	14	41	4,779	3,652	3,662	146	193	200
Cattle theft, &c., &c. ...	17	294	3	71	338	102	4	71	130	135	46	102	105	6,139	4,251	5,296	1,071	1,296	2,235

9a.—*Return of Professional Crime for the year 1900 (Calcutta and its Suburbs).*

Offence.	Cases— Committed during the previous two years, and in which no conviction nor acquittal or discharge had taken place up to beginning of the year.	Occurred during the year.	Number of cases in which conviction was obtained— Of those in column 2.	Of those in column 3.	Persons— Number concerned in cases in columns 2 and 3.	Convicted.	Under trial or arrest at close of the year.	Return of Police work for three years. Persons brought to trial after being arrested by the Police.			Persons convicted.			Value of property stolen.			Value of property recovered.		
								1900.	1899.	1898.	1900	1899.	1898	1900.	1899.	1898.	1900.	1899.	1898.
														Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Thuggee (a) By strangulation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) By poisoning.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other professional crime—																			
Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cattle theft, &c., &c. ...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	1	1	2	1	36	46	14	30	44	14

PART III.

STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

I.—Account of Gross Revenue in the Province of Bengal for the year 1900-1901.

SOURCES OF INCOME.	Gross receipts.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.				Net receipts.
		Refunds and drawbacks.	Salaries, establishments, etc.	Allowances and assignments.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land revenue ...	4,08,23,276	60,786	45,78,994	...	46,39,780	3,61,83,496
II.—Opium—						
Cost of abkari opium	7,92,225	...	...	...	...	...
Government sales ...	6,16,38,731	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	25,102	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6,24,56,068	4,111	2,67,23,661	...	2,67,27,772	3,57,28,286
III.—Salt—						
Duty on imported salt	2,50,88,147	...	...	...	...	...
Rent of warehouses ...	90,727	...	...	...	...	...
Proceeds of sale of Government salt ...	5,198	...	...	...	...	...
Excise duty on salt ...	2,11,717	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	39,365	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,54,35,094	1,88,805	2,57,875	...	4,46,680	2,49,88,414
IV.—Stamps	1,84,34,831	1,60,397	7,45,110	...	9,05,507	1,75,29,324
V.—Excise on spirits and drugs	1,46,48,357	15,731	6,83,022	...	6,98,753	1,39,49,604
VI.—Provincial rates ...	47,33,192	9,535	61,580	...	71,115	46,62,077
VII.—Customs	1,31,07,737	3,22,481	9,46,777	...	12,69,258	1,68,38,479
VIII.—Assessed taxes ...	52,76,359	21,123	1,91,242	...	2,12,365	50,63,994
IX.—Forest	12,33,389	15,558	5,77,710	...	5,93,268	6,40,071
X.—Registration ...	15,31,580	4,755	...	...	4,755	15,26,825
XII.—Interest	17,82,453	364	...	...	364	17,82,089
XIII.—Post office	...	...	...	...	...	...
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	7,54,448	72,239	...	...	72,239	7,32,209
XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails ...	13,68,853	...	...	...	...	13,68,853
XVII.—Police	2,07,936	11,122	...	...	11,122	1,96,813
XVIII.—Marine	12,92,048	5,171	...	...	5,171	12,87,477
XIX.—Education	7,07,265	2,718	...	...	2,718	7,04,547
XX.—Medical	2,11,487	903	...	...	903	2,10,584
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	2,74,908	1,102	...	...	1,102	2,73,806
XXII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation ...	2,09,207	3,099	...	...	3,099	2,06,108
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing...	2,22,520	980	...	...	980	2,21,540
XXV.—Miscellaneous ...	8,48,467	12,699	...	...	12,699	8,35,768
XXIX.—Irrigation—Major Works	18,06,330	...	...	...	...	18,06,330
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works	7,47,237	...	...	...	...	7,47,237
XXXI.—Civil Works ...	4,82,886	...	...	...	...	4,82,886
Allowances and Assignments	...	...	...	13,72,951	13,72,951	—13,72,951
Total ...	7,49,22,089	6,59,977	32,05,441	13,72,951	52,38,369	6,96,83,676
Municipalities ...	28,22,788	...	...	...	...	28,22,788
Local Funds.						
Incorporated Local Funds ...	68,72,248	...	...	...	...	68,02,248
Excluded Local Funds ...	7,59,718	...	...	...	...	7,59,718
Total ...	75,61,966	...	...	...	...	75,61,966
GRAND TOTAL ...	21,40,21,221	9,13,679	3,47,65,971	13,72,951	3,70,52,601	17,69,68,620

A.—Finance—continued.

II.—Account of Expenditure from the Net Income of the Revenue of Bengal for the year 1900-1901.

Major Heads.	Amount. Past year, 1899-1900.	Amount. Present year, 1900-1901.	Explanatory Remarks.
1	2	3	4
Civil and Political.	Rs.	Rs.	
Details.			
Salaries and establishment.			
1899-1900. Rs. / 1900-1901. Rs.			
12. Registration .. 8,43,629 / 8,77,447	...	...	Expansion of the Department.
18. General Administration. 18,54,772 / 18,54,055	...	...	
22. Ecclesiastical 1,92,279 / 1,91,470	...	...	Change of officers, and the senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland drew an advance of furlough allowance.
24. Medical ... 13,75,040 / 13,12,226	...	...	Smaller outlay on Bubonic plague.
25. Political ... 16,868 / 19,607	...	...	Kurrum mission.
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments. 2,55,982 / 3,29,641	...	...	Chiefly census.
Total ... 45,27,470 / 45,84,456	45,27,470	45,84,456	
Civil and Political.			
Details.			
Contingencies.			
1899-1900. Rs. / 1900-1901. Rs.			
12. Registration ... 29,432 / 27,737	...	...	
18. General Administration. 1,67,608 / 1,59,385	...	...	
22. Ecclesiastical 4,092 / 4,450	...	...	
24. Medical ... 9,13,120 / 8,33,338	...	...	Smaller expenditure on plague.
25. Political ... 29,336 / 21,925	...	...	Death of the Burmese State prisoner, Mintha Nyaung Oke, and one of his daughters.
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments. 2,12,443 / 2,16,871	...	...	
Total ... 13,46,531 / 12,62,706	13,46,531	12,62,706	
13. Interest on ordinary debt ...	2,31,574	2,20,802	Smaller balance outstanding of Provincial loans and advances.
14. Interest on other obligations ...	55,406	62,568	Larger payments of interest on deposits in State Railway Provident Institutions.
15. Post Office	2,585	2,810	
19A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law	19,73,414	20,59,521	Chiefly the revision of the salaries of District and Sessions Judges.

A.—FINANCE—*concluded.*

II.—Account of Expenditure from the Net Income of the Revenue of Bengal for the year 1900-1901—concld.

MAJOR HEADS.	AMOUNT. Past year, 1899-1900.	AMOUNT. Present year, 1900-1901.	EXPLANATORY REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
Civil and Political—concld.	Rs.	Rs.	
19B. Law and Justice—Jails ...	24,53,759	23,31,192	Larger purchase of raw materials and high prices of food-grains.
20. Police	60,00,051	60,53,520	"Special Police" and "Steam-boiler Inspection establishment."
21. Marine	9,42,524	10,08,293	Larger payments to Free List Pilots in Calcutta.
22. Education	28,17,981	28,02,044	Savings under "Government Colleges and Schools."
23. Civil furlough, &c.	...	...	
29. Superannuation allowances ...	22,67,744	23,51,464	These charges increase yearly.
30. Stationery and printing ...	35,27,711	35,14,369	Smaller purchase of stationery for central stores.
32. Miscellaneous	2,51,641	2,36,083	
33. Famine relief	10,997	2,25,856	Famine in some tracts.
42. Irrigation—Major works—Interest on debt.	24,55,144	24,54,679	The charges are adjusted by the Public Works Department.
43. Irrigation—Minor works and Navigation.	11,76,204	13,01,975	
45. Civil works	40,58,164	39,31,008	
46. Irrigation—Major works—Working expenses.	13,07,707	11,88,577	
Total ...	4,25,11,607	4,22,41,863	
Municipalities	26,34,044	28,31,166	
Local Funds.			
Incorporated Local Funds	73,76,242	81,09,326	
Excluded Local Funds	6,50,995	7,19,533	
Total ...	85,27,237	88,29,359	
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,35,72,888	5,49,02,388	
Surplus	11,23,69,344	12,20,66,232	

B.—Public Works.

1.—*Statement showing the expenditure on Public Works during the year 1900-1901.*

Class of Works.	Total Expenditure, including Establishment.					Cost of establishment.
	Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works not yielding income.	Maintenance of works not yielding income.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
44.—Military Works	...	...	53,349	32,103	85,452	10,998
45.—Civil Works—						
Civil Buildings	...	...	8,11,344	1,48,539	9,59,883	87,906
Communications	...	...	10,615	19,049	29,664	2,707
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	8,21,959	1,67,588	9,89,547	90,313
35.—Protective Irrigation Works ...	...	...	10,895	...	10,895	—342
49.—Irrigation Works—						
Capital expenditure on irrigation works not charged to Revenue.	—1,204	...	...	...	—1,204	...
Total ...	—1,204	...	10,895	...	9,691	—342
Total Imperial ...	—1,204	...	8,86,203	1,99,691	10,84,690	1,00,969
Provincial.						
38.—Famine Relief	...	...	1,513	...	1,513	1,270
42.—Irrigation—						
Major Works—Working expenses.	...	11,88,577	...	...	11,88,577	7,05,605
43.—Minor Works and Navigation—						
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—						
Capital	2,06,396	...	...	...	2,06,396	38,333
Revenue	1,237	3,09,317	...	...	3,10,554	99,859
Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.	11,686	1,09,693	...	...	1,21,379	54,064
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.	...	...	3,506	39,571	43,077	11,745
Agricultural works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.	...	...	34,359	5,79,827	6,14,186	2,18,909
Total ...	2,21,319	16,07,587	38,365	6,18,898	24,86,169	11,28,315
46.—Civil Works—						
Civil Buildings	...	...	10,18,226	5,21,591	15,39,817	3,25,988
Communications	...	...	3,07,523	15,69,562	18,77,085	3,97,391
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	4,76,383	—14,460	4,61,923	97,792
Total ...	...	...	18,02,132	20,76,693	38,78,825	8,21,171
Total Provincial ...	2,21,319	16,07,587	18,42,010	26,95 591	63,65,607	19,50,756
Local.						
Excluded Local Funds—						
Civil Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...
Communications	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Incorporated Local Funds—						
Communications	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Local ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

B.—PUBLIC WORKS—*concld.*

2.—*General Abstract of Financial Results showing the estimated cost of construction of Major and Minor Irrigation Works, the Capital Outlay thereon, the Revenue derived therefrom, the Working Expenses and the Interest on the debt incurred in respect of those works for the year 1900-1901.*

NAME OF PROJECT.	COST OF CONSTRUCTION AS NOW ESTIMATED.			CAPITAL OUTLAY—						REVENUE RECEIPTS DURING 1900-1901.		
				During 1900-1901.			To end of 1900-1901.					
	Direct Charges.	Indirect Charges.	Total.	Direct Charges.	Indirect Charges.	Total.	Direct Charges.	Indirect Charges.	Total.	Water-rates, &c.	Collected with Land Revenue.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Major Irrigation Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Orissa Project ...	2,69,07,840	5,87,594	2,66,45,434	33,650	1,538	35,185	2,88,59,236	5,87,381	2,94,46,617	4,66,988	.....	4,66,988
Midnapore Canal	82,28,766	1,34,041	83,72,457	.....	.....	.....	82,28,766	1,34,041	83,72,457	2,34,313	.....	2,34,313
Tidal Canal ...	25,51,729	63,513	26,15,242	.....	.....	.....	25,51,729	63,513	26,15,242	47,349	.....	47,349
Sone Project ...	2,38,47,609	9,18,278	2,67,65,887	9,692	276	9,968	2,68,44,329	9,18,126	2,67,62,446	11,13,251	.....	11,13,251
Total ...	6,27,45,944	17,64,946	6,44,09,919	43,023	1,014	44,333	6,25,48,121	17,83,061	6,42,97,732	18,00,331	.....	18,00,331
Minor Works and Navigation.												
Tirhut Project	5,31,425	74,650	6,06,075	.....	.....	.....	5,31,425	74,650	6,06,075	.....	.....	.....
Damodar Canal	1,39,741	12,239	1,52,980	—1,200	.....	—1,200	1,39,741	10,239	1,52,980	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta and Eastern Canals ...	65,89,053	94,462	66,83,467	1,65,770	4,305	1,71,075	65,89,284	97,141	66,86,425	4,55,440	.....	4,55,440
Orissa Coast Canal	63,76,764	1,90,016	65,72,780	.....	.....	.....	63,76,764	1,90,016	65,72,780	61,074	.....	61,074
Saran Project ...	6,83,670	27,135	6,90,765	.....	.....	.....	6,79,377	27,183	7,06,560	600	.....	600
Nadia Rivers ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,60,310	.....	1,60,310
Gaighata and Bazi Khals ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,500	.....	4,500
Total ...	1,23,00,653	3,19,141	1,26,19,023	1,64,570	4,305	1,69,875	1,23,76,591	3,21,229	1,26,91,420	5,82,503	.....	5,82,503
Protective Irrigation Works.												
Dhaka Canal ...	2,86,471	7,674	2,93,145	0,635	—47	0,588	2,93,238	698	2,93,936	.....	.....	.....
Trebeni ,, ...	37,04,202	60,987	37,91,189	1,299	—1	1,298	1,31,723	2,234	1,34,957	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	39,50,273	94,661	40,84,334	10,936	—48	10,887	1,53,011	2,932	1,55,943	.....	.....	.....

NAME OF PROJECT.	WORKING EXPENSES.			NET RESULT EXCLUDING INTEREST (DIFFERENCE BETWEEN REVENUE AND WORKING EXPENSES).				Simple Interest during 1900-1901.	NET RESULT, INCLUDING INTEREST.			
						Rate per cent.—					Rate per cent.—	
	Direct Charges.	Indirect Charges.	Total.	Excess Revenue, Surplus.	Excess Expenditure, Deficit.	Of excess Revenue.	Of excess Expenditure.		Excess Revenue, Surplus.	Excess Expenditure, Deficit.	Of excess Revenue.	Of excess Expenditure.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
Major Irrigation Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.			
Orissa Project ...	4,18,499	34,335	4,52,834	.....	43,896	.....	·16	10,33,092	.....	10,77,408	.....	4·27
Midnapore Canal	1,93,254	10,038	1,73,292	60,971	.....	·73	.....	2,91,501	.....	2,76,589	.....	3·19
Tidal Canal ...	30,638	1,415	32,077	15,572	.....	·55	.....	1,02,069	.....	86,797	.....	1·33
Sone Project ...	5,16,502	53,464	6,69,766	4,80,175	.....	1·93	.....	10,32,569	.....	5,47,394	.....	2·05
Total ...	11,58,577	99,142	12,87,719	5,18,613	.....	·81	.....	25,00,231	.....	19,12,209	.....	3·03
Minor Works and Navigation.												
Tirhut Project	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Damodar Canal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	2,53,778	11,185	2,64,957	1,80,483	.....	2·41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orissa Coast Canal	55,641	2,668	57,720	.....	6,655	.....	·14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saran Project ...	1,241	59	1,301	.....	1,192	·16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nadia Rivers ...	1,21,253	7,564	1,28,816	.....	27,006	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gaighata and Bazi Khals ...	127	5	132	4,368	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	4,32,033	21,522	4,53,454	1,80,139	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Protective Irrigation Works.												
Dhaka Canal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	955	.....	—955	.....	3·32
Trebeni ,, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,579	.....	—4,579	.....	3·66
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,534	.....	—5,534	.....	3·52

C.—Railways, 1900.

Railway.	Miles opened during the year.	Miles opened on 31st December 1900.	Number of passengers carried during 1900.					Receipts for 1900.			
			First class.	Second class.	Third or Intermediate class.	Fourth class.	Total.	Coaching.	Goods.	Miscellaneous, including steamboat.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
East Indian	128·70	2,103·55	70,488	215,077	1,618,546	19,823,732	21,727,843	2,16,36,220	4,79,02,630	11,08,742	7,06,47,592
Eastern Bengal ...	44·77	989·38	44,993	119,068	981,368	11,343,953	12,489,382	58,86,207	1,03,27,279	12,80,381	1,74,93,867
Tirhut ... ... Bengal and North-Western.	120·94	1,223·83	17,157	28,718	79,683	7,939,399	8,064,956	31,32,066	40,06,615	9,08,326	80,47,007
Bengal-Nagpur ...	92·54	1,282·70	8,572	27,775	53,865	3,603,640	3,693,852	34,26,476	91,61,912	3,86,835	1,39,75,222
Bengal-Central ...	...	125·01	2,599	25,915	61,264	1,693,634	1,783,128	7,15,627	5,26,084	91,708	13,33,419
Darjeeling-Himalayan	...	51·00	4,699	10,811	...	49,072	64,582	2,97,452	5,01,664	10,612	8,09,168
Deoghur	...	4·79	1,050	...	...	230,963	232,013	30,922	3,837	141	34,900
Tarkessur-Magra ...	...	31·12	234	657	4,277	387,679	392,747	66,671	9,133	790	76,594
Howrah-Amta ...	...	28·69	419	...	28,008	744,013	772,440	2,40,610	15,118	690	3,56,418
Howrah-Sheakhalla ...	...	19·75	393	...	12,168	286,364	298,925	70,640	5,246	133	76,019
Ranaghat-Krishnagar	...	20·25	202	...	11,659	226,203	238,164	66,854	1,719	729	69,302

Railway.	Working expenses.	Net receipts.	Percentage of working expenses to gross receipts.	Number of passengers carried one mile (unit miles).	Number of tons of goods carried one mile.	Persons employed.				Capital outlay.
						Europeans.	East Indians	Natives.	Total.	
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.								Rs.
East Indian	2,45,68,854	4,60,78,738	34·78	1,305,186,946	2,104,293,969	1,399	872	68,440	70,711	48,06,19,396
Eastern Bengal ...	80,31,603	94,62,264	45·92	374,057,530	237,639,520	273	338	18,897	18,708	13,51,97,243
Tirhut ... ... Bengal and North-Western.	39,57,723	40,89,284	49·21	274,451,950	136,334,510	136	76	13,448	13,760	9,67,60,341
Bengal-Nagpur ...	52,02,173	77,13,050	40·50	268,027,476	383,736,300	240	468	14,902	15,610	17,41,74,604
Bengal-Central ...	7,82,720	5,50,699	58·70	40,836,849	15,936,169	12	14	1,482	1,508	1,26,96,415
Darjeeling-Himalayan	4,47,319	3,61,839	55·28	1,957,354	1,584,980	21	10	815	846	34,99,437
Deoghur	27,524	7,376	78·86	1,111,280	57,480	...	...	58	58	2,87,379
Tarkessur-Magra ...	55,634	20,960	72·53	...	...	1	...	202	203	9,61,811
Howrah-Amta ...	1,33,314	1,23,104	51·90	...	...	3	1	432	436	11,88,283
Howrah-Sheakhalla ...	49,195	26,824	64·71	...	...	1	...	203	204	6,69,446
Ranaghat-Krishnagar	40,860	19,442	71·95	...	...	1	1	156	158	7,51,899

D.—Marine I.

Statement showing the various Government Ships and Vessels employed under the Government of Bengal during the year 1900-1901.

Details of Vessels.	Tonnage of each vessel.	Horse-power.	Numbers of—		Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.	Remarks.
			Officers.	Men.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sea-going Vessels.					Rs.	Rs.	
Steamer "Guide" ...	317·33	400	5	47	60,208	Nil	Used as despatch vessel.
"Alice," P. V. ...	319·31	...	5	38	34,865	,,	Duty at the Sandheads.
"Fame," P. V. ...	320	...	3	38	31,488	,,	
"Sarsuti," P. V. ...	375	...	3	38	36,156	,,	
Inland Vessels.							
"Enchantress," S. L. ...	24	14·2	5	...	2,712	,,	Used by the Port Officer as required.
"Florence," S. L. ...	14	5	5	...	3,672	,,	Used by the Surveyors of the Port of Calcutta.
"Clytie," S. L. ...	18·2	20	5	...	2,108	,,	Used by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor up to June 1900.
"Isabel" S. L. ...	33·7	29	8	...	1,852	,,	Used by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor from July 1900, taking the place of the Clytie.
"Rhotas" and Bholio*	90 ...	... ...	10 16	... ...	4,557	,,	* Sold in June 1895, but crew retained by order of the Government of Bengal letter No. 651.—Marine, dated the 24th May 1895.

D.—Marine II.

Statement showing the number of Officers and Men employed otherwise than in Government Vessels under the Government of Bengal during the year 1900-1901.

Description of Establishment.	Numbers of—		Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Men.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
Superintending Establishment.			Rs.	Rs.	
Port Officer's establishment ...	1	26*	23,563	Nil	* Including wreck clerk and banking clerk.
Pilot Establishment.					
Government salaried	3(a)	...	36,000	,,	(a) One service and two Licensed Branch Pilots in command.
Ditto free	43(b)	....	5,06,384	,,	(b) Two retired and one's services dispensed with.
Ditto licensed ...	8(c)	...	76,199	,,	(c) One's services dispensed with.
Leadsmen Apprentices' pay and lead-money.	...	...	9,346	,,	
Any other Establishment.					
Marine Court	2	...	1,543	,,	Contingencies.
Examiners of Masters, Mates, and Engineers.	6				
Examiners for Inland Masters and Serangs.		...	1,664	,,	Employed as required.
Examiners for 1st-class Masters' certificate.	4				
Examiners for 2nd-class Masters and Serangs.	3				
Surgeon at the Sandheads ...	1	...	3,865	,,	
Leadsmen's quarters	...	8	1,020	,,	
Postmaster, Diamond Harbour ...	...	1	240	,,	For doing duties in connection with the Marine Department.
Clerk, Dockyard	...	1	60	,,	Ditto ditto ditto examination of Engineers and Engine-drivers.
Marine Surgeon's establishment ...	...	1	84	,,	
Engineer and Shipwright Surveyors' establishment.	...	4	16,23)	,,	Including portion of the pay of the banking clerk.

H.—Trade.

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of Treasures imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official year 1899-1900 and 1900-1901.

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1899-1900

ARTICLES.		UNITED KINGDOM.			
		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	795	21,475	164	30,099
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	28	1,317	2	62
Fruits and vegetables ...	Value	...	4,833	...	7,310
Grain and pulse	Cwt.	549	4,065	301	1,849
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter ...	Gals.	619,010	9,57,013	646,502	10,44,207
Spirits and liqueurs ...	,,	273,568	20,10,783	261,646	20,18,945
Wines	,,	66,562	7,80,137	66,812	7,63,539
Other sorts	,,	2,488	11,695	2,788	10,743
Provisions	Value	...	20,89,148	...	23,33,903
Salt	Tons	329,272	34,05,430	171,125	26,50,432
Spices	lbs.	...	...	1,038	172
Sugar	Cwt.	3,335	1,83,329	4,763	2,43,769
Tea	lbs.	5,043	4,102	639	443
Other articles	Value	...	39,631	...	34,638
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	50,81,197	...	59,82,853
B.—Metals—					
Brass	Cwt.	2,069	1,36,708	2,673	1,87,072
Copper—					
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	2,174	1,29,951	4,386	2,68,815
Wrought ...	,,	25,760	13,14,628	35,577	18,36,017
Other sorts ...	,,	...	..	...	...
Iron—					
Wrought ...	Cwt.	999,186	94,55,207	1,153,315	1,26,97,881
Other sorts ...	,,	134,534	4,35,477	110,016	3,82,044
Lead	,,	74,217	11,57,119	89,721	16,11,300
Steel	,,	406,492	29,62,000	449,660	39,00,379
Tin—					
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	678	63,916	936	97,800
Other sorts ...	,,	12	583	6	557
Zinc or spelter ...	,,	34,318	5,46,781	25,227	3,81,584
All other kinds, unenumerated ...	,,	4,364	2,97,496	4,302	3,92,159
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	Value	...	94,12,086	...	99,18,358
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling-Stock	,,	...	1,00,20,697	...	55,93,891
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemical Products and Preparations	Value	...	16,56,147	...	17,63,080
Drugs and Medicines ...	,,	...	14,02,971	...	17,87,688
Opium	Chests	...	3,167	...	2,190
	Cwt.	2		1	
Tobacco	lbs.	632,174	7,66,642	1,081,146	11,07,152
Dyeing and Tanning Materials ...	Cwt.	1,095	1,07,926	1,450	1,16,404
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	2,952	1,825	3,719	3,763
Other kinds	,,	1,106,832	6,61,799	1,564,279	9,85,242
	Cwt.	109		4	
Other kinds of oils	Gals.	229,813	3,93,554	490,812	6,01,274
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	3,886	92,628	2,540	75,229
Coke	,,	2,092	75,210	667	21,226
Patent Fuel	,,	...	...	...	...
Cotton	Cwt.	7,147	1,86,895	2,993	86,157
Gums and Resins	,,	16,701	79,171	29,120	1,35,016
Hides and Skins	,,	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
Ivory	lbs.	94	1,600	...	...
Jewellery—					
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset	Value	...	14,215	...	4,00,011
Seeds	Cwt.	862	26,594	473	36,559
Shells and Cowries	,,	...	*	...	...

TRADE.

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1900-1901.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.				BELGIUM.			
1899-1900.		1900-1901.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	1	500	...	...	...	...
90	3,360	40	1,245	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
181	2,133	263	3,115	...	...	...	...
133	317	611	1,649	1,963	4,216	3,453	9,314
6,560	13,934	8,811	13,900	1,155	15,745	3,258	22,003
307	2,121	487	4,301	1,867	29,656	2,121	37,429
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,063	...	2,601	...	6,571	...	33,663
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
175,146	18,96,218	218,546	25,53,932	20	235	1,472	20,075
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8,206	...	9,975	...	3,233	...	5,847
...	3,67,414	...	6,06,966	...	1,85,682	...	1,91,240
30	4,101	69	13,921	22	1,653	232	13,572
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,788	3,00,326	1,320	2,42,188	1,995	1,17,492	3,867	2,18,666
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,297	76,654	7,364	97,611	283,498	18,00,506	325,593	23,49,130
...	...	...	...	11	24	8	23
...	...	...	...	650	7,095	335	4,763
11,971	60,466	...	...	304,797	17,82,700	372,713	25,06,268
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4,898	1,17,001	4,788	1,01,716
6,850	5,63,021	9,346	9,40,469	596	50,305	336	34,324
...	4,023	...	8,332	...	56,641	...	59,978
...	...	...	...	...	43,258	...	28,955
...	33,851	...	23,332	...	56,766	...	1,14,505
...	1,438	...	3,741	...	27,416	...	52,010
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	116	97	869	8,908	30,191	13,883	41,794
8	753	26	2,434	3,171	3,14,810	3,333	2,79,286
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67,739	38,852	1,077	1,220	307	305	636	856
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	1,040	23	966	166	1,065	5,172	8,919
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	800	...	100	...	...	...	800
...	...	...	7	...	30	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

1.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1899-1900

Articles.		France.			
		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables ...	Value	...	125	...	...
Grain and pulse	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter ...	Gals.	8	24	...	...
Spirits and liqueurs ...	"	16,952	1,63,251	20,464	1,93,190
Wines	"	24,100	1,23,903	24,672	1,37,083
Other sorts	...	...	...	19	62
Provisions ...	Value	...	36,300	...	44,662
Salt	Tons	...	...	...	...
Spices	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar	Cwt.	5	859	15	1,786
Tea	lbs.	8,280	4,650	...	...
Other articles ...	Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	6,083	...	10,312
B.—Metals—					
Brass	Cwt.	...	...	1	75
Copper—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wrought	"	183	28,261	203	33,483
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...
Iron—					
Wrought	Cwt.	20	510	...	...
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...
Lead	"	632	10,760	821	14,706
Steel	"	49	6,997	54	7,331
Tin—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	"	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter	"	...	...	...	...
All other kinds, unenumerated	"	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	Value	...	2,003	...	2,603
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling-Stock	"	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemical Products and Preparations	Value	...	5,257	...	2,232
Drugs and Medicines ...	"	...	785	...	9,598
Opium	Chests	...	...	...	...
	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tobacco	lbs.	265	705	1,309	1,322
Dyeing and Tanning Materials ...	Cwt.	...	...	49	5,248
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	"	...	...	...	...
	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds of oils ...	Gals.	178	3,217	167	1,630
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	...	...	...	...
Coke	"	...	...	...	...
Patent Fuel	"	...	...	...	...
Cotton	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Gums and Resins	"	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins	"	...	...	...	...
	No.	...	...	...	...
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—					
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset	Value	...	...	...	4,47,695
Seeds	Cwt.	...	115	...	...
Shells and Cowries	"	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1900-1901—continued.

GERMANY.				HOLLAND.			
1899-1900.		1900-1901.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
10	320	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75,941	2,11,691	75,758	2,17,354	...	...	200	600
66,435	1,34,914	87,094	1,98,936	143	345	361	901
480	1,677	447	2,554	65	604	597	5,538
...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...
...	18,639	...	17,267	...	2,012	...	2,125
51,870	7,26,098	24,512	3,63,825	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20,998	1,66,651	289,133	33,24,012	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	672	...	...	...	...
...	4,43,365	...	7,64,821	...	...	...	350
70	3,563	119	10,025	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130	5,234	1,290	69,150	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,773	39,983	9,028	1,26,705	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	870	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,786	30,110	38,370	2,34,714	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,297	1,21,792	2,161	43,380	...	...	...	...
3,127	2,63,740	2,448	2,29,103	...	...	...	...
...	72,028	...	37,043	...	...	...	...
...	11,400	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	73,580	...	1,45,468	...	1,395	...	123
...	89,074	...	53,831	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,594	20,973	10,831	22,749	1,292	3,658	749	3,200
47	3,883	131	12,633	2,973	1,32,279	1,101	53,902
4,466	2,870	1	69	...	...	...	...
361,669	153,782	189,086	1,17,501	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
321	3,525	187	4,962	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,119	23,071	9,503	44,932	...	...	...	...
168	8,207	19	1,659	...	...	...	...
2,414	...	2312	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	495
...	56	...	45	...	...	6	327
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1899-1900

Articles.		Italy.			
		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables ...	Value	...	20	...	...
Grain and pulse ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter ...	Gals.	...	330	...	441
Spirits and liqueurs ...	,,	25	22	22	
Wines	,,	3,234	15,269	2,034	11,599
Other sorts ...	,,	23	205	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	1,17,076	...	1,33,273
Salt	Tons	...	...	...	...
Spices	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar	Cwt.	33	3,280	38	4,396
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other articles	Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	2,118	...	9,329
B.—Metals—					
Brass	Cwt.	...	...	30	1,934
Copper—					
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wrought	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Iron—					
Wrought ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Lead	,,	...	...	...	...
Steel	,,	...	...	...	...
Tin—					
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter ...	,,	...	...	...	...
All other kinds, unenumerated ...	,,	33	6,600	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	Value	...	3,826	...	579
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling-Stock	,,	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemical Products and Preparations	Value	...	81,611	...	95,500
Drugs and Medicines ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Opium	Chests	...	...	...	...
	Cwt.	...		...	
Tobacco	lbs.	24,900	18,675	75	245
Dyeing and Tanning Materials ...	Cwt.	652	75,918	501	55,601
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	,,	9,895	6,184	...	...
	Cwt.	...		...	
Other kinds of oils ...	Gals.	20	680	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	...	...	...	...
Coke	,,	...	...	...	...
Patent Fue	,,	...	...	...	...
Cotton	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Gums and Resins	,,	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins	,,	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—					
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset	Value	...	...	...	2,55,078
Seeds	Cwt.	...	15	...	105
Shells and Cowries	,,	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1900-1901—continued.

RUSSIA IN EUROPE.				EASTERN AFRICA—PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA (MOZAMBIQUE).			
1899-1900.		1900-1901.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	961	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	31	371
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	35	...	...	...	...	4	137
62	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	90	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33,564,867	1,25,88,108	31,054,241	1,16,90,544	...	...	...	...
50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	20	...	45	...	...	...	...
27		60		...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	20	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1899-1900

Articles.		Eastern Africa—British East Africa, including Mombasa, Zanzibar, Pemba.			
		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	2	51
Fruits and vegetables ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Grain and pulse	Cwt.	...	...	22	265
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter ...	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Spirits and liqueurs ...	,,	...	...	18	101
Wines	,,	...	...	1	24
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	...	...	2,105
Salt	Tons	...	...	...	5
Spices	lbs.	705,424	1,33,804	414,078	94,622
Sugar	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	...	...	100	60
Other articles	Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	...	...	...
B.—Metals—					
Brass	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Copper—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wrought	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Iron—					
Wrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Lead	,,	...	...	...	...
Steel	,,	...	...	...	...
Tin—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter ...	,,	...	...	...	...
All other kinds, unenumerated ...	,,	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	Value	...	...	...	...
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling-Stock	,,	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemical Products and Preparations	Value	...	...	...	...
Drugs and Medicines ...	,,	...	300	...	50
Opium	Chests	...	...	...	...
	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tobacco	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials ...	Cwt.	71	353	...	...
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	,,	...	...	601	300
	Cwt.	...	...	...	
Other kinds of oils	Gals.	...	...	30	22
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	...	...	...	...
Coke	,,	...	...	...	...
Patent Fuel	,,	...	...	...	...
Cotton	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Gums and Resins	,,	8	675	...	...
Hides and Skins	,,	...	...	...	...
	No.	...	...	...	...
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—					
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Seeds	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Shells and Cowries	,,	3,134	3,133	1,844	4,879

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1900-1901—continued.

NORTHERN AFRICA—EGYPT, INCLUDING SUAKIM AND ALL PORTS NORTH OF THE LATTER PORT.				EASTERN AFRICA—MAURITIUS, INCLUDING SEYCHELLES.			
1899-1900.		1900-1901.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	262	...	...	19	126	...	...
...	...	2,548	2,450	14	84	...	...
52	323	33	605	5	124	...	...
42	178	11	85	36	595	45	150
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,499	...	494	...	636	...	92
25,578	3,45,196	25,630	3,21,639	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
402	3,582	11,987	1,33,216	662,638	29,64,329	673,789	41,30,168
50	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,865	...	78	...	...
...	...	...	...	537	14,043	419	10,736
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	40	...	...
...	...	...	...	198	6,595	152	6,339
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	800	2,000	560	1,460
...	...	...	...	479	3,873	267	2,178
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	70	566	88	325
...	...	...	...	168	3,370	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,316	...	1,000	...	123	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26,947	1,71,397	22,268	2,09,809	35	85	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,300	540	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	15	...	...	16	12	22,122	30,530
...	...	...	...	3	48	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	14	1,949	...	...
...	...	...	...	2,699	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
...	...	...	...	65	198	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1899-1900

Articles.		South America.			
		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink —					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Grain and pulse ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Spirits and liqueurs	,,	...	...	...	...
Wines ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Provisions ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Salt	Tons	...	...	...	...
Spices	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other articles ...	Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	...	...	...
B.—Metals—					
Brass	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Copper—					
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wrought ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Iron—					
Wrought ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Lead ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Steel ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Tin—					
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter	,,	...	...	...	...
All other kinds, unenumerated ...	,,	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	Value	...	...	...	...
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling-Stock	,,	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemical Products and Preparations	Value	...	...	...	...
Drugs and Medicines ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Opium	Chests	...	...	...	...
	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tobacco	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ...	,,	...	...	...	...
	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds of oils ...	Gals.	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	...	...	...	...
Coke	,,	...	...	...	...
Patent Fuel	,,	...	...	...	...
Cotton	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Gums and Resins	,,	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins	,,	...	...	...	...
	No.	...	...	...	...
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—					
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset	Value	...	...	...	...
Seeds	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Shells and Cowries	,,	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1900-1901—continued.

UNITED STATES.				ADEN.			
1899-1900.		1900-1901.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	53	3,108	63	3,573
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	25	260	14	134
23	54	5,675	12,421	...	...	2,444	3,360
3,219	71,079	4,549	82,288	60	658	38	441
...	...	...	...	104	422	19	187
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6,366	...	12,063	...	4,629	...	7,386
...	...	...	...	39,251	5,33,563	42,589	5,82,292
...	...	...	...	1,731	349	5,832	1,177
...	...	5	260	3	52	6	76
...	...	380	264	134	67	95	47
...	4,325	...	1,084	...	...	...	...
...	1,19,670	...	1,61,043	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,538	39,376	14,326	1,66,202	...	...	...	...
3,930	9,645	...	...	9	18	...	...
...	...	4	35	2	36	...	...
55,669	2,70,895	67,883	4,33,337	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	140	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5	660	...	...	...	...
...	1,07,238	...	1,54,007	...	...	...	...
...	1,74,687	...	1,20,985	...	...	...	...
...	16,613	...	15,055	...	24	...	112
...	23,313	...	32,526	...	114	...	1,437
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1
448,509	4,62,753	403,265	3,34,310	458	656	410	1,236
...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...
8,834,473	84,89,887	3,701,653	18,88,651	...	...	501	360
1,459,476	5,61,496	3,630,914	13,24,181	...	15	903	424
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
834	1,000	4,500	2,470	415	368	693	1,366
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,785	35,698	2,191	10,675	...	...	...	...
...	...	43	4,144	...	...	...	...
...	...	3,400	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	14	1,153	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1899-1900

Articles.		Arabia.			
		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living ...	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	2	66
Fruits and vegetables ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Grain and pulse ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter ...	Gals.	8	24	...	...
Spirits and liqueurs ...	,,	2	33	...	...
Wines	,,	2	36	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	1,75,779	...	2,41,655
Salt	Tons	25,339	3,29,362	30,873	5,41,274
Spices	lbs.	2,122	630	...	...
Sugar	Cwt.	4	40	...	...
Tea	lbs.	72	88	...	...
Other articles ...	Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	310	...	110
B.—Metals—					
Brass	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Copper—					
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wrought ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	,,	91	3,003	170	5,270
Iron—					
Wrought ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Lead	,,	...	...	...	...
Steel	,,	...	...	...	...
Tin—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter ...	,,	...	...	...	...
All other kinds, unenumerated ...	,,	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	Value	...	...	...	...
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling-Stock	,,	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemical Products and Preparations	Value	...	...	...	...
Drugs and Medicines ...	,,	...	61	...	...
Opium	Chests	...	...	...	...
	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tobacco	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	,,	...	...	...	...
	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds of oils	Gals.	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	...	...	...	...
Coke	,,	...	...	...	...
Patent Fuel	,,	...	...	...	...
Cotton	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Gums and Resins	,,	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins	,,	...	...	...	...
	No.	...	...	...	...
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—					
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset	Value	...	...	...	...
Seeds	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Shells and Cowries	,,	...	...	12	60

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1900-1901—continued.

CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1899-1900.		1900-1901.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
8	17,000	...	.....	...	...	1	600
79	4,532	79	4,540	...	...	...	...
...	78,550	...	2,28,190	...	20	...	35
130	683	193	934	1,929	23,438	2,441	17,832
3,154	2,442	91	286	177	476	592	1,928
170	1,906	122	1,458	438	2,800	808	8,810
772	4,643	3,675	12,057	513	375	81	137
7	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	18,115	...	15,906	...	30,337	...	40,035
...	30	...	22	...	39	...	...
1,902,660	2,02,650	3,701,830	3,31,009	416,351	16,466	138,172	12,816
16,013	1,88,597	6,885	82,187	124,513	13,71,069	269,020	23,57,891
101,248	46,487	129,428	62,361	1,198	669	3,299	1,303
...	...	...	...	...	6,888	...	11,917
...	4,526	...	3,329	...	1,113	...	2,062
...	...	...	...	1	134	...	116
4,200	2,19,718	8,281	5,11,763	...	...	500	19,001
91	1,304	...	...	...	48	...	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
170	1,101	85	1,010	...	...	...	...
...	...	679	1,709	...	...	...	...
10	96	10	172	...	...	...	...
...	...	34	733	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	262	...	...
...	29,683	...	737	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	548	...	186	...	2,385	...	2,562
...	1,369	...	688	...	3,14,738	...	3,45,704
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,709	8,209	7,522	5,709	23,085	38,940	55,746	63,555
3	120	1	45	4,110	86,147	1,127	7,613
280	165	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,050	633	650	604	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
780,716	21,18,352	953,317	13,91,892	1,683	1,679	152	1,511
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	461	13,226	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	600	...	900	...	...	...	7,706
...	12	6	869	...	14	...	2
10,962	85,460	19,498	1,77,544	...	...	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1899-1900

Articles.		Japan			
		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Grain and pulse	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter ...	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Spirits and liqueurs ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Wines	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	...	...	...
Salt	Tons	...	...	...	...
Spices	lbs.	1,200	150	6,710	850
Sugar	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other articles ...	Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	901	...	1,909
B.—Metals—					
Brass	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Copper—					
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	2,800	1,52,457	500	29,726
Wrought	,,	4	718	...	...
Other sorts ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Iron—					
Wrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Lead	,,	...	...	...	...
Steel	,,	...	...	...	...
Tin—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter ...	,,	...	...	...	...
All other kinds, unenumerated	,,	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	Value	...	...	...	...
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling-Stock	,,	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemical Products and Preparations	Value	...	112	...	...
Drugs and Medicines ...	,,	...	5,716	...	32,878
Opium	Chests	...	...	...	...
	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tobacco	lbs.	12,324	8,088	46,088	32,899
Dyeing and Tanning Materials ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	25
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	,,	...	...	...	...
	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds of oils	Gals.	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	...	...	...	...
Coke	,,	...	...	...	...
Patent Fuel	,,	...	...	...	...
Cotton	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Gums and Resins	,,	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins	,,	5	...	...	...
	No.	40	200	...	...
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—					
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset	Value	...	...	...	...
Seeds	Cwt.	1	60	...	...
Shells and Cowries	,,	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1900-1901—continued.

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1899-1900.		1900-1901.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	10	41,250	24	13,280
...	...	...	...	28	322	32	1,544
...	...	...	...	...	10,448	...	16,377
...	...	...	...	3,467	24,920	1,460	9,669
...	...	...	...	143	450	2	6
1	2	...	...	15,312	23,067	19,391	34,504
24	93	...	...	860	3,375	235	1,237
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	421	...	497	...	3,63,188	...	5,483 34
9,858	1,17,177	9,507	1,28,837	...	1	...	3
...	...	...	...	57,535,405	37,83,599	66,687,261	38,06,432
...	...	...	...	20,454	2,03,794	89,224	9,01,452
...	...	...	...	7,052	3,492	9,871	4,755
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	95	...	213	...	2,127	...	770
...	...	1	20	...	...	1	320
...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...
...	12	120	3,012	4	586	4	269
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
122	255	130	335	63	550	...	...
6	18	20	80	...	...	14	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3,640	6,01,314	10,860	10,26,543
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	4,310	...	336
...	...	...	...	...	1,57,335	...	2,04,450
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	15,765	21,551	22,547	32,265
150	40	...	...	22,877	3,46,843	27,516	4,01,894
...	...	...	...	...	...	87	43
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,979	2,568
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3,497	29,945	3,273	29,834
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	17	360	1,300	28,907	1,240	35,474
...	...	16	400	...	18	...	...
...	...	879	...	96	...	70	368
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74,474
...	...	...	...	52	717	13	191
...	...	...	...	...	...	25	85

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1899-1900

Articles.		Turkey in Asia.				Aus	
		1899-1900.		1900-1901.		1899-1900.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...	2,346	10,45,550
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—							
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grain and pulse	Cwt	16	27	...	...	142,856	7,44,412
Liquors—							
Ale, beer, and porter	Gals.	...	...	...	...	9	33
Spirits and liqueurs	,,	45	236	49	463	1,005	12,527
Wines	,,	403	1,500	83	135	2,893	10,169
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	1,053	...	453	...	27,836
Salt	Tons	...	...	...	...	...	1
Spices	lbs.	...	...	...	...	336	99
Sugar	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	3	40
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...	38	19
Other articles	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—							
A.—Hardware and Cutlery	Value	...	...	...	...	...	235
B.—Metals—							
Brass	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Copper—							
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—							
Wrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead	,,	...	...	...	...	1	10
Steel	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin—							
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other kinds, unenumerated	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—							
Chemical Products and Preparations	Value	...	...	...	...	...	120
Drugs and Medicines	,,	...	1,145	...	1,000	...	188
Opium	Chests	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco	lbs.	...	...	...	...	126	27
Dyeing and Tanning Materials	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—Oils—							
Mineral—							
Kerosine	Gals.	...	...	...	...	150	95
Other kinds	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds of oils	Gals.	...	...	...	...	34	25
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—							
Coal—							
Coal	Tons	...	...	...	...	150	1,800
Coke	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patent Fuel	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and Resins	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins	No.	...	...	...	...	80	2,227
	lbs.	...	...	...	...	2,237	
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—							
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seeds	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	2	343
Shells and Cowries	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1900-1901—continued.

TRALIA.		OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1900-1901.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
4,379	20,38,400	...	...	1	1,500	3,169	11,25,595	4,569	20,83,329
1	21	...	...	2	103	278	13,166	223	11,195
...	330	...	53,743	...	23,529	...	1,47,739	...	2,75,791
199,594	9,91,879	...	...	22	138	150,206	8,00,350	204,369	10,25,846
4	153	128	520	264	792	700,701	11,77,941	738,114	12,94,489
742	9 199	110	1,508	47	997	375,308	24,63,078	407,392	25,86,132
4,267	14,039	2,124	13,583	1,864	9,042	103,389	9,83,234	106,780	10,00,095
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,518	11,040	2,808	10,810
...	68,426	...	1,578	...	5,510	...	29,06,375	...	26,35,356
...	23	...	...	...	69	381,168	54,77,898	311,286	46,68,474
...	...	...	...	2	9	60,614,229	41,36,598	60,855,613	42,47,081
...	...	190,362	18,62,222	223,726	22,35,840	1,104,524	88,54,937	1,739,610	1,59,99,050
100	50	9	4	121	63	126,154	59,575	143,033	69,378
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62,243	...	64,133
...	1,491	...	15,954	...	3,403	...	62,35,858	...	77,42,066
...	...	67	2,359	...	...	2,796	1,67,561	3,596	2,38,661
10,120	6,08,300	...	...	...	...	9,174	5,02,140	22,787	14,29,195
...	...	98	3,529	139	3,760	30,654	17,72,178	42,620	24,66,525
...	...	26	1,126	1	26	315	10,723	327	10,772
...	...	277	2,105	485	3,985	1,309,950	1,14,16,282	1,510,276	1,54,41,749
...	...	...	...	35	90	140,442	4,47,242	111,331	3,85,401
...	...	...	...	8	70	76,042	11,80,459	91,156	16,32,274
...	...	200	2,123	250	2,842	781,963	61,14,291	928,804	70,85,594
...	...	...	...	...	...	9,318	6,65,130	11,796	11,24,343
1	73	...	...	...	...	12	583	7	630
...	...	...	...	...	...	44,595	7,83,310	32,214	5,27,905
...	...	...	...	...	...	14,138	11,84,794	16,436	15,96,725
...	...	...	...	...	28	...	96,97,528	...	1,01,81,087
...	1,09,512	...	...	...	...	...	1,02,50,042	...	58,57,243
...	196	...	2,208	...	...	...	18,33,952	...	21,62,673
...	6,631	...	...	...	814	...	19,78,898	...	25,29,376
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3,172	...	2,194
230	115	7,721	14,981	10,562	29,175	1,211,000	15,67,634	1,685,648	19,40,920
...	...	...	...	...	...	85,008	10,19,032	85,234	9,40,103
56	21	...	...	10	6	48,347,188	1,60,82,345	34,760,268	1,36,83,447
40	125	87,359	31,360	436	330	3,095,477	14,55,016	5,392,644	23,33,351
...	...	...	...	...	...	112	...	4	...
84	197	194	144	290	235	1,117,980	15,55,991	1,480,882	20,75,343
...	...	96	1,837	...	...	4,135	96,213	2,540	75,229
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,092	76,210	667	31,226
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	7,147	1,86,695	3,464	99,383
...	...	...	...	...	...	30,866	1,64,622	42,071	2,26,457
...	...	...	...	...	...	217	12,001	84	6,224
...	...	...	...	...	...	7,416	4,038	4,038	368
...	...	...	...	...	...	94	1,509	70	
...	...	...	...	...	3,520	...	16,716	...	12,00,779
1	494	...	82	1	451	432	28,038	504	39,748
...	...	15	1,760	2,119	6,914	14,462	95,639	23,498	1,38,582
		291							

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1899-1900

Articles.		United Kingdom.			
		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.					
Silk	lbs.	...	...	178	1,401
Wood—					
Teak	C. tons	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	Value	...	81,263	...	49,747
Wool	lbs.	5,040	1,441	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated...	Value	...	3,65,226	...	4,72,867
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	10,728,933	60,92,248	9,875,043	68,60,597
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	228,061,640	10,22,41,273	884,532,029	10,84,44,346
White	„	168,098,129	2,07,38,445	159,834,878	2,12,01,469
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	„	154,471,374	2,05,61,442	105,120,860	1,63,17,618
Other sorts of Piece-goods	„ / No.	... / 4,122,782	10,65,820	... / 4,263,228	17,46,283
Thread, sewing ...	lbs.	396,807	7,73,278	395,563	7,43,603
Other sorts of manufactures	Value	...	13,21,439	...	11,39,297
Flax—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	239,680	1,03,216	246,035	1,07,423
Canvas	„	1,023,249	6,34,655	1,220,593	8,64,820
Other sorts	lbs.	109,418	74,674	103,374	77,567
Silk—					
Piece-goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	427,763	4,14,415	283,136	3,80,138
Other sorts	lbs.	1,035	6,268	2,984	9,537
Wool—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	3,352,382	29,27,592	3,329,240	29,36,443
Other sorts	lbs. / No.	427,518 / 610,805	20,95,150	478,714 / 807,226	30,98,660
All other sorts, unenumerated ..	Value	...	1,12,885	...	1,48,511
B.—Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)—					
Apparel	Value	...	25,09,935	...	24,50,532
Boots and Shoes	Prs.	301,085	7,67,976	274,096	7,87,393
Military Uniforms and Accoutrements	Value	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	Value	...	4,56,093	...	5,59,573
Books and Printed matter ...	Cwt.	9,628	8,27,005	6,757	7,99,497
Building and Engineering Materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	275,537	5,95,682	299,168	6,42,377
Other sorts ...	Value	...	1,39,984	...	1,44,010
Cabinetware and Furniture ...	„	...	1,16,221	...	1,42,072
Candles of all sorts ...	lbs.	453,483	1,31,272	429,063	1,33,367
Carriages, Carts, &c. (excluding Railway carriages and parts thereof)	Value	...	5,25,840	...	4,80,327
Clocks and Watches ...	No.	20,605	1,23,902	36,315	1,83,370
Corals, real	lbs.	6	40	...	...
Earthenware and Porcelain ...	Value	...	3,59,733	...	3,89,428
Fireworks	„	...	655	...	290
Glass and Glassware—					
Beads and False Pearls ...	Cwt.	881	68,918	692	77,351
Other ware	Value	...	7,41,169	...	5,04,863
Instruments and apparatus (of all kinds)	„	...	12,98,311	...	17,84,376
Ivory, manufactured ...	„	...	1,194	...	524
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset)	„	...	4,73,580	...	2,29,105

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1900-1901—continued.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.				BELGIUM.			
1899-1900.		1900-1901.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	24,950	...	16,132	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,998	...	1,148	...	38,095	...	20,904
249,920	1,49,000	307,395	1,29,982	555,279	3,56,196	249,197	1,77,449
...	...	...	...	6,000	750	...	...
423,299	112,199	360,090	89,329	98,576	14,666	100,044	20,592
611,578	1,57,414	512,685	3,00,605	172,304	54,569	156,068	53,523
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19,106	24,896	126,181	1,59,956	44,077	34,487	36,701	27,831
41,018	72,514	42,379	71,361	6,660	9,787	4,903	8,346
...	10,16,242	...	4,95,760	...	1,86,069	..	3,98,574
...	...	...	...	43,099	20,988	19,310	9,107
...	...	3,600	2,025	...	...	...	...
3,870	2,462	1,080	965	805	625	1,245	994
12,045	12,060	2,517	1,834	82,720	78,277	30,179	24,788
573	4,152	903	1,367	8	380	...	...
626,026	2,90,540	192,328	1,24,663	80,207	68,407	67,285	33,298
183,739	4,19,215	172,576	5,52,312	6,325	25,083	1,896	3,490
57,128	...	93,001	...	9,851	...	198	...
...	894	...	1,122	...	1,444	...	816
...	8,12,150	...	7,67,134	...	31,794	...	33,439
5,150	6,698	14,887	17,522	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	85,782	...	2,146
4	770	9	1,515	20	1,406	18	923
571	1,288	18	44	102,375	1,55,296	161,509	2,44,879
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	42
...	16,886	...	13,518	...	3,923	...	3,315
80	61	...	...	93,978	27,063	141,969	44,211
...	648	...	1,783	...	76,040	..	36,877
11,587	37,250	6,866	22,145	24	896	1,146	2,632
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,063	...	2,818	...	2,54,480	...	2,31,409
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,085	2,43,335	2,329	2,95,846	160	34,189	316	60,396
...	4,87,002	...	4,60,108	...	4,92,894	...	4,58,130
...	20,488	...	16,389	...	16,677	...	16,806
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	17,891	...	17,343	...	1,367	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1899-1900

Articles.		Figures.			
		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.			Rs.		Rs.
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wood—					
Teak	C. tons	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	Value	...	...	...	...
Wool	lbs.	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	...	1,362	...	976
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	6,900	3,462	...	...
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White	„	19,933	6,781	18,330	7,826
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	„	67,872	27,922	79,277	42,246
Other sorts of Piece-goods	„	...	1,961	...	1,295
	No.	2,018		1,000	
Thread, sewing ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures	Value	...	2,83,486	...	2,01,089
Flax—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	70	200
Canvas	„	...	...	548	492
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	2,116	1,636
Silk—					
Piece-goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	991,426	2,46,970	420,984	2,72,986
Other sorts	lbs.	4	82	...	...
Wool—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	17,474	16,317	19,778	17,272
Other sorts	lbs.	25,106	9,485	1,290	6,068
	No.	1,872		3,072	
All other sorts, unenumerated...	Value	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)—					
Apparel	Value	...	1,65,754	...	1,15,759
Boots and Shoes ...	Prs.	...	...	...	...
Military Uniforms and Accoutrements	Value	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	Value	...	132	...	...
Books and Printed matter ...	Cwt.	13	682	35	877
Building and Engineering Materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	Value	...	...	...	118
Cabinetware and Furniture	„	...	3,342	...	2,070
Candles of all sorts ...	lbs.	...	...	20	15
Carriages, Carts, &c. (excluding Railway carriages and parts thereof)	Value	...	6,274	...	3,451
Clocks and Watches ...	No.	20,221	1,20,636	20,372	1,46,391
Corals, real	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and Porcelain	Value	...	395	...	265
Fireworks	„	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware—					
Beads and False Pearls ...	Cwt.	51	4,737	124	24,921
Other ware	Value	...	9,651	...	2,224
Instruments and apparatus (of all kinds) ...	„	...	8,888	...	14,677
Ivory, manufactured	„	...	...	...	...
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset)	„	...	9,736	...	7,637

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1900-1901—continued.

GERMANY.				HOLLAND.			
1899-1900.		1900-1901.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,695	...	8,016	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6,200	...	5,015	...	50	...	...
...	...	115	29	12,320	10,750	20,200	12,622
21,783	3,865	...	...	...	...	54,110	5,813
42,332	8,113	2,000	1,500	79,447	13,170	67,202	12,187
298,015	1,15,753	3,01,622	2,11,837	6,710	3,053	...	...
...	33,006	...	74,828	...	...	...	3,204
66,649	48,478	48,478		...		5,100	
6,261	11,868	700	1,365	...	...	...	...
...	3,57,589	...	2,43,896	...	...	...	...
...	...	845	256	...	...	...	...
...	...	142	209	...	...	...	...
525	700	1,116	870	...	...	...	...
26,081	23,076	57,744	54,759	789	543	7,718	5,131
477	3,807	...	...	...	...	...	...
397,244	2,73,342	273,280	2,29,020	4,614	8,737	...	...
75,181	12,41,731	85,882	16,52,131	...	...	...	...
407,687		660,788		...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	92,660	...	1,13,233	...	...	...	...
23,152	26,678	31,129	32,083	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5,889	...	2,656	...	...	...	...
101	3,113	53	5,772	...	...	...	...
127	268	2,127	2,302	...	...	...	...
...	447	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	45,895	...	40,346	...	48	...	...
280	135	200	124	...	...	...	...
...	24,068	...	38,635	...	...	...	...
9,878	20,964	11,332	16,705	...	...	...	...
2,511	3,126	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	24,425	...	30,585	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
168	27,758	287	3,753	12	575	220	5,542
...	2,06,686	...	2,51,602	...	651	...	...
...	85,471	...	61,913	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	15,921	...	8,527	...	...	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1899-1900

Articles.		Italy.			
		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.			Rs.		Rs.
Silk	lbs.	3,088	6,040	450	1,126
Wood—					
Teak	C. tons	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	Value	...	...	...	...
Wool	lbs.	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated...	Value	...	61,403	...	61,010
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn	lbs	228,000	1,15,071	101,005	65,898
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White	„	554,413	1,61,623	492,128	1,51,151
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	„	730,538	3,08,998	632,606	2,15,842
Other sorts of Piece-goods	„ / No.	... / 37,811	25,821	... / 91,650	61,082
Thread, sewing ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures	Value	...	4,80,944	...	6,50,134
Flax—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Canvas	„	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	1,250	605	...	...
Silk—					
Piece-goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	163,195	1,39,718	76,525	62,068
Other sorts	lbs.	843	4,455	...	...
Wool—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	20,781	10,882	20,646	14,311
Other sorts	lbs. / No.	... / 1,734	3,625	1,735 / 2,626	3,735
All other sorts, unenumerated	Value	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)—					
Apparel	Value	...	77,064	...	39,844
Boots and Shoes ...	Prs.	1,264	4,078	498	1,918
Military Uniforms and Accoutrements	Value	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements, &c.)	Value	...	...	...	45
Books and Printed matter ...	Cwt.	3	710	4	587
Building and Engineering Materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	200	325	...	...
Other sorts... ...	Value	...	90	...	367
Cabinetware and Furniture...	„	...	150	...	1,702
Candles of all sorts ...	lbs.	3,312	766	115	120
Carriages, Carts, &c. (excluding Railway carriages and parts thereof)... ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Clocks and Watches	No.	843	4,037	580	2,063
Corals, real	lbs.	136,253	6,98,994	129,026	7,47,844
Earthenware and Porcelain ...	Value	...	600	...	2,796
Fireworks	„	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware—					
Beads and False Pearls ...	Cwt.	6,887	2,54,269	4,897	2,11,553
Other ware	Value	...	164	...	1,375
Instruments and apparatus (of all kinds) ...	„	...	1,420	...	38
Ivory, manufactured ...	„	...	...	...	...
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset)	„	...	218	...	3,078

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1900-1901—continued.

RUSSIA IN EUROPE.				EASTERN AFRICA—PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA (MOZAMBIQUE.)			
1899-1900.		1900-1901.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	... 165	...	... 365	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1899-1900

ARTICLES.		EASTERN AFRICA—BRITISH EAST AFRICA, INCLUDING MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, PEMBA.			
		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.			Rs.		Rs.
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wood—					
Teak	C. tons	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Wool	lbs.	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated...	Value	...	...	...	...
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods—					
Grey ...	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White ...	"	...	...	...	...
Coloured, Printed or Dyed ...	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Piece-goods ...	" / No.	...	...	...	...
Thread, sewing ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures	Value	...	...	...	...
Flax—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Canvas	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Silk—					
Piece-goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wool—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs. / No.	...	...	...	...
All other sorts, unenumerated	Value	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)—					
Apparel	Value	...	...	...	...
Boots and Shoes... ...	Prs.	...	...	...	...
Military Uniforms and Accoutrements	Value	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	Value	...	...	...	...
Books and Printed matter' ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Building and Engineering Materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Cabinetware and Furniture ...	"	...	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Carriages, Carts, &c. (excluding Railway carriages and parts thereof)	Value	...	...	...	...
Clocks and Watches ...	No.	...	...	...	...
Corals, real ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and Porcelain...	Value	...	...	...	...
Fireworks	"	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware—					
Beads and False Pearls...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other ware ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Instruments and apparatus (of all kinds) ...	"	...	...	...	...
Ivory, manufactured ...	"	...	...	...	...
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset)...	"	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1900-1901—continued.

NORTHERN AFRICA—EGYPT, INCLUDING SUAKIM AND ALL PORTS NORTH OF THE LATTER PORT.				EASTERN AFRICA—MAURITIUS, INCLUDING SEYCHELLES.			
1899-1900.		1900-1901.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	965	...	270
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	9,317	...	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	120	20	...	...	...	...
...	...	120	20	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	96	...	510	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	266	280
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,237	369	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,707	175	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	10,679	...	1,196
...	320	...	2,970	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	120	... 1	363	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	45	...	6,100	...	10	...	...
...	...	...	...	40	10	...	...
...	...	... 1	50	... 1	... 150	... 4	... 375
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	410	...	17	...	60
...	...	...	40	...	...	...	65
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1899-1900

Articles.		South America.			
		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.					
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wood—					
Teak	C. tons	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	Value	...	...	...	...
Wool	lbs.	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated...	Value	...	...	...	...
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods—					
Grey ...	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White ...	"	...	...	...	...
Coloured, Printed or Dyed ...	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Piece-goods ...	" / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Thread, sewing ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures	Value	...	...	...	...
Flax—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Canvas	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Silk—					
Piece-goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wool—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs. / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
All other sorts, unenumerated	Value	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)—					
Apparel ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Boots and Shoes	Prs.	...	...	...	...
Military Uniforms and Accoutrements	Value	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	Value	...	...	...	...
Books and Printed matter ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Building and Engineering Materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...
Cabinetware and Furniture ...	"	...	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Carriages, Carts, &c. (excluding Railway carriages and parts thereof)	Value	...	...	...	...
Clocks and Watches ...	No.	...	...	...	...
Corals, real	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and Porcelain ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Fireworks	"	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware—					
Beads and False Pearls ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other ware ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Instruments and apparatus (of all kinds) ...	"	...	...	...	...
Ivory, manufactured ...	"	...	...	...	...
Jewellery (excluding Precious stones and Pearls, unset) ...	"	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1900-1901—continued.

UNITED STATES.				ADEN.			
1899-1900.		1900-1901.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,80,979	...	3,030	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,227	...	8,297	...	...	...	328
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
282,000	47,712	1,956,200	3,71,370	...	...	...	...
300	166	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	207	115	310	310	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	28	...	166	...	33,140	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
751	464	...	...	...	...	...	...
267	180	100	168	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
224	160	16	70	...	...	...	...
...	650	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,239	...	2,438	...	779	...	...
1,544	9,076	2,263	12,766	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,809	...	997	...	...	...	340
167	16,682	144	13,941	...	18	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6,762	...	11,949	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	91,282	...	67,562	...	280	...	...
12,762	66,422	15,500	49,461	...	...	2	300
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	348	...	950	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11,054	...	16,884	...	...	...	21
...	54,116	...	2,15,220	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	268	...	257	...	...	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1899-1900

ARTICLES.		ARABIA.			
		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.					
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wood—					
Teak	C.tons	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	Value	...	...	...	...
Wool	lbs.	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated ...	Value	...	...	...	54
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White	"	...	...	...	...
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Piece-goods	"	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
Thread, sewing ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures	Value	...	...	...	...
Flax—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Canvas	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Silk—					
Piece-goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wool—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
All other sorts, unenumerated	Value	...	4,433	...	2,730
B.—Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)—					
Apparel	Value	...	...	...	3
Boots and Shoes ...	Prs.	...	...	...	...
Military Uniforms and Accoutrements	Value	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	Value	...	...	...	...
Books and Printed matter ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Building and Engineering Materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...
Cabinetware and Furniture ...	"	...	...	...	100
Candles of all sorts ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Carriages, Carts, &c. (excluding Railway carriages and parts thereof)	Value	...	...	...	...
Clocks and Watches ...	No.	...	...	1	100
Corals, real	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and Porcelain ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Fireworks	"	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware—					
Beads and False Pearls ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other ware	Value	...	15	...	27
Instruments and apparatus (of all kinds)	"	...	...	...	...
Ivory, manufactured ...	"	...	...	...	...
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset) ...	"	...	...	...	1,025

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1900-1901—continued.

CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1899-1900.		1900-1901.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	292	488	529	793
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	148	...	49,950	...	971	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	16,715	...	11,133	...	1,09,975	...	2,59,441
...	...	400	130	37,200	14,350	292,100	1,05,047
62,227	10,006	183,344	80,136	48	12	1,070	90
...	...	2,280	720	1,010	160	...	...
1,819	1,040	2,668	1,830	19,212	2,620	2,112	252
...	11	...	1,296	...	...	...	...
120		1,636		...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,33,584	...	80,993	...	...	...	96
...	...	...	...	...	...	80	100
381	186	...	...	...	...	...	...
560	60	113	76	...	...	...	...
4,556	4,545	1,610	1,374	68,089	36,553	15,290	16,170
...	...	...	...	32	284	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,080	1,807	5,000	1,912	17	38	17	66
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2,360	...	224
...	5,667	...	10,710	...	32,251	...	36,356
...	...	200	1,130	1,450	671	822	654
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	455	...	831	...	51	...	75
14	1,982	7	1,064	64	1,573	45	5,168
...	...	...	...	1,786	2,950	...	...
...	590	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,243	...	1,557	...	2,180	...	6,105
28	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,100	...	357	...	665	...	259
12	136	576	4,625	45	391	90	1,461
67,370	1,46,576	70,173	1,31,184	...	...	...	...
...	403	...	1,379	...	3,056	...	1,443
...	...	...	...	...	14,298	...	8,134
...	...	...	...	58	976	53	1,050
...	1,440	...	82	...	10,761	...	6,903
...	422	...	2,638	...	634	...	849
...	...	...	...	...	205	...	59
...	...	...	51,520	...	47,647	...	25,993

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1899-1900

Articles.		Japan.			
		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.			Rs.		Rs.
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wood—					
Teak	C. tons	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	Value	...	...	...	...
Wool	lbs.	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	...	2,879	...	1,079
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods—					
Grey ...	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White ...	,,	880	190	...	...
Coloured, Printed or Dyed ...	,,	96	18	2,120	220
Other sorts of Piece-goods ...	,,	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
Thread, sewing ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures	Value	...	4,643	...	2,517
Flax—					
Piece-goods... ...	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Canvas	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts... ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Silk—					
Piece-goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	9,118	3,823	12,105	7,958
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wool—					
Piece-goods... ...	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts... ...	lbs.	140	106	293	589
	No.	...		...	
All other sorts, unenumerated	Value	...	548	...	192
B.—Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)—					
Apparel	Value	...	3,541	...	3,597
Boots and Shoes... ...	Prs.	64	35	...	...
Military Uniforms and Accoutrements	Value	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	Value	...	...	...	...
Books and Printed matter ...	Cwt.	...	25	...	450
Building and Engineering Materials—					
Cement ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Cabinetware and Furniture ...	,,	...	1,750	...	969
Candles of all sorts ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Carriages, Carts, &c. (excluding Railway carriages and parts thereof) ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Clocks and Watches ...	No.	1	10	60	388
Corals, real	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and Porcelain ...	Value	...	9,081	...	6,692
Fireworks	,,	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware—					
Beads and False Pearls	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other ware	Value	...	1,697	...	7,670
Instruments and apparatus (of all kinds) ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Ivory, manufactured ...	,,	...	95	...	...
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset) ...	,,	...	70	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1900-1901—continued.

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1899-1900.		1900-1901.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	2,577	2,777	14,327	19,686
...	...	...	...	13	1,339	6	540
...	...	...	80	...	45,084	...	15,463
...	...	...	...	3,078	350	679	116
...	...	...	...	...	2,33,768	...	2,77,042
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	5,930	370	3,222	463
...	...	...	...	32,689	7,670	24,799	8,695
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	626	...	214
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,120	90	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,728	1,089	6,682	5,577
...	...	...	...	829	800	1	60
...	...	...	...	313	98	...	...
...	...	1,120	3,000	44	82	9	12
...	...	...	15	...	1,147	...	777
...	...	...	...	...	10,617	...	11,635
...	...	...	...	1,302	1,090	736	713
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	285	...	37
...	...	...	...	5	463	1	295
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,018
...	8	...	15	...	7,015	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	9,090	...	1,684
3	280	...	...	13	215	145	1,402
...	...	...	...	77	457	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	16,349	...	17,686
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	211
...	...	...	...	...	1,63,586	...	2,87,241
...	115	...	68	...	1,224	...	439
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190
...	...	...	...	...	5,470	...	5,123

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1899-1900

Articles.	Turkey in Asia.				Aus	
	1899-1900.		1900-1901.		1899-1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.						
Silk ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood—						
Teak ... ... C. tons	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	348
Wool ,, ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	643	465
All other articles, unenumerated... Value	...	...	...	...	...	44,229
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—						
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—						
Cotton—						
Twist and Yarn ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods—						
Grey ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coloured, Printed or Dyed ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Piece-goods ... { ,, / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Thread, sewing ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures ... ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flax—						
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	2,505	2,340
Other sorts ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk—						
Piece-goods, pure and mixed Yds.	...	...	...	...	24	90
Other sorts ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool—						
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... { lbs. / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...	12	15
All other sorts, unenumerated Value	...	...	...	...	...	231
B.—Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)—						
Apparel ... ... Value	...	35	...	300	...	1,209
Boots and Shoes ... ... Prs.	...	...	...	...	102	165
Military Uniforms and Accoutrements ... ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—						
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements) ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	45
Books and Printed matter ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	5	94
Building and Engineering Materials—						
Cement ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cabinetware and Furniture ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	42
Candles of all sorts ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carriages, Carts, &c. (including Railway carriages and parts thereof) ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	1,380
Clocks and Watches ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corals, real ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and Porcelain... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fireworks ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware—						
Beads and False Pearls... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other ware ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	138
Instruments and apparatus (of all kinds) ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory, manufactured ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery (including Precious Stones and Pearls, uncut)... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1900-1901—continued.

TRALIA.		OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1900-1901.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5,957	9,255	15,494	22,955
...	...	...	...	754	55,847	13	1,339	760	56,397
...	16,108	...	2,84,580	...	1,685	...	5,54,148	...	1,50,836
206,299	1,48,778	...	...	...	...	3,761	2,256	206,978	1,48,594
...	65,118	...	94,221	...	1,27,088	...	9,87,666	...	14,03,475
...	...	...	...	...	...	11,825,553	67,41,137	10,745,455	73,51,704
...	...	...	...	...	...	928,443,798	10,23,03,618	886,726,753	10,68,51,754
...	...	...	...	...	...	169,323,379	2,10,56,412	160,860,984	2,14,85,738
...	...	...	...	...	...	166,404,517	2,12,40,809	106,836,144	1,72,53,703
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,36,002	4,565,829	20,65,775
...	...	...	...	...	...	4,413,563			
...	...	...	...	...	...	450,646	8,67,447	443,644	8,24,675
...	...	...	4,767	...	3,079	...	33,23,523	...	32,16,325
...	...	...	...	...	...	282,779	1,24,199	286,340	1,17,086
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,081,286	6,67,615	1,295,149	8,67,826
...	...	...	...	...	...	117,305	79,286	10,911	82,274
...	...	1,065	460	...	...	1,393,549	11,26,619	905,627	8,33,087
...	...	...	...	50	50	3,806	19,658	3,838	11,304
...	...	486	890	...	...	4,499,507	35,98,725	3,863,557	33,54,907
79	225	...	510	163	1,571	722,282	37,97,066	760,597	53,24,016
2		896		...		1,080,077		1,365,913	
...	75	...	125	...	3	...	1,34,896	...	1,55,660
...	5,297	...	1,959	...	6,152	...	37,53,954	...	38,05,594
...	...	3	7	217	670	325,116	8,36,364	324,798	8,55,349
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,527	...	5,53,065	...	5,68,319
20	1,997	1	153	...	85	10,015	8,59,553	7,094	8,33,534
...	1,630	...	...	...	...	380,596	7,56,409	462,982	8,39,602
...	300	...	...	...	...	...	1,41,113	...	1,46,167
...	...	...	...	...	60	...	2,03,530	...	2,37,263
...	...	...	...	112	30	551,201	1,59,040	571,149	1,77,867
...	2,235	...	123	...	...	...	7,36,760	...	6,83,161
4	180	7	141	7	160	83,002	3,73,929	92,928	4,31,691
...	...	...	...	...	...	205,216	7,59,463	199,201	5,79,028
...	90	...	20	...	30	...	6,70,513	...	7,34,901
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,963	...	8,424
...	52	...	603	...	494	8,602	6,23,257	8,925	7,85,623
...	...	...	718	...	255	...	22,37,537	...	21,28,233
...	...	...	...	...	63	...	1,494	...	836
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,87,874	...	21,13,673
...	...	...	5,221	...	2,116	...	5,76,974	...	4,21,754

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1899-1900

Articles.		United Kingdom.			
		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—concluded.					
C.—*Other articles*—concluded.					
Leather and Manufactures of Leather—					
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	920	1,37,325	1,044	1,76,296
Manufactures—					
Saddlery and Harness	Value	...	1,86,281	...	1,73,683
Other sorts	,,	...	2,00,205	...	2,34,428
Matches, lucifer and other	,,	...	4,202	...	5,855
Paints and Colours, and Painters' Materials ...	,,	...	10,40,013	...	12,37,315
Paper and Pasteboard ...	,,	...	5,43,009	...	5,38,650
Soap	Cwt.	18,275	3,67,248	20,178	4,08,178
Stationery	Value	...	7,31,544	...	8,25,573
Toys and Requisites for Games	,,	...	4,53,274	...	4,57,067
Umbrellas	No.	673,208	6,64,830	467,443	5,47,764
Wood, Manufactures of ...	Value	...	47,861	...	39,431
Articles imported by post (not specified)...	,,	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	...	31,95,443	...	36,42,898
Merchandise ... Free ...	,,	...	3,05,54,847	...	2,88,89,605
Merchandise ... Dutiable ...	,,	...	20,16,92,076	...	21,10,22,870
Total ...	...	...	23,22,46,923	...	23,99,12,475
Treasure—					
Gold	Value	...	59,54,440	...	35,39,716
Silver	,,	...	1,64,11,402	...	97,58,428
Total ...	...	...	2,23,65,842	...	1,32,98,144
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	...	25,46,12,765	...	25,32,10,619
Government—					
Stores	Value	...	2,43,58,802	...	1,87,68,656
Treasure—					
Gold	,,	...	...	...	...
Silver	,,	...	...	...	84,18,564
Total of Treasure ..		...	...	...	84,18,564
Total of Stores and Treasure ...		...	2,43,58,802	...	2,71,87,220

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1900-1901—continued.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.				BELGIUM.			
1899-1900.		1900-1901.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	4	700	5	1,508	...	...
...	280	...	105	...	...	...	...
...	6,661	...	2,079	...	10,341	...	2,363
...	8,218	...	16,052	...	5,00,534	...	4,93,684
...	2,793	...	2,069	...	1,14,745	...	1,59,050
...	1,99,549	...	1,98,642	...	66,097	...	53,728
549	24,792	312	13,002	3	157	17	911
...	66,927	...	36,994	...	19,566	...	12,486
...	38,704	...	30,220	...	73,564	...	62,019
8	15	84	70	9	7	...	...
...	...	...	105	...	...	...	41
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	90,656	...	92,357	...	40,496	...	31,388
...	2,32,762	...	2,14,349	...	5,17,046	...	3,29,018
...	75,40,705	...	83,84,535	...	70,51,350	...	86,75,541
...	77,73,467	...	85,98,884	...	75,68,396	...	90,04,559
...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...
...	31,915	...	87,193	...	...	...	...
...	31,915	...	87,215	...	...	...	...
...	78,05,382	...	86,86,099	...	75,68,396	...	90,04,559
...	1,655	...	4,180	...	3,46,851	...	2,93,033
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,655	...	4,180	...	3,46,851	...	2,93,033

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1899-1900

Articles.		France.			
		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—concluded.			Rs.		Rs.
C.—Other Articles—concluded.					
Leather and Manufactures of Leather—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	1	410
Manufactures—					
Saddlery and Harness	Value	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	,,	...	5	...	...
Matches, lucifer and other ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Paints and Colours, and Painters' Materials ...	,,	...	13,698	...	19,631
Paper and Pasteboard ...	,,	...	40	...	300
Soap	Cwt.	30	625	34	2,626
Stationery	Value	...	3,172	...	225
Toys and Requisites for Games	,,	...	21,396	...	29,476
Umbrellas	No.	...	...	130	1,462
Wood, Manufactures of ...	Value	...	...	...	227
Articles imported by post (not specified)	,,	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	...	17,695	...	12,109
Merchandise— { Free ...	,,	...	10,934	...	4,51,363
{ Dutiable ...	,,	...	14,66,066	...	13,97,495
Total ...		...	14,77,000	...	18,48,858
Treasure—					
Gold	Value	...	...	...	...
Silver	,,	...	...	...	...
Total ...		...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	...	14,77,000	...	18,48,858
Government—					
Stores	Value	...	...	...	1,700
Treasure—					
Gold	,,	...	...	...	...
Silver	,,	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...		...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...		...	...	...	1,700

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1900-1901—continued.

GERMANY.				HOLLAND.			
1899-1900.		1900-1901.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
2	608	2	963	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	309	...	...	...	...
...	9,193	...	5,916	...	...	...	...
...	2,86,297	...	2,64,251	...	...	...	...
...	60,725	...	57,664	...	...	...	2,840
...	71,483	...	81,806	...	...	...	1,262
7	492	18	1,622	...	...	...	...
...	35,135	...	29,122	...	1,056	...	...
...	1,50,516	...	1,32,631	...	...	...	...
613	263	27	40	...	...	...	...
...	6,646	...	9,642	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,61,606	...	3,32,289	...	...	...	...
...	2,29,052	...	2,64,609	...	10,800	...	13,117
...	60,89,998	...	97,94,205	...	1,68,126	...	1,08,095
...	63,19,050	...	1,00,58,814	...	1,78,926	...	1,21,212
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	63,19,050	...	1,00,58,814	...	1,78,926	...	1,21,212
...	835	...	1,505	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	835	...	1,505	...	...	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1899-1900

Articles.		Italy.			
		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—concluded.			Rs.		Rs.
C.—Other Articles—concluded.					
Leather and Manufactures of Leather—					
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Saddlery and Harness	Value	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Matches, lucifer and other	,,	...	...	...	...
Paints and Colours, and Painters' Materials ...	,,	...	679	...	4,342
Paper and Pasteboard ...	,,	...	3,492	...	1,192
Soap	Cwt.	180	7,646	95	4,985
Stationery	Value	...	3,420	...	1,130
Toys and Requisites for Games	,,	...	1,409	...	900
Umbrellas	No.	...	...	...	...
Wood, Manufactures of ...	Value	...	88	...	105
Articles imported by post (not specified)... ...	,,	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	...	16,315	...	11,349
Merchandise— Free ...	,,	...	1,15,461	...	3,31,692
Merchandise— Dutiable ...	,,	...	26,21,684	...	26,50,557
Total ...		...	26,37,145	...	29,82,249
Treasure—					
Gold	Value	...	...	...	...
Silver	,,	...	...	...	...
Total ...		...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	...	26,37,145	...	29,82,249
Government— Stores	Value	...	2,050	...	3,000
Treasure—					
Gold	,,	...	...	...	...
Silver	,,	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...		...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...		...	2,050	...	3,000

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1900-1901—continued.

RUSSIA IN EUROPE.				EASTERN AFRICA—PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA (MOZAMBIQUE).			
1899-1900.		1900-1901.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	R.	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	255	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	62	...	...	...	...
...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,25,89,900	...	1,16,91,026	...	...	...	1,065
...	1,25,91,100	...	1,16,91,026	...	...	...	1,065
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,25,91,100	...	1,16,91,026	...	...	...	1,065
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1899-1900

Articles.		Eastern Africa, British East Africa, including Mombassa, Zanzibar, Pemba.			
		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—concluded.			Rs.		Rs.
C.—Other Articles—concluded.					
Leather and Manufactures of Leather—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Saddlery and Harness	Value	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Matches, lucifer and other ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Paints and Colours, and Painters' Materials ...	,,	...	...	...	134
Paper and Pasteboard ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Soap	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Stationery	Value	...	...	...	...
Toys and Requisites for Games	,,	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas ...	No.	...	...	...	...
Wood, Manufactures of ...	Value	...	600	...	...
Articles imported by post (not specified)	,,	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	...	8	...	60
Merchandise— Free ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Merchandise— Dutiable ...	,,	...	1,43,373	...	1,02,658
Total ...	...	...	1,43,373	...	1,02,658
Treasure—					
Gold	Value	...	...	...	...
Silver	,,	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	...	1,43,373	...	1,02,658
Government—					
Stores	Value	...	...	...	...
Treasure—					
Gold	,,	...	...	...	...
Silver	,,	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...		...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...		...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1900-1901—continued.

NORTHERN AFRICA—EGYPT INCLUDING SUAKIM, AND ALL PORTS NORTH OF THE LATTER PORT.				EASTERN AFRICA—MAURITIUS, INCLUDING SEYCHELLES.			
1899-1900.		1900-1901.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	120	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	700	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	300	...	...	...	...
...	65	...	260	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	20	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,500	...	890	...	...	...	34
...	1,360	...	900	...	18,612	...	1,784
...	5,29,411	...	6,82,590	...	30,00,780	...	41,81,663
...	5,30,761	...	6,83,490	...	30,19,392	...	41,83,447
...	1,74,757	...	1,48,515	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,74,757	...	1,48,515	...	...	...	...
...	7,05,518	...	8,32,005	...	30,19,392	...	41,83,447
...	600	...	...	...	186	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	600	...	...	...	186	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1899-1900

Articles.		South America.			
		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—concluded.			Rs.		Rs.
C.—Other Articles—concluded.					
Leather and Manufactures of Leather—					
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Saddlery and Harness	Value	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Matches, lucifer and other ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Paints and Colours, and Painters' Materials ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Paper and Pasteboard ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Soap	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Stationery	Value	...	...	...	...
Toys and Requisites for Games	,,	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas	No.	...	...	...	...
Wood, Manufactures of ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Articles imported by post (not specified)... ...	,,	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	...	...	...	...
Merchandise— Free ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Merchandise— Dutiable ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...
Treasure—					
Gold	Value	...	...	...	...
Silver	,,	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	...	...	...	...
Government—					
Stores	Value	...	...	...	...
Treasure—					
Gold	,,	...	...	...	...
Silver	,,	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure	...	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1900-1901—continued.

UNITED STATES.				ADEN.			
1899-1900.		1900-1901.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
7	337	2	1,276	...	...	...	...
...	354	...	423	...	...	...	...
...	1,076	...	183	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,875	...	1,859
...	56,461	...	48,895	...	413	...	1,043
...	924	...	1,622	...	...	...	...
202	16,001	312	24,044	1	11	...	...
...	35,763	...	86,286	...	...	...	...
...	6,561	...	5,855	...	...	...	...
216	320	28	75	...	...	...	...
...	5,941	...	5,394	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	25,758	...	14,019	...	112	...	537
...	2,84,041	...	3,68,501	...	49	...	...
...	57,34,103	...	53,02,083	...	5,81,213	...	6,08,014
...	59,98,144	...	56,70,584	...	5,81,262	...	6,08,014
...	...	...	...	...	19,672	...	25,925
...	...	...	...	...	53,552	...	43,553
...	...	...	...	...	73,124	...	69,478
...	59,98,144	...	56,70,584	...	6,54,386	...	6,77,492
...	5,10,174	...	11,23,292	...	78,230	...	37,581
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5,10,174	...	11,23,292	...	78,230	...	37,581

II.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1899-1900

Articles.		Arabia.			
		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—concluded.			Rs.		Rs.
C.—Other Articles—concluded.					
Leather and Manufactures of Leather—					
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Saddlery and Harness	Value	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Matches, lucifer and other ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Paints and Colours, and Painters' Materials ...	,,	...	...	...	32,743
Paper and Pasteboard ...	,,	...	..	...	...
Soap	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Stationery	Value	...	...	...	...
Toys and Requisites for Games	,,	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas	No.	...	...	..	...
Wood, Manufactures of ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Articles imported by post (not specified)	,,	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated ...	,,	...	102	...	220
Merchandise ... { Free ...	,,	...	7,436	...	8,254
Merchandise ... { Dutiable ...	,,	...	5,06,420	...	8,17,083
Total ...	...	...	5,13,856	...	8,25,337
Treasure—					
Gold	Value	...	71,898	...	1,29,900
Silver	,,	...	4,082	...	79,528
Total ...	...	...	75,980	...	2,09,428
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	...	5,89,836	...	10,34,765
Government—					
Stores	Value	...	...	...	...
Treasure—					
Gold	,,	...	...	...	...
Silver	,,	..	...	...	...
Total of Treasure	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure	...	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1900-1901—continued.

CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1899-1900.		1900-1901.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	5	...	4
...	100	...	610	...	100	...	...
...	16	...	...	...	442	...	181
...	6,269	...	...	...	...	...	7,349
...	2,906	...	2,990	...	1,58,771	...	1,52,990
...	50	...	188	...	2,099	...	541
23	1,119	3	20	...	...	...	26
...	984	...	333	...	1,407	...	929
...	271	...	1,334	...	334	...	1,448
3	18	...	...	36	101	...	...
...	501	...	205	...	395	...	198
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	63,886	...	30,955	...	90,319	...	1,36,110
...	74,802	...	31,505	...	1,03,797	...	2,33,210
...	23,57,327	...	32,41,793	...	22,79,068	...	35,21,840
...	24,32,129	...	32,73,168	...	23,86,865	...	37,55,050
...	54,17,763	...	97,53,048	...	52,78,781	...	64,73,284
...	4,79,017	...	7,98,326	...	...	...	20,975
...	58,96,770	...	1,05,51,374	...	52,78,781	...	64,94,259
...	83,28,899	...	1,38,24,537	...	76,65,646	...	1,02,49,309
...	50,498	...	31,377	...	5,868	...	5,099
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	50,498	...	31,377	...	5,868	...	5,099

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1899-1900

Articles.		Japan.			
		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—concluded.			Rs.		Rs.
C.—Other Articles—concluded.					
Leather and Manufactures of Leather—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	15	...	...
Manufactures—					
Saddlery and Harness	Value	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	15
Matches, lucifer and other	,,	...	25,013	...	45,230
Paints and Colours, and Painters' Materials	,,	...	...	...	...
Paper and Pasteboard	,,	...	134	...	155
Soap	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Stationery	Value	...	100	...	...
Toys and Requisites for Games	,,	...	965	...	1,358
Umbrellas	No.	44	69	...	...
Wood, Manufactures of	Value	...	360	...	...
Articles imported by post (not specified)	,,	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	...	32,512	...	16,162
Merchandise ... Free	,,	...	3,636	...	2,559
Merchandise ... Dutiable	,,	...	2,63,031	...	1,91,349
Total	...	...	2,66,667	...	1,93,908
Treasure—					
Gold	Value	...	22,58,000	...	78,81,875
Silver	,,	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	22,58,000	...	78,81,875
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	...	25,24,667	...	80,75,783
Government—					
Stores	Value	...	...	...	25
Treasure—					
Gold	,,	...	...	...	...
Silver	,,	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure	...	...	...	...	25

TRADE— *continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1900-1901—continued.

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1899-1900.		1900-1901.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	20
...	...	...	...	...	350	...	110
...	...	...	...	...	526	...	51
...	...	...	...	...	1,75,204	...	3,04,265
...	24	...	3,174	...	3,456	...	3,034
...	...	...	...	...	31,531	...	44,221
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	554	...	1,165
...	...	...	...	...	4,599	...	263
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	118	...	694	...	672
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	54	...	368	...	70,330	...	1,02,203
...	12	...	5,400	...	72,383	...	1,01,099
...	1,18,597	...	1,42,162	...	63,78,942	...	82,65,806
...	1,18,669	...	1,45,562	...	64,51,325	...	83,66,904
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,03,155
...	3,618	...	41,456	...	4,000	...	9,250
...	3,618	...	41,456	...	4,000	...	1,11,405
...	1,22,227	...	1,87,018	...	64,55,325	...	84,78,309
...	529	...	...	...	14,202	...	6,089
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	529	...	...	...	14,202	...	6,089

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1899-1900

Articles.			Turkey in Asia.				Aus	
			1899-1900.		1900-1901.		1899-1900.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—concluded.				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
C.—Other Articles—concluded.								
Leather, and Manufactures of Leather—								
Unwrought	...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	137	12,383
Manufactures—								
Saddlery and Harness		Value	...	...	...	...	...	715
Other sorts	...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matches, lucifer and other		,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paints and Colours, and Painters' Materials	...	,,	...	36	...	... 55	...	240
Paper and Pasteboard	...	,,	...	...	...		...	...
Soap	...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stationery	...	Value	...	...	...	...	...	75
Toys and Requisites for Games		,,	...	...	...	...	...	165
Umbrellas	...	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood, Manufactures of	...	Value	...	...	...	...	...	940
Articles imported by post (not specified)...	...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated ...	...	,,	...	50	...	...	...	29,879
Merchandise— Free	...	,,	...	15	...	...	...	18,64,865
Merchandise— Dutiable	...	,,	...	4,066	...	2,406	...	76,080
Total	...	...	...	4,081	...	2,406	...	19,40,945
Treasure—								
Gold	...	Value	...	...	...	...	...	1,10,69,738
Silver	...	,,	...	...	...	22,939	...	19,98,947
Total	...	...	...	...	...	22,939	...	1,30,68,675
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	...	...	4,081	...	25,345	...	1,50,09,620
Government—								
Stores	...	Value	...	1,50,662	...	...	...	57
Treasure—								
Gold	...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure	...	...	...	1,50,662	...	...	...	57

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1900-1901—concluded.

TRANS.		OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1900-1901.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
109	9,966	...	...	...	5	1,071	1,53,681	1,163	1,89,640
...	295	...	...	...	15	...	1,88,180	...	1,76,461
...	961	...	11	...	183	...	2,28,476	...	2,46,366
...	...	...	22,136	...	19,956	...	10,33,312	...	11,63,492
...	100	...	...	...	367	...	14,66,815	...	17,38,831
...	...	...	...	...	132	...	9,18,457	...	9,23,212
...	...	...	...	...	...	19,270	4,17,991	20,871	4,55,739
...	756	...	69	...	94	...	8,98,587	...	9,95,345
...	379	...	209	...	86	...	7,52,058	...	7,23,085
...	...	...	...	...	...	679,139	6,55,643	467,712	5,49,411
...	2,030	...	30	...	55	...	64,317	...	68,140
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	459	...	8,642	...	24,496	...	33,35,937	...	44,49,104
...	33,43,456	...	14,127	...	29,771	...	3,41,03,207	...	3,45,58,052
...	7,38,805	...	23,94,137	...	25,19,871	...	26,34,86,253	...	28,41,33,116
...	40,82,261	...	24,08,664	...	25,79,642	...	29,75,88,460	...	31,86,91,468
...	1,72,05,178	...	68,25,000	...	19,132	...	3,70,69,929	...	4,52,88,760
...	13,52,422	...	2	...	10	...	1,89,86,535	...	1,22,04,080
...	1,85,57,600	...	68,25,002	...	19,142	...	5,60,56,464	...	5,74,92,830
...	2,26,39,861	...	92,33,666	...	25,98,784	...	35,36,44,924	...	37,61,84,298
...	128	...	100	...	...	...	2,55,21,289	...	2,02,75,665
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84,18,564
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84,18,564
...	128	...	100	...	...	...	2,55,21,289	...	2,86,94,229

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		United Kingdom.			
		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
Foreign Merchandise.			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	2	11,500	29	9,510
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	1,936	...	572
Spices	lbs.	384	1,030	...	...
Sugar—					
Refined or crystallized (including sugarcandy) ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Unrefined, viz., Molasses and Jaggery or *Gur* and other saccharine produce	,,	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other articles	Value	...	2,587	...	5,433
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery— ...	Value	...	54,511	...	90,011
B.—Metals—					
Copper	Cwt.	4,330	2,04,775	6,694	3,05,812
Iron	,,	70,029	99,488	22,783	40,833
Tin	,,	...	...	...	...
Other metals, unenumerated ...	,,	1,677	61,296	2,545	89,641
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	Value	...	42,198	...	75,907
Other articles ...	,,	...	...	...	180
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics; and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemicals	Value	...	38	...	99
Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics ...	,,	...	4,668	...	14,139
Dyeing and Tanning Materials	Cwt.	...	100	...	...
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	48	24	...	...
Other kinds of oils ...	,,	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Shells and Cowries... ...	Value	...	4,370	...	2,131
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wool	,,	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	...	21,460	...	5,089
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	145	103
Manufactures—					
Piece goods—					
Grey	Yds.	28,875	2,963	26,127	3,205
White	,,	502	118	3,254	406
Coloured	,,	4,160	1,342	3,557	1,382
Other sorts of piece-goods	No.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value	...	6,285	...	1,840
Silk piece-goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	533	987	1,366	6,986
Woollen goods ...	Value	...	2,921	...	8,839
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	...	...	...	961
B.—Apparel—					
Apparel	,,	...	1,43,236	...	1,81,388
Boots and Shoes ...	Prs.	472	2,520	140	625
C.—Other Articles—					
Corals, real ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware ...	Value	...	8,994	...	18,604
All other articles, unenumerated.	,,	...	2,36,961	...	2,56,430
Total		...	9,20,508	...	11,21,171
Indian Produce and Manufactures.					
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	14	500
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	16	1,318	238	6,953
Fruits and Vegetables ...	Value	...	47	...	615

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1899-1900 and 1900-1901.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.				BELGIUM.			
1899-1900.		1900-1901.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	40	1,245	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	225	...	...	...	500	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29,640	36,641	10,000	19,000	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Produce exported from the Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		France.			
		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
Foreign Merchandise.			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	...	...	...
Spices	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar—					
Refined or crystallized (including sugarcandy)	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Unrefined, viz., Molasses and Jaggery or *Gur* and other saccharine produce	"	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other articles	Value	...	1,040	...	235
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	...	...	580
B.—Metals—					
Copper	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Iron	"	...	...	...	...
Tin	"	...	...	...	...
Other metals unenumerated	"	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Other articles	"	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics; and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemicals	Value	...	...	...	...
Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics		...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds of oils	"	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Shells and Cowries... ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wool	"	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	...	...	...	...
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White	"	...	...	...	...
Coloured	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Piece-goods	No.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value	...	...	...	...
Silk piece-goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Woollen goods ...	Value	...	300	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	"	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel—					
Apparel	"	...	4,640	...	8,175
Boots and Shoes ...	Prs.	4	180	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Corals, real	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware ...	Value	...	...	...	110
All other articles unenumerated.	"	...	6,766	...	3,266
Total		...	11,926	...	7,365
Indian Produce and Manufactures.					
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	2	240
Fruits and Vegetables ...	Value	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1899-1900 and 1900-1901—continued.

GERMANY.				HOLLAND.			
1899-1900.		1900-1901.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	... 783	...	... 355	...	...	...	...
320	980	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,000	...	375	...	...	...	...
...	2,400	...	3,913	...	...	...	...
...	...	515	21,914	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	50	...	...	...	...
...	500	...	905	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Produce of Bengal during the

Articles.		Italy.			
		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
Foreign Merchandise.			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	...	...	...
Spices	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar—					
Refined or crystallised (including sugarcandy)	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Unrefined, viz., Molasses and Jaggery or *Gur* and other saccharine produce	"	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other articles	Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery	Value	...	...	...	...
B.—Metals—					
Copper	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Iron	"	11,114	11,114	10,120	10,120
Tin	"	...	...	...	...
Other metals, unenumerated	"	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork	Value	...	...	...	...
Other articles	"	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemicals	Value	...	...	...	...
Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics	"	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds of oils	"	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Shells and Cowries	Value	...	...	...	...
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wool	"	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	...	...	...	...
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White	"	...	...	...	...
Coloured	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Piece-goods	No.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value	...	...	...	...
Silk piece-goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Woollen goods	Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	"	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel—					
Apparel	"	...	...	...	150
Boots and Shoes	Prs.	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Corals, real	lbs.	3,409	24,272	1,423	14,605
Glass and Glassware	Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated.	"	...	10	...	430
Total	...	...	35,396	...	25,355
Indian Produce and Manufactures.					
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Fruits and Vegetables	Value	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1899-1900 and 1900-1901—continued.

RUSSIA IN EUROPE.				EASTERN AFRICA—PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA (MOZAMBIQUE).			
1899-1900.		1900-1901.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Produce exported from the Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		Eastern Africa—British East Africa including Mombassa, Zanzibar, Pemba.			
		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
Foreign Merchandise.			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	1	96	1	54
Provisions	Value	...	...	...	...
Spices	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar—					
Refined or crystallised (including sugarcandy)	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Unrefined, viz., Molasses and Jaggery or *Gur* and other saccharine produce	,,	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other articles	Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	...	...	105
B.—Metals—					
Copper	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Iron	,,	...	...	...	...
Tin	,,	...	...	...	...
Other Metals, unenumerated	,,	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Other articles	,,	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemicals	Value	...	...	...	...
Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics	,,	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds of oils	,,	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Shells and Cowries ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wool	,,	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	...	...	...	...
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White	,,	...	...	...	...
Coloured	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Piece-goods	No.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value	...	10	...	...
Silk piece-goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Woollen goods ...	Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel—					
Apparel	Value	...	...	...	...
Boots and Shoes ...	Prs.	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Corals, real	lbs.	166	994	156	900
Glass and Glassware ...	Value	...	300	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated.	,,	...	...	...	...
Total		...	1,400	...	1,059
Indian Produce and Manufactures.					
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	1	48	4	504
Fruits and Vegetables ...	Value	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1899-1900 and 1900-1901—continued.

NORTHERN AFRICA—EGYPT, INCLUDING SUAKIM AND ALL PORTS NORTH OF THE LATTER PORT.				EASTERN AFRICA—MAURITIUS, INCLUDING SEYCHELLES.			
1899-1900.		1900-1901.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	230	...	1,432
...	...	...	...	8,153	1,826	7,568	2,237
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	700	566	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,276	...	1,622
...	...	...	150	...	840	...	842
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	333	8,931	711	7,856
...	...	...	...	147	12,096	46	4,875
...	...	...	...	10	300	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
...	2,032	...	2,070	...	10,420	...	11,241
...	...	...	...	44	540	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	22,782	21,857	13,429	14,778
...	...	...	...	26	1,640	3	660
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	180	275	100	300
...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,241,957	1,25,073	983,061	1,08,778
...	...	...	...	122,986	19,496	160,031	16,036
...	...	...	...	80,122	12,380	42,666	6,138
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	348	...	48
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	126	126	...	1,784
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,270	...	450	...	7,263	...	8,600
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	200	...	300	...	866	...	382
...	875	...	1,157	...	4,991	...	4,516
...	5,377	...	4,127	...	2,27,350	...	1,93,724
...	...	...	...	10	15	22	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	120	...	50

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		South America.			
		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	4,150	...	1,479
Spices	lbs.	...	... 985		66
Sugar—					
Refined or crystallized (including sugarcandy) ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Unrefined, viz., Molasses and Jaggery or *Gur* and other saccharine produce	,,	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other articles	Value	...	1,908	...	2,026
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	...	...	...
B.—Metals—					
Copper	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Iron	,,	...	...	...	...
Tin	,,	...	...	...	...
Other metals, unenumerated ...	,,	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Other articles ...	,,	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemicals	Value	...	37	...	...
Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics	,,	...	...	...	353
Dyeing and Tanning Materials	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds of oils	,,	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	1	100	...	...
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Shells and Cowries... ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wool	,,	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	...	...	...	...
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White	,,	...	...	...	...
Coloured	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Piece-goods	No.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value	...	...	...	...
Silk piece-goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Woollen goods	Value	...	7,988	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel—					
Apparel	Value	...	...	...	...
Boots and Shoes ...	Prs.	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Corals, real ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware ...	Value	...	...	...	10
All other articles, unenumerated.	,,	...	...	...	537
Total		...	14,183	...	4,476
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.					
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Fruits and Vegetables ...	Value	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1899-1900 and 1900-1901—continued.

UNITED STATES.				ADEN.			
1899-1900.		1900-1901.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	.. 12	...	...	...	...
...	174	...	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	20	120	2	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2,000	250	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	160	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
...	5,056	...	4,770	...	1,045	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,561	...	8,017	...	330	...	930
...	9,856	...	9,959	...	1,755	...	1,478
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Produce and Manufactures exported from the Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		Arabia.			
		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	170	...	38
Spices	lbs.	164	36	1,160	186
Sugar—					
Refined or crystallized (including sugarcandy)	Cwt.	15	160	...	...
Unrefined, viz., Molasses and Jaggery or *Gur* and other saccharine produce	,,	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other articles	Value	...	...	...	72
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery	Value	...	...	...	30
B.—Metals—					
Copper	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Iron	,,	10	100	...	...
Tin	,,	...	...	...	...
Other metals, unenumerated	,,	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork	Value	...	...	...	...
Other articles	,,	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemicals	Value	...	...	...	...
Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics	,,	...	14	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials	Cwt.	...	...	1	20
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds of oils	,,	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Shells and Cowries	Value	...	...	...	...
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wool	,,	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	...	...	...	...
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White	,,	...	...	...	...
Coloured	,,	53,500	9,500	...	...
Other sorts of Piece-goods	No.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value	...	25	...	...
Silk piece-goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Woollen goods	Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel—					
Apparel	Value	...	1,100	...	40
Boots and Shoes	Prs.	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Corals, red	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware	Value	...	485	...	125
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	...	50	...	690
Total	...	...	11,640	...	1,185
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.					
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Fruits and Vegetables	Value	...	20	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1899-1900 and 1900-1901—continued.

CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1899-1900.		1900-1901.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
11	10,000	5	4,750	...	...	3	1,600
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	22	...	2,104	...	16,432	...	8,886
...	...	164	40	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	67	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	441	...	6,719	...	1,092	...	1,876
...	1,372	...	27,116	...	245	...	190
8	430	...	...	...	...	...	...
539	5,288	2,941	28,845	1,116	5,399	350	1,928
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
350	2,803	466	11,639	...	8	...	15
...	12,454	...	23,596	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	6,804	...	...	...	...
...	75	...	403	...	...	...	90
...	11,049	...	8,539	...	3,874	...	2,475
3	80	10	50	...	...	...	...
5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,014	8,724	13,226	17,320	...	...	2,549	1,648
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	300	...	...	...	295	...	1,344
2,850	2,630	3,660	3,580	...	...	...	...
33,000	7,000	35,000	6,500	...	...	...	...
35,920	14,994	64,028	11,600	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	40	...	20	...	...	...	467
...	...	...	...	324	180	...	...
...	325	...	...	...	300	...	380
...	120	...	235	...	...	...	200
...	19,622	...	16,426	...	2,586	...	7,371
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	50
...	...	...	...	...	...	187	3,000
...	100	...	157	...	4,453	...	530
...	10,441	...	58,144	...	7,104	...	23,285
...	1,08,905	...	2,38,660	...	41,974	...	62,268
61	775	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	26	...	...	...	...	23	1,293
...	3,078	...	8,825	...	80	...	307

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Produce of Bengal during the

Articles.		Japan.			
		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	35	...	...
Spices	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar—					
Refined or crystallized (including sugarcandy) ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Unrefined, viz., Molasses and Jaggery or *Gur* and other saccharine produce	,,	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other articles	Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	...	...	...
B.—Metals—					
Copper	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Iron	,,	...	...	...	...
Tin	,,	...	...	...	...
Other metals, unenumerated ...	,,	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Other articles ...	,,	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning materials—					
Chemicals	Value	...	...	...	...
Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics	,,	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds of oils	,,	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	...	...	10	210
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Shells and Cowries... ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wool	,,	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	...	...	...	...
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White	,,	...	...	...	...
Coloured	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Piece-goods	No.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value	...	...	...	...
Silk piece-goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Woollen goods	Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel—					
Apparel	Value	...	...	...	100
Boots and Shoes ...	Prs.	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Corals, real ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware ...	Value	...	20	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated.	,,	...	1,900	...	1,460
Total ...	...	...	1,955	...	1,710
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.					
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Fruits and Vegetables ...	Value	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1899-1900 and 1900-1901—continued.

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1899-1900.		1900-1901.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	14	38,600	5	5,400
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	60	...	...	...	2,749	...	2,926
...	...	...	...	2	6	154	124
...	...	...	...	...	...	372	3,898
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,252	782	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	41	...	1,203
...	45	...	100	...	4,356	...	9,734
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	160	1,660
...	...	...	...	1	80	...	...
...	...	...	...	129	868	2	66
...	...	...	...	...	13,235	...	2,516
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	276	...	618
...	655	...	1,150	...	9,213	...	11,049
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	15	1,575	82	1,670
...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,419	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000	7,500
...	...	...	...	4,131	1,032	...	...
...	...	...	...	30,886	4,955	12,200	2,495
...	...	...	...	1,50,740	24,139	8,527	2,569
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	124	...	500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	48	...	...	...	4,449	...	4,629
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
...	1,820	...	1,225	...	42,603	...	51,635
...	...	...	...	267	425	312	3,140
...	...	...	...	32,534	1,91,711	21,775	1,90,360
...	26	...	...	...	1,116	...	385
...	1,115	...	3,520	...	14,781	...	40,065
...	4,551	...	5,995	...	3,64,900	...	3,44,280
...	...	...		31,564	3,53,725	80,132	3,67,010
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3,524	...	14

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Produce and during the official years 1899-1900

Articles.	Turkey in Asia.				Aden	
	1899-1900.		1900-1901.		1899-1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Foreign Merchandise.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	1	500
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—						
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	27
Spices ... ... lbs.	...	...	10	5	808	216
Sugar—						
Refined or crystallised (including sugarcandy) ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unrefined, viz., Molasses and Jaggery or *Gur* and other saccharine produce ... ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other articles ... ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	767
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—						
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ... Value	...	50	...	30	...	50
B.—Metals—						
Copper ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron ... ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin ... ... "	23	2,564	...	...	...	...
Other metals, unenumerated ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other articles ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—						
Chemicals ... ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics "	...	...	...	...	...	626
Dyeing and Tanning Materials Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—Oils—						
Mineral—						
Kerosine ... ... Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds of oils ... ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—						
Gums and Resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shells and Cowries... ... Value	...	575	...	1,734	...	...
Silk ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool ... ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated Value	...	...	...	...	...	2,275
VII.—Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—						
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—						
Cotton—						
Twist and Yarn ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—						
Piece-goods—						
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coloured ... ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Piece-goods No.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Manufactures ... ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk piece-goods, pure and mixed ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woollen goods ... Value	...	...	...	142	...	505
All other articles, unenumerated ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel—						
Apparel ... ... Value	...	174	...	...	...	7,418
Boots and Shoes ... Prs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—						
Corals, real ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware ... Value	...	...	46	...	...	100
All other articles, unenumerated. "	...	1,473	...	2,387	...	2,821
Total ...	...	4,841	...	4,283	...	15,297
Indian Produce and Manufactures.						
I.—Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	15	5,000
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—						
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	1	70
Fruits and Vegetables ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	7

TRADE—*continued.*

Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal and 1900-1901—continued.

TRALIA.		OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1900-1901.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
17	9,810	3	2,509	...	...	31	63,100	61	32,579
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	41	1,299
...	...	...	2,701	...	6,617	...	29,355	...	24,503
1,176	283	9,440	2,106	16,698	4,210	19,271	6,178	26,895	7,120
...	...	...	...	15	180	15	160	390	4,145
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,997	1,383	...	...
...	1,151	...	5,241	...	4,429	...	28,393	...	26,208
...	176	...	813	...	4,840	...	66,081	...	1,37,821
...	...	...	...	...	...	4,333	2,05,205	7,209	3,27,726
1	12	110	1,152	17	127	112,911	1,63,283	47,085	1,10,335
...	...	...	...	1	135	171	14,740	47	5,010
...	...	50	342	2	40	2,216	65,705	3,016	1,01,451
...	...	...	...	...	2,556	...	68,392	...	1,03,879
...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	...	6,984
...	...	...	...	...	102	...	426	...	1,403
...	665	...	10,475	...	14,236	...	52,228	...	73,392
...	...	15	400	34	706	62	1,120	45	776
...	...	40	16	...	...	93	45	...	...
...	...	6	12	...	...	28,803	20,593	29,804	33,746
...	...	23	1,710	50	3,780	65	5,025	150	6,333
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	284	...	72	...	5,329	...	3,927
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	180	275	100	300
...	...	...	1,007	...	10,514	...	23,776	...	16,961
...	...	...	...	8,180	5,180	2,850	2,530	26,985	16,368
...	...	9,680	1,298	13,776	1,991	1,417,643	1,47,666	1,067,984	1,20,474
200	50	3,020	1,242	8,016	757	243,344	31,813	247,726	31,260
452	1,377	20,089	1,738	4,935	682	298,602	43,099	60,137	13,348
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,069	...	905	...	2,331	...	7,791	...	6,365
...	...	...	...	...	...	857	1,157	1,386	6,986
...	1,985	...	464	...	314	...	17,535	...	18,077
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	1,736
...	2,651	...	28,392	...	34,814	...	2,79,680	...	3,20,234
...	...	4	75	55	220	747	3,300	812	4,035
...	...	422	2,343	...	...	27,164	2,23,820	24,536	2,18,102
...	60	...	183	...	55	...	16,334	...	22,691
...	3,479	...	43,696	...	16,963	...	3,44,711	...	4,31,087
...	22,757	...	1,10,139	...	1,16,066	...	19,66,553	...	22,34,637
11	6,600	1	500	...	...	32,369	2,93,867	30,854	2,97,274
2	160	6	160	1	50	25	1,621	265	9,216
...	...	...	2,926	...	6,470	...	14,756	...	16,819

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Produce of Bengal during the

Articles.	United Kingdom.			
	1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*				
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—concluded.		Rs.		Rs.
Grain and Pulse—				
Gram ... ... Cwt.	4,040	13,278	...	...
Rice in the husk ... ,,	27	72	4	12
Rice not in the husk ... ,,	1,133,151	65,65,134	631,327	36,26,640
Wheat ... ... ,,	1,962,846	71,65,996	6,006	30,712
Pulse ... ... ,,	794,012	19,96,241	122,641	4,41,959
Jawari and bajri ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	1	6	...	...
Provisions ... ... Value	...	85,352	...	1,08,213
Spices ... ... lbs.	86,665	12,029	50,374	6,796
Sugar ... ... Cwt.	1	35	74	1,100
Tea ... ... lbs.	149,449,991	7,94,33,528	161,234,550	8,32,60,291
Other articles unenumerated ... Value	...	6	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—				
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ... Value	...	40,027	...	40,367
B.—Metals ... ... ,,	...	43,390	...	2,87,698
C.—Machinery and Millwork ... ,,	...	1,478	...	1,427
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling stock. ,,	...	25	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—				
Chemicals ... ... Value	...	9,13,340	...	8,58,918
Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics—				
Drugs and Medicines ... Value	...	62,596	...	69,419
Opium ... ... Chests / Cwt.	478 / 701	5,84,615	612 / 899	8,31,415
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ... ,,	36,731	36,077	26,799	31,417
Dyeing and Tanning Materials—				
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	13,215	36,34,868	17,229	35,43,160
Myrabolams ... ... ,,	21,672	71,046	19,370	65,029
Turmeric ... ... ,,	1,761	23,034	2,815	35,921
Other kinds ... ... ,,	36	4,598	398	5,274
V.—Oils—				
Essential ... ... Gals.	1	20	...	9
Mineral ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Vegetable, not essential ... ,,	393,752	2,93,885	341,791	4,67,931
All other sorts ... ... ,,	3	6	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—				
Caoutchouc—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	771	1,24,414	849	1,53,313
Cotton ... ... ,,	8,169	1,86,933	9,238	2,45,840
Gums and Resins (excluding Cutch and Gambier) ... ... ,,	1,097	31,661	54	928
Hemp ... ... ,,	61,759	4,53,660	122,185	11,55,571
Hides and Skins—				
Hides, raw ... ... Cwt. / No.	44,696 / 635,174	20,20,279	26,460 / 370,225	11,26,290
Skins, raw ... ... Cwt. / No.	12,169 / 883,033	9,62,066	14,807 / 1,153,868	18,65,916
Horns ... ... Cwt.	15,660	3,85,755	15,884	3,26,199
Jewellery—				
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset Value	...	15,300	...	16,745
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	4,496,881	3,92,99,553	5,407,127	4,89,14,810
Manures—				
Animal bones ... ... Tons	7,483	4,06,299	5,986	3,09,261
Other kinds ... ... ,,	13	456	...	25
Mica or talc ... ... Cwt.	11,793	3,83,374	9,050	5,22,024
Seeds—				
Essential ... ... Cwt.	279	3,010	134	1,889
Other than essential—				
Castor ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Earthnut ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Linseed ... ... ,,	2,696,186	1,67,19,604	2,146,764	1,91,44,009
Mowa or mowra ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Mustard ... ... ,,	111	812	29	213
Poppy ... ... ,,	4,595	34,050	4,070	35,900
Rape ... ... ,,	104,284	5,93,336	106,192	7,47,021
Til or Jinjili ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	4	138	91	1,642

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1899-1900 and 1900-1901—continued.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.				BELGIUM.			
1899-1900.		1900-1901.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2,606	15,776	...	...
...	...	...	...	372,472	13,32,231	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	16,763	...	4,475	...	1,042	...	...
...	...	68,320	9,300	15,680	1,330	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14,906	7,844	19,421	5,110	1,940	672	464	116
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	535	...	...	...	...
...	300	...	6,300	...	...	...	390
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3,767	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	56,620	1,987	4,600	276
142	168	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,755	19,95,584	7,020	15,67,182	480	1,42,995	1,126	2,67,162
6,188	21,550	1,833	11,422	...	...	982	2,946
200	1,909	...	...	275	2,525	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,611	2,29,544	11,213	2,84,172	16,015	2,94,139	31,930	8,54,112
90	9,000	...	...	190	6,300	46	685
...	...	...	...	1,386	3,600	1,864	21,945
68,072	29,83,432	93,001	42,45,763	439	18,870	1,415	62,454
858,630		1,191,880		6,110		20,248	
...	...	118	5,420	13	1,875	22	2,100
...		3,700		1,500		1,600	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
420,547	38,23,543	700,198	63,37,935	...	...	9,822	94,500
...	...	...	...	220	12,600	200	10,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,724	66,025	64,561	4,49,824	90,523	5,95,350	76,488	6,73,009
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	204,797	13,00,955	107,774	9,30,412
...	...	...	...	183,820	9,77,410	80,550	5,82,512
...	...	...	...	...	...	6,982	66,251
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

11.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Produce of Bengal during the

Articles.	France.			
	1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*				
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—concluded.		Rs.		Rs.
Grain and Pulse—				
Gram ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Rice in the husk ... ,,	...	2	...	...
Rice not in the husk ... ,,	1	10	734	3,250
Wheat ... ... ,,	49,048	1,90,409	...	...
Pulse ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Jawari and bajri... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... Value	...	1,404	...	1,320
Spices ... ... lbs.	56,000	6,462	78,400	10,199
Sugar ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea ... ... lbs.	13,696	6,985	24,676	11,439
Other articles unenumerated ... Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—				
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ... Value	...	650	...	30
B.—Metals ... ,,	...	...	...	60
C.—Machinery and Millwork ... ,,	...	...	...	...
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling stock ,,	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—				
Chemicals ... ... Value	...	3,51,949	...	1,63,998
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics—				
Drugs and Medicines ... Value	...	...	...	110
Opium ... ... { Chests / Cwt.	... / ...	...	10 / 15	13,050
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials—				
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	9,497	27,79,687	7,499	16,86,021
Myrabolams ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Turmeric ... ... ,,	1,932	19,630	2,532	31,242
Other kinds ... ... ,,	1,500	29,350	1,999	36,707
V.—Oils—				
Essential ... ... Gals.	...	...	...	...
Mineral ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Vegetable, not essential ... ,,	...	...	...	...
All other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—				
Caoutchouc—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Cotton ... ... ,,	2,689	47,880	9,871	2,56,270
Gums and Resins (excluding Catch and Gambier). ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Hemp ... ... ,,	...	...	35	350
Hides and Skins—				
Hides, raw ... ... { Cwt. / No.	90,391 / 1,510,779	46,07,707	40,894 / 771,451	23,92,854
Skins, raw ... ... { Cwt. / No.	3,117 / 209,402	2,58,871	3,114 / 333,521	3,99,231
Horns ... ... Cwt.	3,902	77,201	1,800	31,545
Jewellery—				
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset Value	...	13,980	...	5,600
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	641,412	63,79,023	1,215,321	1,10,46,449
Manures—				
Animal bones ... ... Tons	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Mica or talc ... ... Cwt.	33	7,300	99	15,550
Seeds—				
Essential ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other than essential—				
Castor ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Earthnut ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Linseed ... ... ,,	725,274	40,10,682	369,319	21,36,319
Mowa or mowra ... ... ,,	8,929	33,716	...	...
Mustard ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Poppy ... ... ,,	93,079	5,75,265	164,083	13,16,573
Rape ... ... ,,	12,012	57,330	76,071	5,19,312
Til or Jinjili ... ... ,,	...	...	5,005	37,532
Other sorts ... ... ,,	10	119	15	123

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1899-1900 and 1900-1901—continued.

GERMANY.				HOLLAND.			
1899-1900.		1900-1901.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	22	90	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
297,959	17,77,064	239,613	15,90,500	8,057	64,233	6,006	38,220
101	440	...	...	...	...	...	...
500	1,025	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	22,238	...	10,638	...	9,451	...	680
22,400	2,132	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	30	...	...	...	...
766,746	3,09,472	536,263	2,92,903	...	...	1,480	1,055
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,419	...	600	...	100	...	...
...	37,132	...	1,52,764	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,024	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10,634	...	13,793	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,800	677	...	...	908,750	21,437	380,090	19,600
40	69	175	390	5	15	...	...
5,494	14,78,401	5,491	12,41,224	1,467	4,06,831	2,504	5,49,374
36,425	1,04,626	11,899	33,476	...	...	100	205
500	6,682	1,480	13,010	...	...	100	1,364
...	...	143	1,963	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	405	...	...	...	...
63,672	13,60,478	74,267	20,80,169	...	...	14	370
598	12,175	302	6,510	...	...	...	...
...	...	905	11,225	...	...	...	...
309,803	1,36,28,815	383,157	1,73,93,897	4,681	1,95,146	8,595	3,41,425
4,110,422		5,172,501		51,249		83,703	
1,470		1,674		46		853	
84,292	94,233	55,201	77,304	2,600	3,300	68,250	63,589
8,432	1,40,668	9,264	1,38,300	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,883,869	1,53,36,536	2,411,039	2,19,77,983	...	...	15,179	1,36,000
7,048	4,13,620	6,437	2,93,569	...	...	...	...
20	3,025	112	6,934	...	...	...	...
260	30,270	735	45,433	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,748,394	1,08,53,361	1,147,488	95,59,683	...	...	108,169	18,84,559
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74,860	4,77,061	59,996	5,39,520	...	...	34,073	2,80,498
153,166	7,97,165	116,330	8,00,308	22,006	1,20,178	23,512	1,61,992
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	40	...	10	...	...	...	...

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Produce of Bengal during the

Articles.	Italy.			
	1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*continued.*				
***II.—Articles of Food and Drink*—concluded.**		Rs.		Rs.
Grain and Pulse—				
Gram	Cwt. ...	...	...	...
Rice in the husk ...	,, ...	...	...	...
Rice not in the husk ...	,, ...	...	...	...
Wheat	,, ...	...	...	...
Pulse	,, ...	...	...	...
Jawari and bajri	,, ...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,, ...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value ...	44,719	...	14,219
Spices	lbs. ...	...	...	...
Sugar	Cwt. ...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs. 1,896	1,422	2,855	2,750
Other articles unenumerated ...	Value ...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—				
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value ...	...	...	25
B.—Metals	,, ...	1,998	...	37,592
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	,, ...	...	...	...
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling stock	,, ...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—				
Chemicals	Value ...	...	...	...
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics—				
Drugs and Medicines ...	Value ...	...	...	...
Opium	Chests ... / Cwt. ...	...	... / ...	...
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ...	lbs. 800	25	...	...
Manufactured ...	,, ...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials—				
Indigo	Cwt. 1,862	5,42,915	1,955	6,39,203
Myrabolams	,, ...	...	...	...
Turmeric	,, ...	...	100	981
Other kinds	,, ...	...	...	...
V.—Oils—				
Essential	Gals. ...	...	...	...
Mineral	,, ...	...	...	...
Vegetable, not essential ...	,, ...	...	...	...
All other sorts	,, ...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—				
Caoutchouc—				
Raw	Cwt. ...	...	...	...
Cotton	,, 29,990	6,01,740	18,293	5,00,958
Gums and Resins (excluding Cutch and Gambier) ...	,, ...	...	...	...
Hemp	,, ...	...	2,358	17,550
Hides and Skins—				
Hides, raw ...	Cwt. 110,323 / No. 1,597,304	50,61,353	Cwt. 116,595 / No. 1,814,936	57,33,238
Skins, raw ...	Cwt. 806 / No. 32,710	42,827	Cwt. 982 / No. 33,104	50,562
Horns	Cwt. ...	...	...	...
Jewellery—				
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset	Value ...	...	...	...
Jute—				
Raw	Cwt. 360,908	33,14,788	488,645	45,50,003
Manures—				
Animal bones	Tons ...	...	...	...
Other kinds	,, ...	...	...	...
Mica or talc	Cwt. ...	...	...	...
Seeds—				
Essential	Cwt. ...	...	...	...
Other than essential—				
Castor	Cwt. ...	...	...	...
Earthnut	,, ...	...	...	...
Linseed	,, 1,900	6,188	21,956	2,07,680
Mowa or mowra ...	,, 20	80	...	...
Mustard	,, ...	...	...	...
Poppy	,, ...	...	...	...
Rape	,, ...	...	...	...
Til or Jinjili	,, ...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,, ...	...	1	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1899-1900 and 1900-1901—continued.

RUSSIA.				EASTERN AFRICA—PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA, (MOZAMBIQUE).			
1899-1900.		1900-1901.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,720	900	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40,429	14,543	243,173	1,09,120	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
758	2,46,881	478	1,17,018	...	...	...	...
147	600	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	921	688	22,000	...	...	...	...
60	2,400	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	73,213	6,57,975	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Produce of Bengal during the

Articles.	Eastern Africa—British East Africa, including Mombassa, Zanzibar, Pemba.			
	1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*continued.*				
***II.—Articles of Food and Drink*—concluded.**		Rs.		Rs.
Grain and Pulse—				
Gram ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Rice in the husk ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Rice not in the husk ... ,,	10,679	61,179	14,222	88,479
Wheat ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Pulse ... ... ,,	73	400	1,969	10,816
Jawari and bajri ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	50	150
Provisions ... ... Value	...	...	...	820
Spices ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea ... ... lbs.	14,157	6,546	19,129	11,193
Other articles unenumerated ... Value	...	...	...	...
***III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals*—**				
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ... Value	...	180	...	...
B.—Metals ... ... ,,	...	10,515	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork ... ,,	...	...	...	...
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling stock ,,	...	...	...	...
***IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing, and Tanning Materials*—**				
Chemicals ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics—				
Drugs and Medicines ... Value	...	444	...	20
Opium ... ... { Chests / Cwt.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ,,	...	...	94	55
Dyeing and Tanning Materials—				
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Myrabolams ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Turmeric ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
***V.—Oils*—**				
Essential ... ... Gals.	74	540	3	300
Mineral ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Vegetable, not essential ... ,,	...	...	...	...
All other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
***VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles*—**				
Caoutchouc—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Cotton ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Gums and Resins (excluding Cutch and Gambier) ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Hemp ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins—				
Hides, raw ... ... { Cwt. / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Skins, raw ... ... { Cwt. / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Horns ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—				
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Manures—				
Animal bones ... ... Tons	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Mica or talc ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Seeds—				
Essential ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other than essential—				
Castor ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Earthnut ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Linseed ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Mowa or mowra ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Mustard ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Poppy ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Rape ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Til or Jinjili ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1899-1900 and 1900-1901—continued.

NORTHERN AFRICA—EGYPT, INCLUDING SUAKIM AND ALL PORTS NORTH OF THE LATTER PORT.				EASTERN AFRICA—MAURITIUS, INCLUDING SEYCHELLES.			
1899-1900.		1900-1901.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	...	...	...	142,479	5,21,996	149,200	6,09,543
...	...	...	...	10	40	10	42
477	2,278	...	...	1,029,645	50,83,720	1,312,450	66,34,648
50	300	...	...	6,076	26,710	6,740	34,595
...	...	...	...	59,872	2,86,913	99,465	5,38,253
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	94,451	4,47,850	74,552	3,42,879
...	687	...	1,452	...	1,69,937	...	1,79,421
1,642	170	...	...	218,888	39,621	199,778	33,043
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	31
92,754	84,304	185,549	48,871	...	...	270	129
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	585	...	472
...	...	...	...	...	18,909	...	16,205
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2,38,051	...	2,61,093
	11,750	...	700	...	44,315	...	43,105
...	...	...	...	30	93,400	33	42,410
...	...	...	...	45		48	
...	...	...	...	86,592	13,753	82,558	14,653
5	6	14	40	87	27	...	...
289	80,619	3,530	9,01,140	...	...	3	520
...	...	...	...	59	628	25	176
...	...	...	...	1,099	16,134	1,036	16,334
...	...	...	...	134	2,886	44	576
54	900	...	...	25	106	2	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
962	1,137	1,465	2,023	201,668	2,62,168	255,942	4,15,453
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	44	880	134	2,282
...	...	...	...	12	448	18	105
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	1,500	79	1,966	...	...	...	...
160		220		...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...		...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
85,286	7,16,400	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,164	14,554	2,545	32,077
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	55	300	...	...
332,349	22,66,010	...	...	110	994	173	1,616
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	525	3,995	419	3,960
...	...	...	...	54	516	23	224
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	48
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	30	56	152	...	...

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	South America.			
	1899-1900.		1900-1901. *	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*		Rs.		Rs.
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—concluded.				
Grain and Pulse—				
Gram ... ... Cwt.	37	137	51	222
Rice in the husk ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Rice not in the husk ... ... ,,	144,674	6,59,867	172,253	8,53,302
Wheat ... ... ,,	...	...	1	6
Pulse ... ... ,,	4,183	18,595	8,433	48,027
Jawari and bajri ... ... ,,	...	...	4	13
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... Value	...	3,020	...	21,393
Spices ... ... lbs.	2,963	606	4,529	924
Sugar ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea ... ... lbs.	4,000	2,234	4,500	1,906
Other articles unenumerated ... Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—				
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ... Value	...	...	...	10
B.—Metals ... ... ,,	...	859	...	3,173
C.—Machinery and Millwork ... ,,	...	...	...	...
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling stock ,,	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—				
Chemicals ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics—				
Drugs and Medicines ... Value	...	870	...	1,394
Opium ... ... { Chests	...	} ...	{ ...	} ...
{ Cwt.	...		...	
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ,,	20	20	164	40
Dyeing and Tanning Materials—				
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Myrabolams ... ... ,,	1	5	13	36
Turmeric ... ... ,,	122	1,809	307	5,209
Other kinds ... ... ,,	6	166	1	36
V.—Oils—				
Essential ... ... Gals.	...	...	...	...
Mineral ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Vegetable, not essential ... ,,	1,050	1,372	10,577	17,196
All other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—				
Caoutchouc—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Cotton ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Gums and Resins (excluding Catch and Gambier) ... ,,	...	...	5	225
Hemp ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Hides, and Skins—				
Hides, raw ... { Cwt.	...	} ...	{ ...	} ...
{ No.	...		...	
Skins, raw ... { Cwt.	...	} ...	{ ...	} ...
{ No.	...		...	
Horns ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—				
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset ... Value	...	...	...	...
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Manures—				
Animal bones ... ... Tons	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Mica or talc ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Seeds—				
Essential ... ... Cwt.	98	905	38	765
Other than essential—				
Castor ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Earthnut ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Linseed ... ... ,,	72,224	4,38,306	...	...
Mowa or mowra ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Mustard ... ... ,,	18	100	1	8
Poppy ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Rape ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Til or Jinjili ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the fiscal years 1 899-1900 and 1900-1901—continued.

UNITED STATES.				ADEN.			
1899-1900.		1900-1901.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	249	1,020	37	150
1,975	6,400	3,300	10,121	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	373,999	18,61,336	241,364	12,69,632
...	...	...	...	147	890	15	120
...	...	...	...	783	3,980	816	5,107
...	...	...	...	745	2,190	988	4,942
...	...	...	...	1,536	4,958	1,261	3,946
...	3,355	...	791	...	130	...	320
129,200	13,600	267,376	41,364	12,936	1,890	24,229	3,835
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,744,788	9,79,137	1,761,660	6,26,852	76,711	25,970	204,192	68,180
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,475	...	197	...	45	...	...
...	602	...	2,721	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	9,44,582	...	6,96,675	...	...	...	...
...	20,161	...	10,436	...	1,252	...	1,065
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,370
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	12,581	1,554	2,467	275
10,405	38,26,760	16,724	32,38,583	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
829	10,239	1,461	21,202	...	...	...	...
1	30	11	1,170	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	59	1	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
912	1,150	...	...	912	964	912	1,243
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,572	3,47,830	2,438	4,88,842	...	...	...	...
762	19,796	178	6,155	...	...	...	...
...	...	5	75	...	...	...	...
18	160	929	9,900	20	200	...	...
288,012				...	...	...	...
2,661,429	1,11,48,268	255,313	95,41,288	...	...	...	...
178,786		1,710,664		...	...	...	...
14,172,832	1,64,49,976	126,342	1,23,44,347	...	...	...	...
10		10,408,076		...	...	...	...
	160	114	1,933	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,714,281	1,07,56,294	1,739,354	1,17,28,600	...	...	...	...
890	48,749	4,973	12,433	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,367	2,87,364	3,749	3,62,728	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	75	700
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,010	54,600	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,733	11,810	...	...
...	...	1	90	260	510	73	125

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Produce exported from the Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	Arabia.			
	1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*		Rs.		Rs.
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—concluded.				
Grain and Pulse—				
Gram ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Rice in the husk ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Rice not in the husk ... ,,	594,570	28,21,650	541,844	28,51,525
Wheat ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Pulse ... ... ,,	554	2,400	1,312	7,404
Jawari and bajri ... ,,	757	1,519	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	6,731	42,084	1,881	13,405
Provisions ... ... Value	...	640	...	103
Spices ... ... lbs.	4,925	434	37,870	4,610
Sugar ... ... Cwt.	11	120	8	120
Tea ... ... lbs.	155,567	52,510	319,016	98,136
Other articles unenumerated ... Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—				
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ... Value	...	...	...	...
B.—Metals ... ,,	...	...	...	175
C.—Machinery and Millwork ... ,,	...	...	...	...
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling stock ,,	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—				
Chemicals ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics—				
Drugs and Medicines ... Value	...	1,250	...	5,530
Opium ... ... Chests	...	...	...	...
Opium ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ,,	5,211	450	10,677	1,120
Dyeing and Tanning Materials—				
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	15	3,041	3	567
Myrabolams ... ... ,,	3	28	...	...
Turmeric ... ... ,,	...	50	2	1,350
Other kinds ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
V.—Oils				
Essential ... ... Gals.	120	500	54	450
Mineral ... ... ,,	...	...	18	90
Vegetable, not essential ... ,,	...	...	...	...
All other sorts ... ,,	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—				
Caoutchouc—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Cotton ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Gums and Resins (excluding Cutch and Gambier). ,,	...	...	...	...
Hemp ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins—				
Hides, raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Hides, raw ... ... No.	...	...	...	...
Skins, raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Skins, raw ... ... No.	...	...	...	...
Horns ... ... Cwt.	2	35	...	...
Jewellery—				
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Manures—				
Animal bones ... ... Tons	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Mica or talc ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Seeds—				
Essential ... ... Cwt.	2	28	...	...
Other than essential—				
Castor ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Earthnut ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Linseed ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Mowa or muwa ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Mustard ... ... ,,	1	12	...	...
Poppy ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Rape ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Til or Jinjili ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1899-1900 and 1900-1901—continued.

CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1899-1900.		1900-1901.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
24,806	93,000	27,114	1,18,649	31	118	71	365
46,367	1,34,505	43,275	1,23,530	...	...	...	...
3,241,214	1,71,55,162	4,099,274	2,18,63,094	423	2,960	1,044	6,981
29	183	79	484	1,457	7,049	9,639	53,545
29,960	1,87,056	27,380	1,41,181	163	921	2,929	18,606
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,048	16,823	2,818	17,039	37	184	5,570	36,763
...	62,483	...	34,674	...	1,39,788	...	2,24,653
59,055	17,038	106,269	23,664	3,292	435	12,855	1,662
182	2,721	298	4,760	...	...	2	25
1,010	302	360	188	1,248,787	5,55,663	1,143,494	4,65,947
...	...	...	...	...	150	...	80
...	3,446	...	6,864	...	60	...	150
...	14,793	...	34,850	...	130	...	20,322
...	1,060	...	550	...	...	...	100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,21,971	...	88,156	...	11,01,276	...	12,17,050
...	4,117	...	6,657	...	3,49,229	...	1,76,811
170	2,05,655	181	2,44,380	24,547	2,99,67,925	26,068	3,41,33,006
249		266		36,001		35,765	
54,536	10,775	74,858	16,355	...	...	112	20
36,980	5,674	37,579	5,713	19,040	2,308	36,604	4,156
...	...	...	...	903	1,79,156	774	1,54,925
...	...	...	...	1,758	5,089	3,756	19,145
1	15	8	150	1	16	23	318
38	256	80	1,780	1,424	23,166	1,652	39,523
45	410	134	1,072	...	...	...	...
210	815	...	...	...	...	...	...
11,371	17,906	9,806	18,736	45,803	59,822	24,398	52,674
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	38,894	9,67,324	38,548	10,99,982
...	...	1	60	22	211	...	...
...	...	...	...	11	93	...	...
...	...	10	650	453	19,013	...	...
...	...	160		2,700		...	
...	...	...	...	40	1,601	...	...
...	...	...		680		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	35,088	2,74,762	58,130	5,12,600
1	20	...	...	...	...	...	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	200	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,628	75,917	7,991	92,829	23	311	66	1,111
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	185	23	200	29	244	59	608
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	37	200	...	...	...	...
7	60	62	528	...	...	...	...
196	1,608	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	4/0	1,062	7,230	...	...	195	1,590
710	89,749	191	22,609	8	80		

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	Japan.			
	1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*				
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—concluded.		Rs.		Rs.
Grain and Pulse—				
Gram ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Rice in the husk ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Rice not in the husk ... ,,	7	50	...	...
Wheat ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Pulse ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Jawari and bajri ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... Value	...	1,030	...	1,263
Spices ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea ... ... lbs.	100	62	100	100
Other articles, unenumerated ... Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metal—				
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ... Value	...	...	...	...
B.—Metals ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork ... ,,	...	...	...	...
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling stock ,,	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—				
Chemicals ... ... Value	...	51,669	...	12,563
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics—				
Drugs and Medicines ... Value	...	...	...	...
Opium ... ... { Chests	...	...	...	...
	...		...	
Tobacco—	...		...	
Unmanufactured ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials—				
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	5,567	14,22,893	4,436	10,94,622
Myrabolams ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Turmeric ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... ,,	140	4,307	146	3,687
V.—Oils—				
Essential ... ... Gals.	...	...	...	...
Mineral ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Vegetable, not essential ... ,,	532	776	...	...
All other sorts ... ,,	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—				
Caoutchouc—				
Raw. ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Cotton ... ... ,,	51,306	12,66,724	17,968	4,58,376
Gums and Resins (excluding Cutch and Gambier) ... ... ,,	...	...	12	360
Hemp ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins—				
Hides, raw ... ... { Cwt.	58	2,959	...	...
	784		...	
Skins, raw ... ... { Cwt.	28	1,560	6	1,300
	2,426		1,300	
Horns ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—				
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	3,890	31,471	985	9,380
Manures—				
Animal bones ... ... Tons	...	5	...	...
Other kinds ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Mica or talc ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Seeds—				
Essential ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other than essential—				
Castor ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Earthnut ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Linseed ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Mowa or mowra ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Mustard ... ... ,,	91	732	...	...
Poppy ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Rape ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Til or Jinjili ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1899-1900 and 1900-1901—continued.

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1899-1900.		1900-1901.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	7,511	28,082	3,536	44,716
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62,727	2,96,582	69,308	3,57,712	478	3,528	896	4,285
...	...	...	...	2,262	10,251	1,541	7,003
...	...	...	...	16,868	76,861	20,383	99,116
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3,115	17,311	4,646	26,021
...	30	...	75	...	3,02,025	...	4,22,291
...	...	...	...	3,229	883	65,072	5,706
...	...	...	...	2	10	1	20
437,555	1,44,448	310,137	98,185	37,084	24,379	57,190	32,060
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
	20				3,111		3,637
...	...	...	...	...	22,072	...	36,050
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
...	...	...	...	...	1,51,930	...	1,05,654
...	1,020	...	900	...	4,369	...	5,453
...	...	...	...	16,592	1,88,18,535	16,779	2,28,71,725
...	...	...	...	22,868		24,007	
...	...	...	...	580	73	1,724	220
...	...	126	175	49,426	6,070	60,951	2,837
42	10,663	206	56,070	12	3,600	...	...
...	...	...	...	436	2,737	14	20
...	...	...	...	81	861	61	888
...	...	...	...	495	7,459	691	12,505
9	44	52	300	80	726	119	2,555
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	217,814	2,53,274	201,620	2,53,090
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	550	15,400
				11	256	87	1,122
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	408	14,634
...	...	...	...	...	...	6,940	
...	...	...	...	14	218	...	
...	...	...	...	4,610	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,600	...	...
...	...	...	...	972	8,777	1,446	17,302
...	...	...	...	184	9,187	196	9,511
...	...	...	...	35	4,790	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	25,196	1,91,711	29,712	2,03,510
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	42	357	62	376
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	104	740	175	985
...	...	...	...	133	1,174	162	1,285
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	536	3,722	117	811
...	...	...	30	14	1,350	22	1,659

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian of Bengal during the official years

Articles.	Turkey in Asia.				Aus	
	1899-1900.		1900-1901.		1899-1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*						
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—concluded.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Grain and Pulse—						
Gram ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	748	3,092
Rice in the husk ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice not in the husk ... ,,	1,645	8,445	8,654	53,372	21,416	1,26,975
Wheat ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	1	10
Pulse ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	5,858	24,523
Jawari and bajri ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... Value	...	1,409	...	305	...	55,281
Spices ... ... Lbs.	1,280	1,484	1,112	2,482	17,625	2,983
Sugar ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea ... ... Lbs.	1,929,037	7,28,685	2,963,174	11,33,915	8,960,184	29,70,717
Other articles, unenumerated ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—						
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	705
B.—Metals ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	1,537
C.—Machinery and Millwork ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	180
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling stock ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—						
Chemicals ... ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	25,259
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics—						
Drugs and Medicines ... Value	...	...	...	2,500	...	190
Opium ... ... { Chests / Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—						
Unmanufactured ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	890	1,605
Dyeing and Tanning Materials—						
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	2,210	5,59,040	2,369	5,65,101	2	584
Myrabolams ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	5,306	19,906
Turmeric ... ... ,,	...	...	7	91	202	2,701
Other kinds ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	12	138
V.—Oils—						
Essential ... ... Gals	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mineral ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vegetable, not essential ... ,,	43	73	...	...	769,096	11,20,370
All other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—						
Caoutchouc—						
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton ... ... ,,	3	24	...	...	2,771	75,152
Gums and Resins (excluding Cutch and Gambier). ,,	61	1,796	...	...	35	3,345
Hemp ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	289	3,800
Hides and Skins—						
Hides, raw ... ... { Cwt. / No.	122 / 1,606	4,818	678 / 5,698	22,126	... / ...	...
Skins, raw ... ... { Cwt. / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Horns ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—						
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset ... ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jute—						
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	5,263	40,728
Manures—						
Animal bones ... ... Tons	...	...	...	...	780	42,356
Other kinds ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mica or talc ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seeds—						
Essential ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	489	4,925
Other than essential—						
Castor ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Earthnut ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Linseed ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	6,122	31,422
Mowra or mowra ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mustard ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	22	238
Poppy ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	7
Rape ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	421	2,567
Til or Jinjili ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	52	538

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency 1899-1900 and 1900-1901—continued.

TRALIA.		OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1900-1901.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
25	109	1,038	4,189	1,072	5,300	180,929	6,84,912	186.128	7,79,134
...	...	48	176	40	104	48,427	1,40,195	46,929	1,39,809
12,087	67,418	949,070	49,07,696	816,612	44,24,216	7,877,799	4,14,19,315	8,106,988	4,37,32,173
...	...	216	855	24	135	2,384,704	37,65,206	24,015	1,26,660
3,452	17,911	33,537	1,67,345	46,820	2,79,070	945,853	26,95,259	335,569	16,02,050
...	...	...	...	267	1,793	1,502	3,739	1,259	5,862
...	...	19,017	84,907	7,996	39,511	127,936	6,14,122	98,774	4,73,784
...	66,327	...	2,44,167	...	3,22,825	...	12,24,251	...	14,05,006
10,381	2,111	109,876	17,587	38,383	20,232	758,316	1,18,626	1,004,698	1,56,923
...	...	677	7,179	189	2,951	773	10,075	576	8,157
10,415,041	34,82,968	2,554,921	9,84,945	2,430,468	10,09,163	167,936,152	8,63,14,168	182,216,752	9,07,49,706
...	...	...	36	...	...	...	192	...	100
...	3,413	...	965	...	3,492	...	53,788	...	59,792
...	24,299	...	14,769	...	14,037	...	1,67,006	...	3,37,436
...	...	...	...	...	400	...	2,768	...	2,332
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	50
...	3,986	...	1,768	...	2,255	...	39,03,819	...	34,15,348
...	362	...	9,220	...	11,431	...	6,80,174	...	3,49,715
...	...	1,610	19,43,825	3,310	30,87,000	42,427	5,15,53,555	44,994	6,12,24,355
...	...	2,362		3,388		62,226		65,990	
...	...	29,617	4,774	10,461	3,580	1,147,295	53,500	554,513	53,704
421	1,011	85,638	10,852	78,862	10,630	248,796	54,895	254,932	64,864
...	...	115	37,456	290	67,702	59,078	1,63,50,979	71,637	1,56,89,574
6,637	26,274	173	700	5	27	71,195	2,26,836	44,394	1,58,876
231	3,457	519	7,476	1,006	16,270	7,625	93,238	11,157	1,61,437
44	1,134	86	1,609	68	1,318	3,872	73,615	5,269	97,349
...	...	50	210	74	314	462	3,515	439	5,526
114	342	...	...	...	...	210	815	114	342
714,137	11,77,319	330,445	4,17,183	881,541	5,54,531	1,814,360	24,35,100	1,953,107	29,60,226
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,343	3,72,274	3,289	6,42,560
5,165	1,35,473	27	744	748	19,028	225,494	50,51,459	218,600	59,90,757
44	1,456	4	64	2	10	2,180	67,955	573	11,535
...	...	...	...	367	3,800	63,433	4,66,603	128,634	12,20,361
...	...	5,103	2,36,810	6,160	2,70,027	922,218	3,98,28,370	932,355	4,11,47,001
...	...	73,264		82,924		10,866,661		11,230,540	
...	...	29	1,237	912	80,210	196,310	1,78,17,664	148,730	1,43,90,059
...	...	300		53,040		15,388,385		12,100,660	
...	...	...	...	...	...	27,996	6,03,705	25,662	4,97,977
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,860	...	22,345
7,688	56,877	68,207	6,68,437	254,297	24,15,419	9,716,244	8,06,50,377	12,382,444	10,84,55,183
2,853	1,54,704	...	...	...	...	16,606	9,31,335	19,645	7,89,487
...	...	...	...	...	...	68	8,271	112	7,009
...	...	...	...	...	...	15,473	7,08,508	13,633	9,45,736
254	3,556	755	9,812	1,588	24,109	36,534	3,01,373	42,403	3,60,546
...	...	1	5	...	20	1	5	...	20
...	...	...	...	2	...	55	300	2	...
4,809	40,895	77,043	4,37,433	338	2,846	5,761,068	3,49,10,812	4,009,103	2,51,61,124
...	...	...	...	...	...	9,009	32,796	...	...
3	30	68	570	110	932	940	7,169	774	6,328
...	...	8	152	28	224	377,933	23,89,240	360,871	21,15,104
177	1,168	7	50	...	78	476,852	26,92,644	401,792	27,92,302
...	...	...	...	6	...	2,342	15,932	13,180	1,12,350
21	250	912	1,22,302	942	1,31,764	2,016	2,14,976	1,553	1,59,848

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	United Kingdom.			
	1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*concluded.*		Rs.		Rs.
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.				
Silk ... ... lbs.	691,642	28,22,527	433,553	14,81,067
Wax (excluding candles) ... Cwt.	1,378	1,16,810	1,548	1,45,254
Wood—Teak and other kinds ... C. Tons	334	63,435	276	58,010
Wool ... ... lbs.	2,450,370	6,30,669	1,826,294	5,58,020
All other articles, unenumerated Value	...	6,81,869	...	10,93,428
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—				
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—				
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn ... lbs.	...	...	12,922	5,265
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... Yds.	535	894	9,556	1,390
Other sorts ... Value	...	264	...	8,417
Jute—				
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags ... No.	32,101,290	67,38,303	32,666,710	71,39,451
Gunny-cloth ... Yds.	29,242,100	28,47,1 3	75,817,131	68,12,689
Other kinds ... Cwt.	12,021	99,466	34,450	391,696
Silk goods ... Value	...	6,69,551	...	5,26,676
Woollen goods ... ,,	...	9,56,426	...	12,23,460
Other articles unenumerated ... ,,	...	17,000	...	15,205
B.—Apparel—				
Apparel ... ... ,,	...	93,699	...	98,907
Boots and shoes ... Prs.	17	179	320	1,220
C.—Other Articles—				
Cabinetware and Furniture Value	...	31,888	...	28,187
Coir manufactures ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—				
Hides, dressed or tanned ... { Cwt. / No. }	{ 318 / 4,625 }	41,626	{ 170 / 2,458 }	14,821
Skins, dressed or tanned ... { Cwt. / No. }	{ 35 / 2,260 }	5,014	{ 40 / 3,706 }	3,800
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset) ... Value	...	42,405	...	46,289
Lac—				
Shell ... ... Cwt.	59,683	28,18,929	54,662	26,08,073
Button ... ... ,,	28,581	14,02,405	16,561	8,02,726
Other kinds ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Articles (not specified) exported by post ... Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated. ,,	...	6,04,389	...	7,40,686
Indian Produce and Manufactures { Free ,, / Dutiable ,, }	...	17,67,78,374	...	12,79,55,928
	...	66,65,206	...	36,25,652
Total ...	...	18,33,43,580	...	19,15,81,580
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	...	18,42,64,068	...	19,27,02,751
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	7,157	...	...
Total ...	...	7,157	...	...
Grand total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	18,42,71,225	...	19,27,02,751
Government—				
Stores	...	1,54,086	...	92,751
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	...	1,54,086	...	92,751

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1899-1900 and 1900-1901—continued.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.				BELGIUM.			
1899-1900.		1900-1901.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	35,325	...	20,285	...	350	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	30	10
...	...	3,250	731	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	23,242	...	5,938
105,000	19,975	350,300	93,015	3,707,800	6,73,918	2,680,800	6,73,994
70,400	10,744	46,060	6,023	165,000	26,400	60,000	6,000
...	...	7	100	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	800	...	...	...	...
...	500	...	1,914	...	400	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	376	...	25	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	25	...	60	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	275	...	...	...	...
5,478	2,56,432	7,564	3,48,501	517	24,570	720	34,140
363	17,565	961	45,345	319	15,225	1,215	56,850
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	600	...	1,720	...	150	...	...
...	94,85,809	...	1,34,45,946	...	54,62,672	...	42,36,223
...	...	...	...	...	15,776	...	...
...	94,85,809	...	1,34,45,946	...	54,78,354	...	42,36,223
...	95,22,680	...	1,34,74,680	...	54,81,724	...	42,37,723
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	95,22,680	...	1,34,74,680	...	54,81,724	...	42,37,723
...	50	...	180	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	50	...	180	...	...	...	...

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	France.			
	1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*concluded.*		Rs.		Rs.
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.				
Silk ... ... lbs.	848,491	36,28,578	772,680	32,05,634
Wax (excluding candles) ... Cwt.	313	25,879	598	50,776
Wood—Teak and other kinds ... C. Tons	...	...	...	...
Wool ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated Value	...	1,544	...	10,369
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—				
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—				
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... Yds.	1,619	1,559	7,284	9,716
Other sorts. ... Value	...	...	...	...
Jute—				
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags ... No.	526,700	1,18,779	653,648	1,57,272
Gunny-cloth ... Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... Cwt.	...	...	714	4,600
Silk goods ... Value	...	1,55,634	...	1,71,834
Woollen goods ... ,,	...	2,082	...	490
Other articles unenumerated ... ,,	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel—				
Apparel ... ... Value	...	13,566	...	3,588
Boots and shoes ... Prs.	...	...	1	7
C.—Other Articles—				
Cabinetware and Furniture Value	...	50	...	400
Coir manufactures ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—				
Hides, dressed or tanned ... ... { Cwt. / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Skins, dressed or tanned ... ... { Cwt. / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Jewellery (exluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset) ... Value	...	...	...	60
Lac—				
Shell ... ... Cwt.	9,769	4,64,640	8,824	4,10,429
Button ... ... ,,	1,177	50,735	1,252	58,112
Other kinds ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Articles (not specified) exported by post ... Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated. ,,	...	10,532	...	855
Indian Produce and Manufactures { Free ,, / Dutiable ,,	... / ...	2,28,18,238 / 12	... / ...	2,52,59,191 / 3,250
Total ...	...	2,28,18,250	...	2,52,62,441
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	...	2,28,30,176	...	2,52,69,806
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure ...	...	2,28,30,176	...	2,52,69,806
Government—				
Stores	...	...	...	...
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1899-1900 and 1900-1901—continued.

GERMANY.				HOLLAND.			
1899-1900.		1900-1901.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
213	16,339	76	5,861	...	...	12	990
...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,07,430	...	2,82,670	...	...	...	330
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,06,689	...	43,378	...	...	...	...
2,786,338	5,47,752	5,979,450	11,07,038	30,200	7,248	110,200	23,256
2,111,779	2,10,419	30,374,300	27,54,421	...	...	438,000	50,300
1,145	9,339	4,021	45,071	...	...	...	...
...	970	...	2,834	...	...	...	...
...	10,049	...	15,325	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,955	...	2,461	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
166	2,563	24	419	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,460	...	6,085	...	...	...	...
26,812	12,51,021	36,557	16,69,772	8,020	3,72,865	9,243	4,63,161
7,725	3,92,981	7,015	3,17,549	1,495	70,995	1,870	85,275
...	...	7	230	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	50,330	...	16,505	...	25	...	...
...	4,83,67,777	...	6,09,45,936	...	12,06,591	...	40,63,963
...	17,77,064	...	15,90,540	...	54,953	...	38,220
...	5,01,44,841	...	6,25,36,486	...	12,61,524	...	41,02,183
...	5,01,65,900	...	6,25,70,704	...	12,61,524	...	41,02,183
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5,01,66,300	...	6,25,70,704	...	12,61,524	...	41,02,183
...	350	...	2,030	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	350	...	2,030	...	...	...	...

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	Italy.			
	1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*concluded.*		Rs.		Rs.
***VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles*—concluded.**				
Silk ... ... lbs.	36,720	3,32,194	18,118	1,44,440
Wax (excluding candles) ... Cwt.	78	6,160	...	...
Wood—Teak and other kinds... C. Tons	...	...	...	...
Wool ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated Value	...	1,200	...	675
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—				
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—				
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... Value	...	...	...	...
Jute—				
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags ... No.	...	...	16,000	3,080
Gunny-cloth ... Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Silk goods ... Value	...	...	...	630
Woollen goods ... "	...	800	...	100
Other articles unenumerated ... "	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel—				
Apparel ... ... Value	...	580	...	...
Boots and shoes ... Prs.	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—				
Cabinetware and Furniture Value	...	...	...	600
Coir manufactures ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—				
Hides, dressed or tanned ... ... Cwt. / No.	...	...	... / ...	* / ...
Skins, dressed or tanned ... Cwt. / No.	...	...	... / ...	...
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset) ... Value	...	...	...	...
Lac—				
Shell ... ... Cwt.	1,481	64,517	1,852	78,996
Button ... ... "	181	8,820	154	6,660
Other kinds ... "	...	...	...	...
Articles (not specified) exported by post ... Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated. "	...	4,364	...	815
Indian Produce and Manufactures Free " / Dutiable "	...	1,00,36,630	...	1,19,91,281
	...	...	...	...
Total	...	1,00,36,630	...	1,19,91,281
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian	...	1,00,72,026	...	1,20,16,636
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	1,00,72,026	...	1,20,16,636
Government—				
Stores	...	...	...	...
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1899-1900 and 1900-1901—continued.

RUSSIA IN EUROPE.				EASTERN AFRICA—PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA (MOZAMBIQUE).			
1899-1900.		1900-1901.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	165	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	30,000	6,600	45,200	9,696	98,300	21,437
...	...	30,000	3,600	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Produce of Bengal during the Presidency of

Articles.		Eastern Africa—British East Africa, including Mombassa, Zanzibar, Pemba.			
		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
Indian Produce and Manufactures—concluded.					
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.					
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wax (excluding candles) ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wood—Teak and other kinds ...	C. Tons	...	...	...	...
Wool	lbs.	...	...	...	...
All other articles unenumerated	Value	...	...	...	1,400
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods ...	Yds.	6,469	5,933	7,280	10,871
Other sorts ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Jute—					
Manufactures of—					
Gunny-bags ...	No.	24,800	3,278	101,335	23,670
Gunny-cloth ...	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ...	Cwt.	13	405	...	...
Silk goods ...	Value	...	...	...	70
Woollen goods ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Other articles unenumerated ...	,,	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel—					
Apparel	Value	...	2,444	...	2,965
Boots and shoes ...	Prs.	57	50	128	326
C.—Other Articles—					
Cabinetware and Furniture	Value	...	...	...	...
Coir manufactures ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—					
Hides, dressed or tanned	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
Skins, dressed or tanned	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset) ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Lac—					
Shell	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Button	,,	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Articles (not specified) exported by post ...	Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated.	,,	...	7,723	...	9,336
Indian Produce and Manufactures { Free	,,	...	40,506	...	73,496
Indian Produce and Manufactures { Dutiable	,,	...	61,179	...	88,479
Total	...	...	1,01,685	...	1,60,975
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian	...	...	1,03,085	...	1,62,034
Treasure—					
Gold		...	...	...	...
Silver		...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	...	1,03,085	...	1,62,034
Government Stores	...	...	416	...	30
Treasure—					
Gold	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure	...	...	416	...	30

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1899-1900 and 1900-1901—continued.

NORTHERN AFRICA—EGYPT, INCLUDING SUAKI AND ALL PORTS NORTH OF THIS LATTER PORT.				EASTERN AFRICA—MAURITIUS, INCLUDING SEYCHELLES.			
1899-1900.		1900-1901.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	123	720	...	...	40	120
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	280
...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	960	...	65,700	...	2,35,249	...	1,08,775
...	...	59,850	23,549	8,000	2,226	236	90
2,154	3,949	3,452	12,622	600	45	5,106	2,065
...	...	...	3,800	...	200	...	...
5,697,750	19,08,725	7,740,750	26,20,488	2,585,625	4,61,703	2,887,236	7,91,309
93,000	12,810	37,200	5,040	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	366	5,264	266	3,430
...	2,855	...	15,522	...	2,010	...	2,612
...	...	...	...	...	212	...	1,309
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,816	...	221	...	39,509	...	28,796
26,480	1,07,750	96	660	13,902	22,783	13,993	18,106
...	73	...	...	...	27	...	...
...	...	...	...	141	1,848	632	13,280
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	100	...	...	...	200	...	1,700
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	910	...	800	...	1,46,872	...	2,56,334
...	51,59,769	...	39,05,903	...	39,22,969	...	38,17,320
...	2,278	...	...	...	60,83,760	...	66,34,590
...	51,62,047	...	39,05,903	...	81,06,729	...	1,04,52,410
...	51,67,424	...	39,10,050	...	83,34,079	...	1,06,46,134
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	17,652	...	14,40,188
...	...	...	...	...	17,652	...	14,40,188
...	51,67,424	...	39,10,050	...	83,51,731	...	1,20,86,322
...	...	...	15	...	16,136	...	42,799
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	15	...	16,136	...	42,799

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Produce exported from the Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	South America.			
	1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*concluded.*		Rs.		Rs.
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.				
Silk ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wax (excluding candles) ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wood—Teak and other kinds... C. Tons	...	...	...	...
Wool ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated Value	...	...	...	40
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—				
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—				
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... Value	...	...	...	...
Jute—				
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags ... No.	18,675,260	21,13,520	28,346,650	41,37,813
Gunny-cloth ... Yds.	56,801,500	50,82,924	24,712,100	26,96,720
Other kinds ... Cwt.	1,433	9,288	4,759	63,650
Silk goods ... Value	...	...	...	...
Woollen goods ... ,,	...	18,208	...	4,172
Other articles, unenumerated ... ,,	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel—				
Apparel ... ... Value	...	3,645	...	1,407
Boots and shoes ... Prs.	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—				
Cabinetware and Furniture Value	...	79	...	...
Coir manufactures ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—				
Hides, dressed or tanned ... { Cwt. / No.	...	...	...	...
Skins, dressed or tanned ... { Cwt. / No.	...	...	...	...
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset) ... Value	...	600	...	...
Lac—				
Shell ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Button ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other kinds... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Articles (not specified) exported by post ... Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated. ,,	...	144	...	742
Indian Produce and Manufactures { Free ,, / Dutiable ,,	...	86,97,312	...	69,05,182
	...	6,69,867	...	8,62,302
Total ...	...	93,67,179	...	77,68,484
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	...	93,81,362	...	77,62,960
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	93,81,362	...	77,62,960
Government Stores	...	...	...	...
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1899-1900 and 1900-1901—continued.

UNITED STATES.				ADEN.			
1899-1900.		1900-1901.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
7,003	56,024	1,490	11,920	...	...	...	...
14	1,140	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	165	37,107	...	...	1	300
...	...	86,230	10,320	...	...	...	...
...	1,02,993	...	1,77,635	...	40,000	...	5,73,040
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	742	324	2,285	1,603
...	1,151	...	1,721	...	...	...	...
15,075,400	19,01,161	13,060,960	18,55,099	83,700	19,670	1,12,900	26,142
194,539,719	1,64,14,237	194,017,536	1,71,47,356	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	8	125	159	2,244
...	3,243	...	2,510	...	1,383	...	3,028
...	3,193	...	15,971	...	820	...	4,800
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8,678	...	30,937	...	14,014	...	8,867
2	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,740	...	1,855	...	...	...	...
44	1,275	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...		...		...	
...		...		...		...	
...		...		...		...	
...	4,324	...	960	...	85	...	...
79,615	38,31,153	68,660	33,01,901	...	...	...	...
283	14,134	174	12,900	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	18,597	...	25,946	...	10,687	...	15,268
...	6,62,11,559	...	6,17,70,971	...	1,44,160	...	7,35,774
...	5,430	...	10,121	...	18,61,306	...	12,69,632
...	6,62,16,959	...	6,17,81,092	...	20,05,466	...	20,05,406
...	6,62,26,815	...	6,17,91,051	...	20,07,221	...	20,06,884
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6,62,26,815	...	6,17,91,051	...	20,07,221	...	20,06,884
...	...	...	...	...	64,330	...	63,077
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	64,330	...	63,077

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	Arabia.			
	1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*concluded.*		Rs.		Rs.
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.				
Silk ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wax (excluding candles) ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wood—Teak and other kinds ... C. Tons	...	...	...	...
Wool ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated Value	...	...	...	6,762
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—				
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—				
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... Yds.	203,264	75,272	171,188	72,779
Other sorts ... Value	...	5,813	...	5,225
Jute—				
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags ... No.	...	...	200	60
Gunny-cloth ... Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... Cwt.	...	...	...	7
Silk goods ... Value	...	44,296	...	8,011
Woollen goods ... ,,	...	5,010	...	2,000
Other articles, unenumerated ... ,,	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel—				
Apparel ... ... Value	...	3,660	...	2,250
Boots and shoes ... Prs.	...	...	200	400
C.—Other Articles—				
Cabinetware and Furniture Value	...	...	...	145
Coir manufactures ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—				
Hides, dressed or tanned ... ... Cwt. / No.	...	...	... / ...	...
Skins, dressed or tanned ... ... Cwt. / No.	...	...	... / ...	...
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset) ... Value	...	...	...	...
Lac—				
Shell ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Button ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Articles (not specified) exported by post ... Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated. ,,	...	332	...	3,900
Indian Produce and Manufactures { Free ,, / Dutiable ,,	...	2,39,545	...	2,34,018
	...	28,21,650	...	28,51,525
Total ...	...	30,61,195	...	30,85,543
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	...	30,72,835	...	30,86,708
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	30,72,835	...	30,86,708
Government—				
Stores	...	...	...	...
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1899-1900 and 1900-1901—continued.

CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1899-1900.		1900-1901.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
845	6,210	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	19,54,589	...	40,40,219	...	1,06,813	...	52,041
...	...	1,000	600	16,501,620	47,73,377	3,099,488	11,72,198
52,003	22,171	40,648	16,048	40	30	10	5
...	687	...	581	...	549	...	2,275
280,925	67,583	380,800	90,904	10,272,700	13,81,615	1,605,700	22,00,506
1,823,300	1,45,529	1,970,850	2,17,971	14,122,886	14,22,717	22,040,335	23,37,534
575	6,774	613	7,858	109	631	209	2,693
...	5,089	...	10,858	...	29	...	60
...	1,236	...	24,568	...	560	...	1,671
...	545	...	421	...	...	...	1,906
...	27,280	...	50,539	...	35,605	...	15,008
71	148	228	604	1,059	5,748	2,060	10,405
...	4,857	...	1,920	...	909	...	120
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	29	...	12	...
...	...	...	...	2,300	3,075	1,844	4,055
...	3,000	...	6,000	...	1,650	...	150
...	...	7	255	1,103	68,860	1,029	55,914
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,092
...	1,55,166	...	2,06,206	...	36,626	...	23,333
...	32,94,261	...	55,75,480	...	4,15,24,466	...	4,41,68,825
...	1,72,89,667	...	2,19,86,624	...	2,960	...	6,981
...	2,05,83,928	...	2,75,62,104	...	4,15,27,426	...	4,41,75,806
...	2,06,92,833	...	2,77,95,764	...	4,15,69,400	...	4,42,38,074
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,58,877
...	32,50,000	...	23,00,000	...	...	...	6,00,739
...	32,50,000	...	23,00,000	...	...	...	14,59,616
...	2,39,42,833	...	3,00,95,764	...	4,15,69,400	...	4,56,97,690
...	706	...	12,915	...	11,430	...	44,109
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	706	...	12,915	...	11,430	...	44,109

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	Japan.			
	1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*concluded.*				
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.		Rs.		Rs.
Silk ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wax (excluding candles) ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wood—Teak and other kinds... C.Tons	...	...	...	...
Wool ... ... lbs.	201,250	48,000	69,244	12,320
All other articles, unenumerated ... ... Value	...	2,597	...	1,093
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—				
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—				
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
Jute—				
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags ... No.	365,600	65,342	69,000	15,695
Gunny-cloth ... Yds.	1,138,600	1,18,698	113,800	12,424
Other kinds ... Cwt.	17	236	75	1,150
Silk goods ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
Woollen goods ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other articles, unenumerated ,,	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel—				
Apparel ... ... Value	...	386	...	581
Boots and shoes ... Prs.	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—				
Cabinetware and Furniture Value	...	...	...	...
Coir manufactures ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—				
Hides, dressed or tanned { Cwt. / No.	...	...	...	...
Skins, dressed or tanned { Cwt. / No.	...	...	...	...
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset) Value	...	...	...	...
Lac—				
Shell ... ... Cwt.	486	22,386	462	17,955
Button ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Articles (not specified) exported by post ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated ... ... ,,	...	6,143	...	614
Indian Produce and Manufactures { Free ,, / Dutiable ,,	...	30,47,631	...	16,50,573
	...	50	...	...
Total ...	...	30,47,731	...	16,50,573
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	...	30,49,086	...	16,52,283
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure.	...	30,49,086	...	16,52,283
Government—				
Stores	...	264	...	...
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	...	264	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1899-1900 and 1900-1901—continued.

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1899-1900.		1900-1901.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,467	1,16,564	1,015	79,080
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	164	16	495	86
...	...	...	1,100	...	11,24,391	...	9,11,609
...	...	...	...	1,149,600	4,01,050	302,000	1,07,625
2,345	1,147	5,600	900	13,195	3,609	3,748	2,070
...	...	...	...	...	5,114	...	300
11,100	3,141	38,500	8,537	21,336,786	41,08,603	31,280,100	63,90,098
...	...	2,000	267	124,000	14,765	249,600	27,685
...	...	8	69	10,629	2,04,921	10,633	1,73,156
...	400	...	...	...	11,583	...	12,774
...	1,020	...	...	...	26,171	...	14,867
...	...	...	...	...	3,663	...	2,140
...	1,890	...	...	...	59,302	...	88,796
...	...	...	...	2,718	11,701	3,131	20,359
	...	...	...	...	2,725	...	655
	...	...	...	15	500	5	80
...	...	...	...	43	2,999	17	1,200
...		...		500		240	
...	...	...	...	1	74	4	600
...		...		36		300	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,700
1	100	...	...	523	24,245	523	20,836
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76,244
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	536	...	360	...	3,19,334	...	3,60,317
...	1,64,449	...	1,66,961	...	2,67,32,356	...	3,27,75,297
...	2,96,632	...	3,57,712	...	3,529	...	4,285
...	4,61,081	...	5,24,068	...	2,67,35,885	...	3,27,79,582
...	4,65,582	...	5,30,668	...	2,71,00,785	...	3,31,23,682
...	...	...	...	...	4,500	...	49,905
...	...	...	...	...	719	...	5,60,345
...	...	...	...	...	5,219	...	6,10,250
...	4,65,582	...	5,30,668	...	2,71,06,004	...	3,37,34,112
...	150	...	...	...	59,200	...	52,931
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	150	...	...	...	59,200	...	52,931

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.			Turkey in Asia.				Aus	
			1899-1900.		1900-1901.		1899-1900.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*concluded.*								
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.								
Silk		lbs.	5,143	17,790	4,231	18,464	...	...
Wax (excluding candles) ...		Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood—Teak and other kinds		C.Tons	...	...	...	...	247	37,488
Wool		lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated		Value	...	835	...	634	...	3,121
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—								
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—								
Cotton—								
Twist and yarn ...		lbs.	...	...	...	...	5,600	2,520
Manufactures—								
Piece-goods ...		Yds	9,936	12,403	28,688	29,625	40	11
Other sorts ...		Value	...	1,340	...	3,450	...	28,166
Jute—								
Manufactures of—								
Gunny-bags ...		No.	1,804,350	4,51,631	3,608,200	10,50,704	35,795,315	97,33,443
Gunny-cloth ...		Yds	390,440	37,317	688,800	93,133	5,535,350	6,01,021
Other kinds ...		Cwt.	...	...	4	39	201	2,445
Silk goods		Value	...	13,041	...	36,636	...	38,014
Woollen goods		,,	...	19	...	...	...	7,735
Other articles, unenumerated		,,	...	...	...	...	...	15,056
B.—Apparel—								
Apparel ...		Value	...	429	...	326	...	36,363
Boots and shoes ...		Prs.	...	...	70	140	100	100
C.—Other Articles—								
Cabinetware and Furniture		Value	...	...	...	...	...	1,630
Coir manufactures ...		Cwt.	...	...	...	...	1,740	36,271
Hides and skins—								
Hides, dressed or tanned		Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		No.	...		...		...	
Skins, dressed or tanned		Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		No.	...		...		...	
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset)		Value	...	...	...	...	...	150
Lac—								
Shell		Cwt.	20	986	16	628	1,097	49,442
Button		,,	...	...	...	...	195	9,417
Other kinds ...		,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Articles (not specified) exported by post ...		Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated		,,	...	11,850	...	10,793	...	65,506
Indian Produce and Manufactures	Free	,,	...	18,44,050	...	29,64,992	...	1,52,68,514
	Dutiable	,,	...	8,445	...	63,372	...	1,25,975
Total			...	18,53,395	...	30,03,364	...	1,53,94,489
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian			...	18,58,236	...	30,12,647	...	1,53,49,786
Treasure—								
Gold		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure.			...	18,58,236	...	30,12,647	...	1,53,49,786
Government—								
Stores		...	...	120	...	...	...	180
Treasure—								
Gold		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure		...	...	120	...	...	...	180

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1899-1900 and 1900-1901—concluded.

TRALIA.		OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1900-1901.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
41	100	1,530	12,170	... 5	... 425	1,591,364	67,75,493	1,230,271	48,62,515
...	...	...	...			3,461	2,81,291	3,358	2,82,233
372	53,188	77	16,352	563	1,24,631	658	1,07,220	1,397	2,75,186
25	75	...	...	...	...	2,561,784	6,78,555	1,932,288	5,87,521
...	26,724	...	2,24,730	...	5,11,695	...	47,14,001	...	78,42,404
1,120	490	...	...	...	...	17,664,820	61,79,072	3,476,846	13,09,827
1,470	490	48,656	52,537	19,594	16,155	341,630	1,84,385	314,057	1,71,009
...	7,288	...	6,000	...	1,452	...	1,78,194	...	83,655
42,789,827	1,17,52,742	14,796,712	32,49,544	14,660,360	33,98,037	166,154,381	3,46,77,799	200,008,956	4,36,87,964
11,444,160	11,66,644	606,900	61,008	2,884,900	2,58,095	306,363,804	2,70,26,602	354,926,641	3,34,96,304
11	145	86	890	1,797	23,475	26,002	3,30,037	57,734	7,19,383
...	78,191	...	10,922	...	28,896	...	10,14,968	...	9,05,912
...	18,284	...	1,472	...	8,805	...	10,65,499	...	13,37,136
...	2,690	...	5,088	...	4,816	...	42,252	...	27,178
...	33,119	...	33,462	...	77,630	...	4,29,146	...	4,47,306
24	75	565	1,501	1,865	5,328	44,971	1,49,978	27,121	57,620
...	636	...	1,233	...	336	...	45,199	...	34,929
2,670	49,769	370	5,647	440	12,126	2,476	48,004	3,971	75,074
...	...	...	...	...	...	360	44,624	187	16,021
...		...		...		5,215		2,698	
...		...		...		55	8,163	56	3,515
...	...	...	...	14	60	4,596		5,364	
...	210	...	440	...	1,000	...	55,334	...	74,369
910	33,857	8	528	197	8,310	194,613	22,38,754	192,066	20,47,719
233	9,903	...	...	...	...	40,319	19,32,327	29,435	13,26,320
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	250
...	...	...	...	...	10,804	...	...	...	1,47,146
...	42,487	...	1,83,856	...	3,80,984	...	16,35,082	...	20,99,281
...	1,84,86,218	...	93,51,405	...	1,32,85,893	...	45,91,15,840	...	50,53,43,781
...	67,418	...	49,07,871	...	44,24,519	...	4,16,53,510	...	4,38,03,982
...	1,85,53,636	...	1,42,59,276	...	1,77,10,212	...	...	...	54,92,09,763
...	1,85,76,393	...	1,83,69,416	...	...	...	50,26,26,903	...	55,14,44,400
...	...	...	...	...	878	...	4,500	...	9,09,660
...	...	...	6,87,356	...	5,63,554	...	39,62,884	...	54,64,826
...	...	...	6,87,356	...	5,64,432	...	39,67,384	...	63,74,486
...	1,85,76,393	...	1,60,56,771	...	...	...	50,65,93,287	...	55,78,18,886
...	804	...	2,75,659	...	18,30,949	...	5,83,477	...	21,41,590
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	804	...	2,75,659	...	18,30,949	...	5,83,477	...	21,41,590

H.—TRADE—*continued.*

III.—Statement of Customs duty collected on the Principal Articles of Merchandise subject to duty on Imports and Exports at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal, during the official years 1899-1900 and 1900-1901.

ARTICLES.	AMOUNT OF DUTY COLLECTED.			
	1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
1	2	3	4	5
IMPORTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Special Rates of Duty—				
Arms, Ammunition, and Military stores ...	1,54,008	48,516	1,39,667	29,627
Liquors—				
Ale, beer, and porter	43,779	43,690	46,272	46,008
Spirits and liqueurs	18,71,943	18,52,518	19,25,884	19,11,317
Wines	1,16,263	1,15,762	1,27,661	1,26,886
Other sorts	1,664	1,664	335	335
Opium	2,627	2,024	1,780	1,780
Salt	2,54,96,837	2,53,47,198	2,48,79,596	2,46,91,140
Salted fish	34	34	71	71
General Duties—				
Articles of Food and Drink—				
Coffee	618	599	293	286
Fruits and Vegetables	16,717	16,278	26,730	25,608
Mineral and aerated waters and all unfermented and non-alcoholic beverages ...	1,002	1,002	777	775
Provisions, and Oilman-stores and Groceries ...	1,43,097	1,42,071	1,71,179	1,69,800
Spices	2,13,118	2,06,975	2,17,421	2,11,308
Sugar, including saccharine produce of all kinds and confectionery	6,76,248	6,59,520	15,18,544	15,02,009
Tea	2,775	2,740	4,229	4,195
Chemical Products and Preparations	94,704	94,541	1,16,161	1,15,800
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics	1,53,352	1,51,965	1,89,962	1,87,867
Dyeing and Tanning Materials	46,636	46,326	40,381	40,267
Metals and Manufactures of Metals—				
Hardware and Cutlery	3,26,559	3,25,074	4,00,933	3,98,606
Metals—				
Copper	43,028	26,923	98,150	96,146
Iron	1,21,582	1,20,677	1,63,232	1,62,786
Silver bullion and coin	9,43,154	9,41,572	5,38,598	5,09,802
Steel	52,582	52,381	71,404	71,345
Tin	33,380	31,090	54,955	51,692
Other metals and manufactures of metals (including machinery and component parts thereof)	1,71,192	1,67,289	2,05,707	2,03,040
Oils—				
Petroleum	25,41,751	25,40,923	24,62,286	24,61,055
Other sorts	81,625	80,526	1,04,513	1,03,706
Other Articles, Unmanufactured and Manufactured—				
Apparel (including drapery, haberdashery, and millinery, and military and other uniforms and accoutrements)	2,43,425	2,42,207	2,78,334	2,77,033
Cotton, articles made of—				
Piece-goods—				
Grey	34,99,890	34,94,312	36,76,033	36,71,917
White	7,22,633	7,21,343	7,36,558	7,36,007
Coloured, printed or dyed	7,37,542	7,36,973	5,98,741	5,97,744
Other goods	1,36,091	1,34,425	1,13,748	1,12,762
Paints and colours, painters' materials and compositions for application to leather, wood and metals	82,539	82,396	92,953	92,705
Paper and Pasteboard	51,510	50,873	52,374	51,707
Silk, raw and manufactured	59,325	58,887	42,846	42,531
Stationery	40,101	39,961	43,714	43,527
Umbrellas	31,974	31,947	26,092	26,064
Wood and timber and articles made of wood ...	31,284	30,539	13,691	13,648
Woollen goods	8,69,505	8,68,265	4,28,986	4,27,600
Imports by post	...	...	...	...
All other articles not enumerated	8,53,777	8,40,374	9,35,821	9,22,205
Total Duty on Imports ...	4,02,07,700	3,98,51,817	4,05,41,631	4,01,38,406
EXPORTS.				
Grain and pulse—				
Rice in the husk	13,184	11,835	12,667	10,600
Rice not in the husk	21,15,666	20,25,074	21,59,271	20,63,436
Rice flour	...	...	...	...
Total Duty on Exports ...	21,28,750	20,36,909	21,71,938	20,74,036

H.—Trade—*continued.*

IV.—Total Value of Merchandise (distinguishing Country and Foreign) and Treasure imported and exported coastwise into and from the Presidency of Bengal in the official years 1899-1900 and 1900-1901.

Articles.	Merchandise.						Treasure.	
	Country.		Foreign.		Total.			
	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Imports into Bengal.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From Bombay	1,16,16,020	1,28,06,106	29,37,295	35,08,991	1,45,53,315	1,63,15,097	...	13,695
„ Sind	5,413	9,983	14,315	42,626	19,758	52,558	...	...
„ Madras	97,62,139	1,20,73,163	3,17,268	3,45,790	1,00,99,345	1,23,19,263	...	...
„ Burma	1,14,80,821	1,52,02,856	9,14,007	10,69,272	1,23,99,828	1,62,72,128	13,75,932	7,32,120
From British Ports in other Provinces—Total ...	3,28,84,428	4,00,92,427	41,82,823	48,66,699	3,70,67,246	4,49,59,126	13,75,932	7,45,815
From British Ports within the Presidency ...	1,84,08,699	1,04,67,347	51,97,627	22,56,402	1,86,06,326	1,27,23,749	28,10,414	6,11,905
From Goa	...	...	96	...	96	...	...	...
„ Pondichery	26,334	25,056	3,022	1,685	38,356	26,740	...	...
„ Cochin—Narrakal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Maliyapuram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Cutch—Mandvi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Travancore { Allepey ...	6,76,495	9,85,105	...	250	6,76,495	9,85,355	...	...
„ Travancore { Kolachel ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Travancore { Poracaud ...	...	26,192	...	...	...	26,192	...	...
„ Kattywar { Junagarh ...	584	40	...	...	584	40	...	...
„ Kattywar { Mangrol ...	...	138	...	...	...	138	...	...
„ Kattywar { Porbandar ...	18,317	2,485	...	...	18,317	2,485	...	...
„ Kattywar { Verawal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From Indian Ports, not British—Total ...	7,30,730	10,39,015	3,118	1,935	7,33,848	10,40,950	...	...
From All Ports—Total ...	4,70,23,852	5,15,98,789	93,83,563	71,25,036	5,64,07,420	5,87,23,825	41,86,346	13,57,720
Government Stores and Treasure	5,35,602	4,26,049	6,19,246	6,31,493	11,54,848	10,47,542	45,00,000	2,37,00,000
Exports from Bengal.								
To Bombay	2,16,26,650	2,06,24,221	3,15,666	4,15,490	2,19,42,216	2,10,39,711	...	...
„ Sind	5,90,688	8,63,918	29,186	21,797	6,19,873	8,75,715	...	...
„ Madras	1,64,34,553	1,84,49,331	13,85,221	15,38,483	1,78,19,774	1,99,78,314	40,379	4,500
„ Burma	2,21,72,033	2,54,03,567	37,29,830	40,50,552	2,59,01,913	2,94,54,119	1,53,89,330	67,99,178
To British Ports in other Provinces—Total ...	6,08,23,974	6,53,31,037	54,59,902	60,16,322	6,62,83,776	7,13,47,859	1,54,29,709	68,03,678
To British Ports within the Presidency ...	1,32,12,859	1,09,12,569	51,86,355	25,08,042	1,83,99,214	1,34,20,611	8,75,428	6,11,988
To Goa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Pondichery	1,54,836	2,01,760	2,181	6,249	1,57,017	2,07,999	...	...
„ Karikal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Mahé	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Cochin—Narrakal ...	9,216	150	320	...	9,536	150	...	...
„ Cutch	47,902	4,381	35	...	47,937	4,381	...	...
„ Kattywar { Bhownagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Kattywar { Dwarka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Kattywar { Junagarh ...	8,670	...	...	...	8,670	...	...	...
„ Kattywar { Mangrol ...	1,075	1,329	20	...	1,095	1,329	...	...
„ Kattywar { Porbandar ...	6,618	403	900	248	7,518	651	...	...
„ Kattywar { Verawal ...	22,729	9,644	...	...	22,729	9,644	...	...
Travancore { Allepey ...	2,71,077	45,263	3,366	5,526	2,74,443	51,588	...	...
Travancore { Kolachel ...	...	5,964	...	...	...	5,964	...	...
Travancore { Quilon ...	1,450	...	...	...	1,450	...	...	...
Travancore { Trevandrum ...	15,000	...	...	...	15,000	...	...	...
Travancore { Poracaud ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
To Indian Ports, not British—Total ...	5,88,573	2,69,884	6,822	11,822	5,95,395	2,81,706	...	...
To All Ports—Total ...	7,46,25,406	7,65,13,990	1,06,52,979	85,36,186	8,52,78,385	8,50,50,176	1,63,05,128	74,15,661
Government Stores and Treasure	18,87,799	12,46,044	8,06,569	3,38,126	27,54,362	15,84,170	20,66,282	60,04,000

H.—

V.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationalities, which Bengal in the official year 1900-1901.

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.	British (Other than British India).				British	
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
United Kingdom ... ... { Steam	102	302,057	166	463,922	...	...
{ Sailing	16	26,857	4	8,388	...	...
Austria-Hungary ... { Steam	...	...	1	1,854	...	...
{ Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium ... ... { Steam	...	...	3	7,020	...	...
{ Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
France ... ... { Steam	...	...	12	31,789	...	...
{ Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany ... ... { Steam	...	...	8	19,919	...	...
{ Sailing	1	2,960	1	2,246	...	...
Holland ... ... { Steam	...	...	2	4,608	...	...
{ Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy ... ... { Steam	...	...	5	10,345	...	...
{ Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia ... ... { Steam	18	42,160	...	...	...	...
{ Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa—Eastern Coast ... { Steam	3	5,694	13	21,686	...	...
{ Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius (including Seychelles) ... ... { Steam	13	24,355	9	17,451	...	...
{ Sailing	4	3,184	3	4,448	...	...
Réunion ... ... { Steam	...	...	1	1,440	...	...
{ Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt (including Suakim and all ports north of the latter port) ... ... { Steam	3	3,850	1	1,836	...	...
{ Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
North America ... { Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
South America ... { Steam	...	...	2	3,968	...	...
{ Sailing	...	...	16	19,860	...	...
United States ... { Steam	...	...	17	42,242	...	...
{ Sailing	6	9,049	2	4,042	...	...
Aden ... ... { Steam	14	25,811	12	28,512	...	...
{ Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia ... ... { Steam	8	15,947	12	19,069	...	...
{ Sailing	...	...	2	2,294	...	...
Ceylon ... ... { Steam	21	45,993	94	1,97,124	...	...
{ Sailing	...	...	1	88	...	...
China—Hong-Kong ... ... { Steam	40	81,558	40	81,356	...	...
{ Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan ... ... { Steam	4	9,624	...	...	...	...
{ Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java ... ... { Steam	3	6,127	2	3,688	...	...
{ Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives (except Minicoy) { Steam	...	...	1	503	...	...
{ Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia ... ... { Steam	1	3,634	...	...	...	...
{ Sailing	1	909	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements ... { Steam	1	1,494	12	24,136	...	...
{ Sailing	...	...	1	1,578	...	...
Turkey in Asia ... { Steam	...	...	2	2,362	...	...
{ Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia ... { Steam	10	27,481	15	32,263	...	...
{ Sailing	2	1,566	4	5,707	...	...
Other countries ... ... { Steam	16	19,102	9	14,932	...	...
{ Sailing	...	...	3	4,757	...	...
Total, 1900-1901 ... { Steam	257	619,887	438	1,031,975	...	...
{ Sailing	30	44,625	37	53,408	...	...
Total, 1899-1900 ... { Steam	255	611,286	398	929,580	...	...
{ Sailing	53	105,343	78	137,782	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Entered and Cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of compared with the totals of the year 1899-1900.

INDIAN.		AUSTRIAN.				FRENCH.				GERMAN.			
Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7,421
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	5,185	15	38,898	...	...	1	1,897	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3,383
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	121,441
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

V.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationalities, which Bengal in the official year 1900-1901, compare d

COUNTRIES WHENCE ENTERED AND TO WHICH CLEARED.		ITALIAN.				AMER	
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
United Kingdom	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria-Hungary	Steam	1	2,599	1	2,599	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa—Eastern Coast ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius (including Seychelles)	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt (including Suakim and all ports north of the latter port)	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
North America	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
South America	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aden	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hong-Kong	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives (except Minicoy) ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey in Asia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1900-1901 ...	Steam	1	2,599	1	2,599	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1899-1900 ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	1	1,026

TRADE—*continued.*

Entered and Cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of with the totals of the year 1899-1900—continued.

ICAN.		ARAB.				OTHER NATIONALITIES.			
Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3,217
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,841
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,295
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6,826
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	2,535	2	1,686	...	...	1	1,061
...	...	1	373	1	373	...	...	1	2,075
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	62	1	62	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	843	...	...	1	1,061	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,456	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	373	1	373	1	1,456	7	15,283
...	...	5	3,495	3	16,143	1	1,061	1	1,061
...	...	1	372	...	...	3	4,083	8	11,121
1	1,026	5	3,806	4	3,433	3	2,279	5	8,752

H.—

V.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationalities, which Bengal in the official year 1900-1901, compared

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		Total Foreign.				Native	
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
United Kingdom	Steam	...	...	3	10,638	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria-Hungary	Steam	3	7,784	17	43,394	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	...	...	2	5,224	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam	...	...	47	121,441	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa—Eastern Coast	Steam	...	...	1	1,295	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius (including Seychelles)	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	771	...	...	...	...
Réunion	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt (including Suakim and all ports north of the latter port)	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
North America	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
South America	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	1	771	...	...
United States	Steam	...	...	3	6,825	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aden	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	3	2,685	3	2,647	...	...
Ceylon	Steam	4	9,479	4	8,691	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	1	186
China—Hong-Kong	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	Steam	4	13,174	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives (except Minicoy)	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	62	1	62	4	553
Persia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	2	1,909	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	3	5,202	1	1,169	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey in Asia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	1	3,283	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1900-1901	Steam	15	33,122	78	198,377	...	...
	Sailing	7	5,327	5	3,480	5	739
Total, 1899-1900	Steam	16	34,338	52	126,253	...	...
	Sailing	10	3,858	12	10,212	5	807

TRADE—*continued.*

Entered and Cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of with the totals of the year 1899-1900—concluded.

CRAFT.		GRAND TOTAL, 1900-1901.				GRAND TOTAL, 1899-1900.			
Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	103	302,067	168	474,560	168	324,617	169	484,990
...	...	16	26,867	4	8,388	31	62,465	21	43,367
...	...	3	7,784	18	46,243	5	13,500	7	16,940
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	7,020	...	...	10	23,349
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	14	37,013	...	...	11	22,951
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	10,219
...	...	...	...	65	141,360	...	...	47	128,443
...	...	1	2,900	1	2,246	7	13,504	6	18,875
...	...	...	...	2	4,608	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	5	10,346	...	...	4	9,226
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	18	42,160	...	...	26	57,134	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	5,694	14	22,981	1	1,489	19	22,700
1	149	...	...	1	149	..	...	1	100
...	...	13	24,355	9	17,451	8	17,067	3	5,773
...	...	5	3,055	3	4,448	6	5,693	12	17,999
...	...	...	...	1	1,440	...	...	1	1,329
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	8,850	1	1,836	4	12,480	9	15,241
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	3,968	...	...	2	2,631
...	...	...	...	17	20,831	...	...	18	22,801
...	...	...	...	20	49,007	1	1,331	13	30,587
...	...	6	9,049	2	4,042	13	22,842	3	17,876
...	...	14	26,811	12	28,612	9	16,899	4	7,320
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	8	15,947	12	19,989	9	18,655	10	15,378
1	131	3	2,585	6	5,972	4	3,432	8	6,225
...	...	25	53,472	98	205,715	19	27,497	59	113,860
1	74	1	186	2	162	2	559	4	724
...	...	40	81,558	40	81,256	43	85,403	41	81,109
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	8	22,798	...	...	3	8,111	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	6,127	2	3,633	3	5,108	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	503	...	...	...	...
8	502	5	816	4	864	4	621	7	954
...	...	1	3,631	...	...	1	2,161	...	...
...	...	3	2,818	...	...	2	1,909	1	848
...	...	4	6,796	13	25,605	2	3,503	19	36,473
...	...	...	...	1	1,578	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	2,362	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	11	30,864	15	32,363	7	17,694	13	24,980
...	...	2	1,696	4	5,707	1	415	5	7,131
...	...	16	19,102	9	14,952	22	34,005	9	15,593
...	...	...	...	3	4,767	2	3,968	7	9,417
...	...	272	659,009	516	1,220,852	...	...	...	...
6	856	43	50,891	48	67,741	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	271	615,604	450	1,067,833
12	1,542	...	...	...	...	71	115,615	102	149,536

H.—

VI.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationalities, which Entered and 1900-1901, compared with the

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.				Aden	
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
United Kingdom	Steam	1	3,695	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria-Hungary	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa—Eastern Coast ...	Steam	18	42,104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius (including Seychelles	Steam	3	7,067	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	746	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt (including Suakim and all ports north of the latter port) ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South America ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aden	Steam	7	16,777	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	1	2,203	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	Steam	94	213,171	1	124	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	1,986	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hong-Kong ...	Steam	3	6,094	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	Steam	1	2,346	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,517
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	6	11,993	1	2,178	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives (except Minicoy)	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements ...	Steam	30	70,853	5	12,824	...	...	...	...	2	4,447
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey in Asia ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	...	...	2	4,596	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	3	4,709	3	5,714	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries ...	Steam	27	61,491	3	5,335	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	2	2,004	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1900-1901 ...	Steam	191	437,714	12	25,556	...	...	...	...	3	6,964
	Sailing	7	9,505	3	5,714	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1899-1900 ...	Steam	143	321,771	4	8,821	...	...	...	...	1	2,268
	Sailing	14	20,471	5	12,411	...	...	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year totals of the year 1899-1900.

DIAN.		GERMAN.				FRENCH.				ITALIAN.			
Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

VI.—Number and tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationalities, which Entered year 1900-1901, compared with the

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		American.				Other Nationalities.				Total	
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
United Kingdom	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria-Hungary	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa—Eastern Coast	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,469
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius (including Seychelles)	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt (including Suakim and all ports north of the latter port)	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South America	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aden	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	Steam	...	...	...	...	3	7,505	...	...	3	25,801
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hong-Kong	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	Steam	...	...	...	...	2	3,587	...	...	3	6,104
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives (except Minicoy).	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	...	...	...	...	4	7,463	...	...	7	14,287
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey in Asia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries	Steam	...	...	...	...	1	2,370	...	...	4	8,781
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1900-1901	Steam	...	...	...	...	10	20,925	...	...	23	56,442
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1899-1900	Steam	...	...	...	...	6	9,738	...	...	10	23,642
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	415	2	2,443

TRADE—*continued.*

and Cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at ports in the Presidency of Bengal in the official totals of the year 1899-1900—concluded.

FOREIGN.		NATIVE CRAFT.				GRAND TOTAL, 1900-1901.				GRAND TOTAL, 1899-1900.			
Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3,615	...	...	1	3,382	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,268	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3,634	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	19	48,573	...	...	17	37,873	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	760	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7,067	...	...	4	8,488	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	746	...	...	2	2,136	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,693	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,832	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	16,777	...	...	8	21,372	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,203	...	...	7	12,901	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	102	288,972	1	124	61	135,681	...	...
...	...	5	609	...	...	6	2,595	...	...	4	569	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6,094	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8,450	...	...	2	6,150	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	11,393	1	2,178	1	1,639	1	2,290
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,008	1	415
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	37	85,140	5	12,824	16	35,008	2	4,677
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4,595	2	2,955	1	1,851
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4,789	3	6,714	2	2,823	5	12,411
...	...	...	...	...	...	31	70,272	3	5,835	31	72,150	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,004	...	...	9	14,495	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	214	494,156	12	25,556	...	...	...	...
...	...	5	609	...	...	13	10,114	3	6,714	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	346,313	4	3,821
1	415	4	569	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	29,483	6	12,826

H.—

VII.—Number and tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationalities, employed in the Interportal compared with the

		British.				British Indian.				For	
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
With Cargoes.											
British ports in other provinces—											
From or to Bombay ...	Steam	42	96,671	148	379,847	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Sind ...	Steam	...	...	2	3,820	...	...	...	...	1	3,518
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Madras ...	Steam	150	348,399	132	275,354	...	...	...	...	46	107,121
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Burma ...	Steam	297	321,036	341	447,822	...	...	...	...	19	38,385
	Sailing	...	...	1	1,603	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	Steam	489	766,156	623	1,106,843	...	...	...	...	66	148,024
	Sailing	...	...	1	1,603	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ British ports within the province.	Steam	482	242,761	615	508,125	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	2	3,252	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Indian ports not British.	Steam	6	12,926	9	21,204	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1900-1901 ...	Steam	977	1,021,842	1,247	1,636,172	...	...	...	...	66	148,024
	Sailing	...	...	3	4,955	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1899-1900 ...	Steam	1,158	1,075,920	1,310	1,450,750	...	...	...	...	46	105,870
	Sailing	1	909	1	2,039	...	...	...	...	3	1,462
In Ballast.											
British ports in other provinces—											
From or to Bombay ...	Steam	186	470,584	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	11,613
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Sind ...	Steam	4	9,387	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Madras ...	Steam	62	117,317	5	10,798	...	...	...	...	5	10,376
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Burma ...	Steam	18	39,636	31	58,045	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	1,473	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	Steam	270	636,874	36	68,843	...	...	...	...	10	21,988
	Sailing	1	1,473	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ British ports within the province.	Steam	36	42,433	16	10,230	...	...	...	...	1	373
	Sailing	4	6,828	2	3,180	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Indian ports not British.	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1900-1901 ...	Steam	306	679,307	52	79,073	...	...	...	...	11	22,361
	Sailing	5	8,301	2	3,180	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1899-1900 ...	Steam	225	473,618	45	66,494	...	...	...	...	13	26,253
	Sailing	7	9,798	4	4,409	...	...	...	...	2	2,277

TRADE—*concluded.*

Trade which Entered and Cleared with Cargoes and in Ballast in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year 1900-1901, totals of the year 1899-1900.

REGN.		NATIVE CRAFT.				TOTAL, 1900-1901.				TOTAL, 1899-1900.			
Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
5	14,771	...	...	...	...	42	96,671	153	394,618	42	1,07,501	60	145,610
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	129
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,518	2	3,320	40	94,462	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	33,406	...	...	...	...	196	455,520	153	308,790	141	340,649	146	295,854
...	...	16	2,447	15	1,698	16	2,447	15	1,598	13	2,205	13	1,286
4	8,433	...	...	...	...	316	359,471	345	456,255	285	317,381	320	416,139
...	...	22	1,997	24	2,833	22	1,997	25	4,436	19	1,595	17	3,670
30	56,610	...	...	...	...	655	914,180	653	1,163,453	508	850,984	526	857,103
...	...	38	4,444	39	4,431	38	4,444	40	5,034	32	3,800	31	5,085
...	...	...	...	...	...	482	242,761	615	508,125	688	395,800	816	650,613
...	...	261	27,504	243	24,934	261	27,504	245	28,236	387	40,611	363	33,646
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	12,925	9	21,204	8	16,006	1	1,716
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	3	2,216	8	749
30	56,610	...	...	...	...	1,043	1,169,866	1,277	1,692,782	...	...	...	...
...	...	299	31,948	282	29,365	299	31,948	285	34,320	...	...	...	...
33	68,682	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,204	1,181,790	1,343	1,509,432
2	1,171	413	41,366	396	36,260	...	...	...	...	422	46,627	402	39,280
...	...	...	...	...	...	191	432,147	...	...	131	313,257	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	9,387	...	...	4	9,435	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	67	127,692	5	10,703	67	132,753	5	10,272
...	...	17	2,542	1	80	17	2,542	1	80	10	3,787	4	270
2	4,597	...	...	...	...	18	39,636	33	62,642	5	5,855	22	48,334
...	...	1	243	18	2,661	2	1,716	18	2,661	...	...	21	3,122
2	4,597	...	...	...	...	280	668,863	33	73,140	207	481,300	27	58,506
...	...	18	2,785	19	2,741	19	4,238	19	2,741	10	3,787	25	3,392
1	373	...	...	...	...	37	42,806	17	10,903	30	31,755	19	10,298
...	...	125	15,781	164	18,678	129	23,609	156	21,853	147	26,306	163	22,746
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,716	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	4,970	...	...	...	...	317	701,669	55	84,043	...	...	...	...
...	...	113	13,566	173	21,419	118	26,867	175	24,599	...	...	...	...
1	2,310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	238	494,771	46	68,304
...	...	118	16,017	184	21,728	...	...	...	...	157	28,992	188	26,127

I.—Coinage and

1.—

Bullion and Coin received into the Mint for Coinage during the year 1900-1901.						Coined during				
Gold.		Silver.		Copper.						
Private.	By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	By State.	Gold mohurs.	Government rupees.	Silver rupees.	Quarter rupees.	Eighth rupees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.
81,20,970 9 9	1,421 3 11	Bullion (a) 13,72,568 12 10	Bullion 5,70,22,839 6 6	Nil	Bullion 7,13,769 10 1	Nil	59,985,801	37,170	1,605,819	1,764,595
		(a) Received for Dollar coinage.	Uncurrent coins. Rs. A. P. 26,07,714 13 3			Value in Rs. ...	Value in Rs. 5,99,85,801	Value in Rs. 37,170	Value in Rs. A. P. 4,01,454 12 0	Value in Rs. A. P. 2,13,074 6 0

2—*Calcutta Circle of Issue of Paper*

Notes in circulation at the beginning of the year on 1st April 1900.			Total value of Calcutta notes cashed during the year.	Total value of Calcutta notes issued during the year.	Notes in circulation on the year on 31st	
Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.			Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pieces 3,744,363	373,107	56,261	...	...	3,656,896	355,478
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Value 3,76,80,905	3,46,08,300	5,67,12,500	63,97,91,235	64,84,54,455	3,57,70,375	3,31,07,850

CURRENCY.

Coinage.

THE YEAR 1900-1901.							Sovereigns received during the year 1900-1901.	ESTIMATED VALUE OF COINS IN CIRCULATION.			
								Gold.		Silver.	
British Dollars.	Single pice.	Half pice.	Straits cents.	Straits ½ cent.	Ceylon cents.	Total.		Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.				
263,372	30,534,240	5,219,200	2,914,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	105,395,143	2,945,924 current weight sovereigns.				
Value in	Value in	Value in	Value in	Value in	Value in	Value in			Not known.		
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	1,640 short-weight sovereigns.				
3,24,525 5 2	4,77,097 8 0	40,780 7 6	65,565	11,250	10,000	6,20,68,719 11 2					

Currency for the year 1900-1901.

AT THE END MARCH 1901.	RESERVE AT THE END OF THE YEAR ON 31ST MARCH 1901 STATED IN RUPEES.								
	Coin.		Bullion.		Gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900.	Securities.	Notes.		
Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.			Allahabad.	Lahore.	Other circles.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
54,107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6,53,22,000	7,38,47,398	9,47,40,037 6 0	1,33,30,378	1,77,41,241	...	2,99,99,945 10 0	8,06,025	4,40,055	12,99,940

K.—Charitable Institutions.

Charitable Institutions under Government superintendence in the Province of Bengal during the year 1900.

Class and object of Institutions.	Number of institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Total aided in year.	Income— From Government.	Income— From endowment. In land.	Income— From endowment. In money.	Income— Subscriptions and donations.	Number of institutions which afford relief. In-door.	Number of institutions which afford relief. Out-door.	In what shape relief is given.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
College Hospital for Europeans and Natives ...	4*	715·15	57,837	Rs. A. P. 1,62,939 5 3	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 5,594 3 9	Rs. A. P. 96,284 4 6	4	3	
General Hospital for Europeans	1	160·07	3,841	4,70,051 15 11	...	1,331 14 7	72,915 13 0	1	1	
Campbell Hospital for Europeans and Natives	1	644·24	32,292	52,552 8 7	...	58 4 10	39,345 12 7	1	1	
Mayo Native Hospital and Dispensaries ...	5†	945·51	131,669	84,000 0 0	...	17,752 6 11	4,718 0 0	2	5	
Police Hospital for Natives	1	127·9	3,673	23,546 9 2	...	...	46 11 0	1	...	Medical and surgical.
Sambhu Nath Pandit Hospital for Natives ...	1	210·44	20,108	10,574 13 10	...	...	5,039 0 0	1	1	
Howrah Hospital for Europeans and Natives ...	1	156·57	13,852	5,427 8 10	...	1,118 10 6	27,959 8 9	1	1	
Kidderpore Municipal Dispensary	1	14·	5,207	...	...	...	2,824 2 4	...	1	
Kidderpore Dockyard Dispensary	1	60·	6,731	699 13 1	...	...	...	...	1	
Lunatic Asylums— For Europeans ...	1	38·73	53	15,263 0 0	...	...	14,817 0 0	1	...	
„ Natives ...	5‡	898·13	1,123	97,634 14 2	...	...	3,199 10 8	5	...	
Supported by the public with Government assistance or superintendence.										
Hospitals and dispensaries	532‖	25,091·255	3,472,365	1,25,978 5 0	(a) 3,072 14 10	26,949 7 6	8,84,142 14 6	211	532	
Total ...	554	29,061·995	3,748,751	9,98,528 13 10	3,072 14 10	62,805 0 1	10,91,292 13 4	228	546	

(a) Of this, Rs 1,837-8-3 was included under the head "Local Funds" in Statement V, Part I of the Annotated Returns of the Charitable Dispensaries in Bengal for 1900.

* 1. Medical College Hospital proper.
2. Eden Hospital.
3. Eye
4. Shama Charan Law Eye Hospital.

† 1. Mayo Native Hospital.
2. Chandney ,,
3. Park Street Dispensary.
4. Chitpur ,,
5. Sukeas Street ,,

‡ This includes three dispensaries, annual returns of which were not received.

‖ 1. Bullands.
2. Barua.
3. Plasa.
4. Cuttack.
5. Berhampore

PART IV.

STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

B.—Education—General Table I.

Abstract Statement of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the year 1900-1901.

(For details, *see* General Table III.)

Area and Population.			Institutions and scholars.	Public Institutions for—							Private Institutions.		Grand Total.	Percentage of—
				Collegiate education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total of public institutions.				
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.		Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.		Advanced.	Elementary.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Institutions. For males	41	19	2,469	46,253	18	566	49,365	2,375	7,429	59,169	Institutions to number of towns and villages. 24·79
			Institutions. For females	3	1	59	2,629	9	...	2,701	...	272	2,973	1·24
	* Towns ... 147 Villages 238,493 Total †238,640	Males ... 38,354,011 Females ... 38,318,565 Total ... 76,672,576	Total ...	44	20	2,528	48,881	27	566	52,066	2,375	7,701	62,142	26·04
			Scholars. Males ...	8,150	2,241	236,973	1,161,282	784	13,900	1,423,280	26,043	85,344	1,534,667	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.* 26·6
			Scholars. Females ...	49	23	5,563	90,690	408	34	96,857	221	6,583	103,661	Female scholars to female population of school-going age. 1·8
			Total ...	8,199	2,264	242,636	1,251,972	1,252	13,934	1,520,137	26,264	91,927	1,638,328	14·3

* The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.
† The Census Report for 1901 not having been received as yet, the old figures for Towns and villages have been used.
N.B.—A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards, a village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants

B.—EDUCATION—

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower

(For details, *see*

	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.						
	Collegiate education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.—Institutions ... For males ...	7,39,877	3,84,958	35,83,377	29,63,359	97,113	4,89,999	82,58,683
,, females ...	12,452	...	4,14,930	2,54,092	45,363	...	7,26,837
Total ...	7,52,329	3,84,958	39,98,307	32,17,451	1,42,476	4,89,999	89,85,520
2.—(a) Percentage of provincial expenditure, included in columns 2—17, to total provincial expenditure on public instruction	8·9	11·7	22·1	7·5	4·1	10·1	64·4
(b) Percentage of district fund expenditure, included in columns 2—17, to total district fund expenditure on public instruction	...	...	17·2	48·9	·02	1·88	080
(c) Percentage of municipal fund expenditure, included in columns 2—17, to total municipal fund expenditure on public instruction ...	...	...	19·6	64·4	...	3·7	87·7
(d) Percentage of total expenditure, included in columns 2—17, to total expenditure on public instruction ...	6·3	3·3	34·6	27·8	1·2	4·2	77·6
3.—AVERAGE[a] ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL IN—	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government institutions ... Cost to provincial revenues	88 5 4	229 1 4	13 6 9	5 7 1	151 2 8	62 6 6	40 2 1
Cost to district and municipal funds...	...	...	0 0 5	...	0 7 8	...	0 0 6
Total cost from all sources ...	178 1 7	297 12 6	34 2 6	5 7 1	152 0 10	88 0 4	70 1 1
Municipal and District Board institutions ... Cost to provincial revenues ...	14 9 7	...	0 2 5	...	...	4 3 9	0 4 10
Cost to district and municipal funds ...	...	...	4 2 9	3 9 11	...	49 11 1	5 3 10
Total cost from all sources ...	103 0 0	58 4 2	11 4 5	4 7 9	...	81 8 4	13 1 0
Aided institutions ... Cost to provincial revenues	14 5 8	...	2 3 9	0 2 10	23 0 7	5 0 8	0 7 8
Cost to district and municipal funds...	...	...	1 6 2	0 11 0	...	2 0 11	0 12 4
Total cost from all sources ...	100 7 2	...	21 7 10	2 14 *4	89 4 3	20 14 5	4 11 3
Unaided institutions—Total cost from all sources.	43 0 4	28 9 8	16 14 10	2 1 8	...	12 14 4	6 15 5
Total cost to provincial revenues ...	24 9 7	121 5 2	2 2 9	0 2 5	78 6 8	17 2 10	1 1 0
,, ,, municipal and district funds. ...	...	...	0 15 11	0 9 2	0 3 4	1 15 4	0 10 5
Total cost from all sources ...	90 0 7	171 5 1	17 5 6	2 12 10	116 5 11	35 15 5	6 6 4

General Table II.

Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1900-1901.

General Table IV.)

Total indirect expenditure on Public Instruction.								Total expenditure on public instruction.	Remarks.
University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarship.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1,89,347	65,536	6,66,134	2,37,344	4,15,736	98,403	9,17,570	25,90,070	1,15,75,590	
1,89,347	65,536	6,66,134	2,37,344	4,15,736	98,403	9,17,570	25,90,070	1,15,75,590	
...	2·8	15·4	7·6	5·0	1·5	3·3	35·6	100·	
...	...	24·4	2·2	·3	·2	4·9	32·0	100·	
...	...	3·9	0·7	2·5	·4	4·8	12·3	100·	
1·6	·55	5·85	2·05	3·6	·8	7·95	22·4	100·	

* The annual cost is calculated on the direct expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.

B.—EDUCATION—GEN

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Lower

CLASS OF INSTITUTION.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.											
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.											
	Managed by Government.				Managed by District or Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ARTS COLLEGES.												
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION. English	11	1,948	2,190	1,837	1	48	53	45	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.												
Law	7	197	228	189	1	11	12	9	...	...	...	...
Medicine	1	563	636	499	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	1	284	316	249	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	1	10	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	21	3,003	3,380	2,874	2	59	65	54	...	...	...	...
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.												
SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL. *For Boys—*												
High schools ... English	40	14,722	14,033	11,195	5	2,189	2,154	1,650	2	286	276	197
Middle ,, ... { English	6	583	567	477	27	2,157	2,022	1,579	10	722	639	403
... { Vernacular	33	1,981	1,836	1,410	157	5,715	5,201	4,807	14	723	705	413
For Girls—												
High schools ... English	2	243	223	164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle ,, ... { English	1	80	78	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... { Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Secondary Schools	80	17,491	16,766	13,328	189	13,060	12,417	9,808	26	1,743	1,631	1,013
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.												
For boys ... ... { Upper Primary	5	124	123	77	11	394	371	226	58	2,064	1,853	1,334
... { Lower ,,	...	...	...	...	8	367	302	208	728	9,312	8,157	6,788
For girls ... ... { Upper Primary	...	...	...	...	1	53	36	28	2	130	117	* 63
... { Lower ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	166	117	† 102
Total, Primary Schools	5	124	123	77	20	706	709	523	795	11,672	10,346	8,193
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.												
SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL. Schools of Art	1	224	244	217	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for masters	21	487	399	441	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	2	647	696	616	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering or Surveying schools	3	224	243	230	...	...	...	...	1	6	5	5
Industrial schools	1	86	41	39	6	309	235	253	...	...	...	...
Madrassahs	6	1,624	1,380	1,169	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools (a) Reformatory Schools	3	496	374	271	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Girls ...	1	25	65	37	...	...	...	...	9	125	114	78
(c) Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Special Schools	29	3,747	3,803	3,189	6	309	235	253	10	131	119	83
TOTAL OF COLLEGES, SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	135	24,370	24,141	19,469	217	14,224	13,326	10,051	838	13,553	12,353	9,288

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ...

1. ADVANCED, teaching—
   (a) Arabic or Persian ... ...
   (b) Sanskrit ... ...
2. ELEMENTARY, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly—
   (a) With 10 pupils and upwards ... ...
   (b) With less than 10 pupils ... ...
3. ELEMENTARY, teaching the Koran ... ...
4. OTHER SCHOOLS not conforming to Departmental Standards ...

(a) Including 1 student
* 31 under-tests were 47
† Nine of the 10 are

REAL TABLE III.

Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1900-1901.

UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.								Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH LEARNING—			CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED.							Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.				Unaided.													Aborigines.					
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians (non-aboriginal).	Hindus.	Brahmos.	Mahammadans.	Christians.	Non-Christians.	Others.		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
7	1,658	1,609	1,411	25	4,545	4,537	3,592	44	6,199	5,178	(a) 4,670	190	40	76	7,465	70	513	6	1	19	2*	
...	...	...	...	9	1,103	1,045	617	17	1,401	1,401	...	...	3	2	1,303	5	86	1	...	1	...	**
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	549	549	...	...	79	2	472	...	6	...	...	6	14	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	264	264	...	...	23	...	233	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	107	30	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
7	1,658	1,609	1,411	34	5,736	5,582	4,209	64	10,463	10,446	6,670	190	167	81	9,499	75	609	7	1	24	16*	1
293	43,290	41,746	32,296	224	53,094	50,193	39,484	502	113,493	111,640	58,934	67,813	1,739	943	98,705	869	13,288	311	101	216	6	...
691	47,924	45,179	36,310	251	17,018	16,046	12,203	947	69,383	68,112	913	66,288	1,690	562	54,845	32	10,557	291	300	196	346	...
725	37,529	36,909	28,782	101	6,114	5,883	4,654	1,019	54,961	13,115	109	54,803	...	102	44,336	15	9,809	41	373	365	373	...
3	1,018	945	819	3	443	439	378	13	1,704	1,586	712	851	1,081	186	176	222	4	...	...	11	...	244
80	3,946	3,916	1,918	3	124	123	120	24	2,530	2,530	572	5	2,422	6	6	3	1	...	...	27	...	651
23	1,396	1,341	1,033	1	77	62	62	23	1,463	294	...	1,465	696	696	24	5	43	1	...	...	...	126
1,045	89,462	124,571	101,073	383	76,780	72,768	57,061	2,523	242,536	176,280	59,142	191,647	6,032	2,305	198,178	890	33,965	651	775	715	725	861
4,045	157,836	169,573	125,747	199	4,088	4,463	3,480	4,248	175,324	3,334	1,170	175,660	244	454	126,229	5	43,373	466	2,644	839	3,589	...
30,041	806,347	767,88..	613,920	11,331	294,370	153,130	155,603	48,904	1,029,009	523	45,877	1,018,577	14	2,976	686,540	84	322,142	4,231	12,959	2,634	53,187	...
130	7,911	7,438	5,493	3	102	86	69	137	8,026	957	...	7,632	403	451	6,236	78	746	758	13	43	...	671
3,921	44,166	38,592	28,317	414	6,429	5,893	4,658	3,445	47,761	53	3,581	47,077	55	1,998	37,646	38	7,194	450	244	135	...	1,554
36,397	1,153,279	955,484	763,683	11,777	216,903	163,574	161,006	48,881	1,251,972	3,566	47,594	1,249,001	868	5,877	867,759	149	383,803	6,609	26,219	3,349	36,745	2,225
...	...	388	297	388	...	...	...	3	513	...	...	768	4	8	290	6	6	...	...	...	3	...
7	...	457	42.	300	...	...	...	13	775	72	354	421	...	71	403	...	23	137	79	1	54	...
9	...	...	...	...	6	577	503	287	9	457	276	...	428	...	...	...	3	21	...	...	...	13
1	18	17	10	...	...	...	...	1	1,184	1,123	...	1,061	15	126	905	2	126	...	...	4	35	...
17	383	351	2.3	3	149	134	119	27	557	276	29	739	1	151	573	...	25	65	23	5	3	...
6	433	402	374	14	980	922	682	28	5,967	1,547	2,776	1,276	2	5	35	...	3,584	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	468	2	...	503	...	...	120	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
221	8,961	8,871	3,0.3	2.1	3,353	3,070	2,504	465	7,575	...	1,575	146	...	9	186	1	172	9	3	...	4	...
6	113	126	85	6	242	238	245	18	380	4	...	358	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
269	5,704	5,56	4,4 6	1.1	5,..	5,081	3,892	593	15,166	2,257	10,584	9,3.6	24	659	10,251	40	3,654	233	118	19	119	13
38,311	1,164,102	1,080,207	8.3.3.	12,673	303,688	277,005	226,168	53,068	1,690,137	192,852	123,940	1,445,153	7,031	9,192	1,084,287	563	380,733	6,091	26,121	4,089	37,597	2,926
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,184	15,047	...	15,683	117	...	1	2,317	...	13,319	...	...	...	211	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,191	10,617	...	10,615	59	...	...	10,617	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	For boys	961	15,717	155	1,558	15,289	...	...	10,236	...	5,236	3	95	4	164	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	,, girls	13	411	...	...	411	...	8	396	...	107	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	For boys	2,737	17,273	11	181	17,139	...	9	14,882	...	2,246	49	84	2	151	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	,, girls	5	16	...	...	16	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	For boys	3,629	54,334	...	54,318	326	...	16	...	...	54,334	...	...	...	6,039	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	,, girls	336	1,839	...	1,839	5	...	...	...	...	1,839	...	...	...	...	91
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	For boys	117	2,270	836	836	1,916	...	40	1,119	...	314	167	...	740	13	...
								,, girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
							Total	...	10,016	118,121	1,004	84,541	35,278	...	68	39,642	...	77,870	220	179	746	4,625	94
							GRAND TOTAL FOR 1900-1901	...	53,142	1,808,528	193,892	208,451	1,480,431	7,031	9,257	1,123,929	928	458,103	7,130	26,201	4,885	42,222	2,994

reading Hebrew.
girls in three colleges for girls.
dents are females.

B.—EDUCATION—GEN

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower

PUBLIC

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.																	
	Managed by Government.							Managed by District or Municipal Boards.							Maintained by			
	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Reform Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Reform Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State revenues.	Local Funds in Native States.	Municipal Funds raised in Native States.	Fees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
DIRECT EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.																		
Arts Colleges.																		
English	1,83,501	...	...	1,96,737	...	12,819	3,90,038	774	...	...	3,886	...	1,849	6,469	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for professional training.																		
Law	—4,389	...	...	13,467	...	...	9,178	...	...	...	765	...	...	765	...	...	...	...
Medicine	1,49,993	...	...	42,628	...	...	1,92,621	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	1,36,599	...	...	20,356	...	...	1,56,764	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	909	...	...	...	...	...	909	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total University Education ...	4,56,113	...	...	2,76,970	...	12,819	7,54,399	774	...	...	3,541	...	1,849	6,164	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.																		
Secondary Schools.																		
For Boys—																		
High schools... English	1,59,216	...	...	3,10,881	4,975	4,611	4,79,233	1,826	1,200	2,091	40,898	267	1,165	46,077	6,447	...	...	220
Middle „ ... English	22,774	...	...	11,826	...	...	34,600	6,854	1,668	3,038	3,461	475	619	16,023	6,835	...	...	24
„ ... Vernacular	10,877	...	521	7,174	280	6	18,858	600	40,181	342	25,903	4,858	619	72,537	4,350	...	...	196
For Girls—																		
High schools ... English	21,108	...	...	2,393	255	319	24,075	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle „ ... English	2,403	...	...	2,230	...	...	4,633	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Secondary Schools ...	2,23,638	...	521	3,37,504	5,510	4,936	5,72,669	1,826	47,075	4,003	76,227	7,916	5,259	1,40,636	17,637	...	...	440
Primary Schools.																		
For Boys—																		
Upper primary	724	...	...	...	...	...	724	...	683	791	190	...	...	1,664	5,185	...	...	918
Lower „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	207	382	320	...	...	1,259	9,653	...	...	36,993
For Girls—																		
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	203	25	...	228	901	...	...	...
Lower „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	826	...	...	24
Total Primary Schools ...	724	...	...	...	...	...	724	...	1,192	1,376	614	...	...	3,192	13,183	...	...	37,935
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.																		
Schools for Special Instruction.																		
Schools of Art	34,707	...	...	5,461	...	204	40,372	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for masters	79,982	256	...	192	...	21	80,451	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	91,345	...	...	19,788	440	1,544	1,13,064	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and surveying schools ...	38,706	...	...	5,019	...	3,533	47,258	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	286	...	...	...
Industrial schools	1,899	...	...	...	...	1,122	3,021	1,420	16,405	240	5,408	578	3,257	27,311	...	...	...	...
Madrasahs	27,447	...	...	10,320	...	27,766	65,533	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools ... { (a) Reformatory Schools	14,266	...	...	...	...	15,063	29,275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Tols	...	...	...	...	...	322	322	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,440	...	...	...
(c) Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Special Schools ...	2,87,979	256	...	40,853	440	44,581	3,73,811	1,420	16,405	240	5,408	578	3,257	27,311	1,726	...	...	...
Total of Direct Expenditure ...	9,68,854	256	521	6,54,125	5,950	61,927	16,91,603	4,120	65,275	5,619	85,790	8,494	7,365	1,70,093	32,526	...	...	38,375
INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.																		
Buildings (see note VII)	24,332	...	37	...	...	27,269	1,51,638	2,009	916	880	2,709	437	283	7,034	290	...	...	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	33,032	...	...	...	...	109	33,132	...	1,037	21	...	22	65	1,218	909	...	...	...
Total ...	1,27,364	...	37	...	...	27,269	1,84,770	2,009	1,953	977	2,709	459	331	8,270	629	...	...	...
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Arts Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Institutions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical Industrial and other Professional institutions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Special „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total charges for scholarship ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous—																		
Hostel charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for abolished schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for conducting examinations ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stipends, prizes and rewards to unrecognised Tols ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stipends, prizes and rewards to Maktabs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Payments to other private schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contingencies and miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Miscellaneous charge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Indirect Expenditure ...	1,27,364	...	37	...	...	27,269	1,84,770	2,009	1,953	977	2,709	459	331	8,270	629	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN 1900-1901 ...	10,96,118	256	558	6,54,125	5,950	89,196	18,46,173	6,190	67,228	6,596	88,499	8,953	7,696	1,84,963	33,142	...	...	38,375

(a) Saved Rs. 23,228.
(b) This does not include Assam Scholarship of Rs. 19,676 and Nagpur Scholarship of Rs 187.
(c) This does not include Burma Government Scholarships of Rs. 3,000, Assam Scholarship of Rs. 550, and Jubbulpur Scholarships of Rs. 400.

ERAL TABLE IV.

Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1900-1901.

INSTITUTIONS—			TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM—																	
			UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.														ALL OTHER SOURCES.			
Native States.			Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.							Unaided.										
Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Private.	Public.	Grand Total.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	23,169	...	...	64,347	17,849	58,331	1,61,677	1,19,215	6,542	69,453	1,95,206	2,06,375	...	...	3,81,120	1,66,834	...	7,53,329
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,243	...	649	29,892	—4,259	...	...	43,415	649	...	39,775
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,49,993	...	...	85,152	...	...	1,92,421
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,29,560	...	...	26,355	...	...	1,55,764
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	490	...	...	...	...	...	490
...	...	...	23,169	...	...	64,347	17,849	58,331	1,61,677	1,48,458	6,542	70,102	2,25,097	4,76,987	...	...	4,89,917	1,67,483	...	11,37,287
...	...	6,627	99,926	5,373	3,906	5,43,326	88,786	60,931	8,63,597	6,57,209	77,015	2,86,768	10,22,992	3,91,079	6,772	8,086	15,51,926	5,28,151	6,447	23,59,425
466	...	7,321	58,871	1,07,734	1,556	2,52,174	1,46,997	6,14,464	9,82,296	55,753	20,135	1,20,534	1,96,422	91,845	1,14,005	1,852	2,39,442	2,05,847	6,333	6,59,324
230	...	4,787	40,510	51,191	2,620	1,20,450	62,121	7,911	2,90,239	15,687	12,263	6,650	34,490	31,087	91,312	2,393	1,75,509	94,264	4,335	4,50,911
...	...	...	23,570	...	250	62,187	19,916	18,544	1,19,476	17,608	3,031	2,924	23,523	46,387	...	250	83,278	37,319	...	1,67,574
...	...	...	51,906	...	...	43,065	9,950	33,325	1,58,578	3,947	13,263	7,721	25,133	61,967	...	...	51,752	94,338	...	1,98,157
...	...	...	11,995	150	1,972	4,349	28,289	212	46,160	...	...	...	...	11,995	156	1,628	4,389	32,501	...	49,169
696	...	18,775	3,87,387	1,64,656	18,455	10,32,241	8,52,306	1,84,570	20,84,918	7,50,187	1,56,229	3,25,402	12,31,909	5,14,351	2,12,331	17,979	21,96,259	20,30,750	17,637	39,98,307
1,057	281	7,438	38,802	1,62,047	15,564	2,75,150	53,493	18,128	5,63,783	9,596	4,572	2,479	15,447	30,286	1,65,329	16,355	2,56,855	79,305	5,183	5,69,018
98	475	23,916	53,125	4,00,304	34,154	11,60,221	1,36,038	1,45,755	19,50,217	2,91,745	44,580	45,005	3,79,330	53,125	4,00,811	34,536	14,85,351	3,61,219	6,253	23,74,801
...	51	932	28,654	3,032	3,895	12,676	38,238	14,363	1,00,896	...	416	342	758	28,653	3,032	4,098	12,701	53,424	901	1,02,814
...	17	867	22,322	34,858	4,142	8,946	49,930	24,869	1,39,009	630	6,382	5,409	11,542	22,322	34,858	4,142	9,552	70,578	826	1,51,278
1,149	824	43,153	1,73,907	6,03,941	57,755	14,08,993	2,62,332	2,03,135	27,62,905	3,00,971	51,750	51,886	4,07,527	1,73,631	6,08,033	59,131	17,96,465	5,74,926	13,165	32,17,461
...	...	...	...	...	...	102	11,916	...	12,077	7,200	3,240	450	5,020	34,702	...	...	6,691	4,924	...	45,332
...	...	...	4,027	...	...	2,074	21,253	3,916	45,363	...	...	...	...	84,382	...	250	352	11,276	...	97,112
...	...	...	11,386	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,386	...	...	2,078	21,760	...	43,383
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,276	6,436	...	22,262	91,345	...	...	30,013	10,174	...	1,30,532
...	...	250	250	...	...	...	...	...	250	...	...	...	...	39,058	...	...	5,019	3,538	250	47,865
...	...	...	2,396	1,867	144	1,737	4,032	13,394	23,570	...	716	...	716	5,443	18,282	284	7,133	23,009	...	54,068
...	...	...	304	3,901	149	1,750	838	...	6,942	1,868	5,367	4,298	11,533	27,903	1,051	140	13,895	36,054	...	79,044
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,286	...	...	15,089	...	...	29,375
172	6	1,032	19,036	3,246	1,846	543	13,240	22,271	65,694	639	6,477	10,456	17,573	12,033	3,246	1,846	1,183	54,439	4,135	76,882
...	...	...	2,493	...	...	1,255	899	3,253	7,900	167	1,155	120	1,442	2,493	...	...	966	8,383	...	10,833
172	6	1,282	40,587	6,854	3,187	7,641	55,783	50,546	1,63,918	20,141	25,488	15,909	61,538	3,29,950	23,813	3,427	73,140	1,97,981	4,418	6,32,475
2,019	869	63,725	5,25,251	7,72,354	74,307	25,69,034	6,88,193	4,04,882	31,23,426	12,12,792	2,42,980	4,67,360	19,20,971	14,06,265	6,37,852	88,837	45,67,686	28,77,243	35,217	89,55,599
...	533	752	19,863	2,264	1,349	1,692	40,740	1,26,491	1,93,039	5,764	4,346	82,441	92,456	1,16,965	3,910	2,277	9,956	2,83,382	290	4,15,736
...	3	408	2,112	1,512	304	5,805	2,902	23,054	38,384	456	11,581	12,229	25,266	35,144	2,542	305	6,349	53,586	409	98,443
...	536	1,155	21,975	4,406	1,653	7,585	43,642	1,52,015	2,31,423	6,156	15,926	96,659	1,18,721	1,51,339	6,452	2,582	16,307	3,36,968	699	5,14,199
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)1,89,347	...	...	(a)1,89,347
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63,536	...	...	...	...	...	63,536
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,07,315	2,00,654	5,809	...	177	5,691	5,13,646
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,25,351	3,00,654	5,562	1,89,347	177	4,092	9,21,017
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b)79,732	...	...	19,781	...	...	99,513
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(c)10,358	230	560	5,384	404	...	16,936
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d)10,635	2,212	318	2,451	76	...	22,972
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,648	12,070	93	1,691	1,495	...	78,039
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,569	11,723	7	97	639	...	17,964
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,279	...	...	...	285	...	1,564
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,76,812	27,880	620	...	27,192	3,580	2,37,344
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,359	980	...	5,76,846	1,76,437	156	7,86,226
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,157	13,332	1,728	...	436	24	19,174
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,763	17,886	14	14,043	3,863	143	49,501
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	116	446	...	194	102	878
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	367	324	60	36	30	922
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	713	68	48	...	738	354	1,921
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,045	20,153	2,353	...	2,428	103	69,111
...	533	1,155	21,975	4,406	1,653	7,585	43,642	1,52,015	2,31,423	6,156	15,926	96,659	1,18,721	2,27,503	3,96,109	11,761	7,96,997	5,56,007	8,543	24,94,070
2,019	1,344	64,880	5,45,226	7,76,757	76,060	25,77,209	7,31,842	5,56,897	33,54,851	12,25,948	2,58,906	5,64,019	20,40,873	16,34,468	10,33,961	91,798	53,64,683	33,33,250	43,760	1,13,75,890

(*d*) Excludes Assam Scholarships of Rs. 1,664 held in the Civil Engineering College.
(*e*) Includes Rs. 25 paid to unaided schools for building.
(*f*) Excludes ditto ditto ditto from municipal fund.

(c)

B.—EDUCATION—

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for Secondary official year

Class of School.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the last March.	High Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.		
			1			2		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.								
Boys' Schools.								
High English ... Government	49	14,723	5,391	...	5,391	4,301	..	4,301
District Fund	3	1,582	614	...	614	438	...	438
Municipal	2	607	250	...	250	204	...	204
Native States	5	236	93	...	93	79	...	79
Aided	223	42,230	10,467	...	10,467	12,089	...	12,089
Unaided	234	53,004	13,896	...	13,896	13,903	...	13,903
Middle English... Government	6	540	...	...	...	197	...	197
District Fund	93	1,630	...	...	...	291	...	291
Municipal	4	218	...	...	...	85	...	85
Native States	10	782	...	...	...	78	..	78
Aided	601	47,791	...	...	...	7,619	30	7,649
Unaided	253	17,018	...	...	...	2,440	3	2,443
Middle Vernacular. Government	32	1,931	...	...	...	253	...	253
District Fund	136	8,653	...	...	...	1,196	...	1,196
Municipal	1	59	...	...	...	23	...	23
Native States	14	723	...	...	...	109	...	109
Aided	723	37,739	...	...	...	4,716	2	4,718
Unaided	101	6,114	...	...	...	706	...	706
Total	2,469	236,837	30,721	...	30,721	48,366	34	48,390
Girls' Schools.								
High English ... Government	1	345	...	33	33	...	36	36
District Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided	3	1,018	...	146	146	1	235	236
Unaided	6	443	1	26	27	5	68	73
Middle English... Government	1	90	...	...	...	...	33	33
District Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided	20	2,216	...	...	...	29	353	382
Unaided	3	134	...	...	...	...	27	27
Middle Vernacular. Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided	31	1,888	...	...	...	2	119	121
Unaided	1	77	...	...	...	...	5	5
Total	59	5,209	1	205	206	44	856	900
TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS	2,528	242,046	30,722	205	30,927	48,410	890	49,290
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.								
For Boys.								
Upper Primary ... Government	5	124	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Fund	6	196	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal	5	198	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native States	53	2,054	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided	4,046	109,824	...	...	...	234	3	237
Unaided ...	129	4,988	...	...	...	96	...	96
Lower Primary ... Government	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Fund	2	136	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal	5	229	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native States	724	9,310	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided	30,541	808,347	...	...	...	4	1	5
Unaided	11,231	304,576	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	46,222	1,196,983	...	...	...	335	3	338
For Girls.								
Upper Primary ... Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal	1	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native States	5	130	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided	196	7,941	...	...	...	...	7	7
Unaided	3	103	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary ... Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native States	7	166	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided	2,071	61,706	...	...	...	...	1	1
Unaided	414	8,429	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2,699	78,989	...	...	...	...	8	8
TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS	48,921	1,275,972	...	...	...	335	11	346
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1900-1901 (FOR SECONDARY AND PRIMARY SCHOOLS.)	51,449	1,518,018	30,722	205	30,927	48,745	901	49,636

GENERAL TABLE V.

and Primary Education in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the 1900-1901.

UPPER PRIMARY STAGE.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.						TOTAL.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage—								
			Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
3			4								
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
3,397	...	3,397	1,506	...	1,506	37	...	37	14,722	...	14,722
354	...	354	116	...	116	...	...	...	1,522	...	1,522
144	...	144	69	...	69	...	...	...	697	...	697
54	...	54	62	...	62	...	...	...	298	...	298
12,082	...	12,082	7,642	1	7,643	79	...	79	43,279	1	43,280
14,231	...	14,231	10,896	5	10,901	99	...	99	52,999	5	53,004
197	...	197	241	...	241	...	...	...	565	...	565
401	1	402	814	6	820	66	...	66	1,652	7	1,659
143	...	143	253	...	253	38	...	38	518	...	518
137	...	137	353	4	357	143	8	151	710	12	722
13,178	61	13,239	24,924	107	25,031	1,901	83	2,044	47,630	271	47,901
4,027	1	4,028	9,747	39	9,786	948	14	962	16,964	56	17,018
406	...	406	950	2	952	276	...	276	1,679	2	1,681
9,133	4	9,137	4,290	11	4,301	1,017	4	1,021	8,633	19	8,652
19	...	19	17	...	17	...	...	...	39	...	39
199	...	199	305	2	307	107	1	108	720	3	723
8,340	18	8,358	29,695	192	29,887	3,729	103	3,871	37,220	389	37,609
1,373	...	1,373	3,357	34	3,391	668	6	674	6,074	40	6,114
62,354	70	62,424	56,377	403	56,780	8,394	218	8,612	236,112	725	236,837
...	44	44	...	139	139	...	...	...	...	243	243
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	258	271	41	192	233	61	81	142	116	902	1,018
18	71	89	43	90	133	61	60	121	128	315	443
1	33	34	...	1	1	...	9	9	1	79	80
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	475	525	107	543	650	275	496	769	432	1,967	2,399
3	26	29	6	16	22	12	24	36	21	103	124
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	171	203	84	780	864	21	182	203	180	1,320	1,500
...	22	22	...	27	27	...	25	25	...	77	77
107	1,110	1,217	281	1,798	2,079	428	876	1,303	881	4,838	5,699
62,361	1,180	63,541	56,658	2,195	58,853	8,822	1,093	9,915	236,073	5,563	242,636
33	...	33	38	...	38	53	...	53	124	...	124
19	...	19	151	...	151	36	...	36	196	...	196
14	1	15	99	2	101	78	4	82	101	7	108
340	5	345	1,089	30	1,119	597	33	630	1,997	67	2,064
24,362	94	24,456	114,393	2,983	116,476	25,381	1,741	26,822	164,404	3,420	167,824
700	...	700	3,381	52	3,433	886	43	929	4,933	95	5,028
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	133	...	133	15	...	15	148	...	148
...	...	...	212	...	212	17	...	17	229	...	229
37	...	37	5,720	63	5,783	3,291	196	3,487	9,048	271	9,319
4,974	25	4,999	390,784	17,257	408,041	153,529	10,163	163,692	778,391	27,446	805,837
271	3	274	126,918	2,476	129,391	71,947	3,962	74,909	199,136	6,440	205,576
30,823	127	30,950	642,765	22,965	665,851	255,883	14,851	270,734	1,159,187	38,746	1,196,003
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	34	34	...	...	...	...	35	35
16	16	32	...	69	69	...	55	55	...	130	130
26	897	923	195	4,726	4,921	199	3,111	3,310	470	7,471	7,941
...	10	10	1	91	92	...	...	...	1	101	102
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	3	93	96	...	67	67	3	163	166
3	147	150	948	26,481	27,429	412	13,174	13,586	1,363	39,803	41,166
...	11	11	89	3,503	3,592	99	2,637	2,736	188	6,241	6,429
79	783	862	1,236	35,100	36,345	710	18,944	19,754	2,025	53,944	55,969
30,402	910	31,312	643,992	57,174	901,196	256,593	32,805	289,398	1,161,232	90,690	1,251,973
92,763	2,090	94,853	699,650	59,369	959,019	265,385	33,898	299,043	1,398,255	96,253	1,494,508

B.—Education—General Table VI.

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1900-1901.

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number passed.					Race or Creed of passed Scholars.						
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Brahmos.	Muhammadans.	Aboriginal races. Christians.	Aboriginal races. Non-Christians.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Arts Colleges—																						
1. Master of Arts	7	2	6	15	107	50	19	...	169	67	21	7	*	78*	1	3	71	...	1	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Arts	8	4	13	25	506	434	748	...	1,688	143	71	97	(a)	311	2	3	284	...	18	...	...	...
3. First Examination in Arts ...	12	6	26	44	675	453	2,158	...	3,286	254	185	697	...	1,039	4	12	909	...	50	1	...	3
Colleges for Professional Training—																						
Law—																						
1. Honours in Law	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor in Law	7	...	9	16	101	...	462	...	563	22	...	138	...	160	...	...	153	...	5	...	...	2
Medicine—																						
1. Preliminary Scientific L.M.S.	1	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	100	23	...	...	...	23	1	...	10	...	3	...	...	...
2. First L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	59	...	...	...	59	42	...	...	...	42	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	1
3. Combined Preliminary Scientific and First L.M.S. ...	1	...	...	1	39	...	...	...	39	18(b)	...	...	...	18(b)	1	...	17	...	...	...	...	...
4. Second L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	136	...	...	...	136	63	...	...	...	63	1	...	62	...	...	...	...	...
5. Preliminary Scientific M.B. ...	1	...	...	1	113	...	...	...	113	53(c)	...	...	...	53(c)	3	...	48	...	1	...	...	1
6. First M.B.	1	...	...	1	11	...	...	...	11	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
7. Combined Preliminary Scientific and First M.B. ...	1	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	8	5(d)	...	...	...	5(d)	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
8. Second M.B.	1	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	10	4(f)	...	...	...	4(f)	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering—																						
1. B.E.	1	...	...	1	38	...	...	...	38	10	...	...	...	10	1	...	8	...	1	...	...	...
2. First Examination in Engineering	1	...	...	1	24	...	...	...	24	9	...	...	...	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for General Education—																						
1. Matriculation ... ... { For boys	56	205	174	435	1,096	1,438	2,591	9	5,043	746	889	1,166	4	2,796	11	13	2,602	11	156	2	...	3
" girls	1	4	...	5	5	12	...	...	17	5	9	...	...	14	1	2	5	6	...	...	...	...
2. High School examination { " boys	...	6	3	9	...	88	23	...	80	...	28	18	...	46	45	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
" girls	...	10	2	12	...	31	6	1	37	...	27	5	1	33	31	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Middle English examination. { " boys	30	567	143	740	103	1,531	837	305	2,776	77	1,005	181	237	1,498	74	4	1,204	1	110	7	1	7
" girls	1	18	9	28	3	73	23	3	102	2	45	17	3	67	62	3	...	1	...	...	...	...
4. Middle Vernacular { boys	173	879	204	1,256	627	2,205	581	335	3,748	344	1,312	206	83	2,035	...	5	1,681	...	311	15	26	7
examination. { girls	...	53	1	54	...	122	2	1	125	...	84	2	1	87	...	29	6	13	...	6	...	...
5. Upper Primary { boys	143	3,465	227	3,835	455	9,942	687	180	10,264	293	4,985	379	74	5,631	283	34	4,345	...	1,082	26	34	17
examination { girls	2	157	14	173	17	629	65	3	714	14	506	49	2	571	19	125	77	13	2	10	1	...
6. Lower Primary { boys	83	17,740	363	18,186	395	63,010	1,058	363	64,746	296	41,452	626	214	42,588	...	65	32,444	...	9,363	131	474	81
examination. { girls	1	497	11	509	2	1,019	41	1	1,063	2	1,131	27	1	1,161	1	154	890	11	56	33	6	...
Schools for Special Education—																						
1. Training Schools { English	4	...	...	4	25	...	...	...	25	9	...	...	...	9	...	...	8	...	1	...	...	3
for Masters. { Vernacular	9	61	13	83	61	13	2	...	76	246	6	8	...	261	...	9	212	...	38	...	...	2
2. School of Arts examination ...	1	...	...	1	186	...	...	...	186	147	...	...	...	147	3	3	135	...	4	...	...	2
3. Vernacular Medical examination	4	...	...	4	116	...	...	...	116	88	...	...	...	88	...	2	77	...	9	...	...	...
4. Overseer examination	2	...	...	2	31	...	...	...	31	25	...	...	...	25	1	...	23	...	...	...	...	...
5. Sub-Overseer examination ...	3	6	...	9	69	74	...	...	143	57	26	...	...	83	6	...	72	...	...	...	...	...
6. Amin class final examination ...	3	...	...	3	123	...	...	...	123	95	...	...	...	95	...	...	71	...	24	...	...	...
7. Accountants' examination ...	1	...	...	1	182	...	...	...	182	99	...	...	...	99	...	...	90	...	9	...	...	...
8. Final Survey examination ...	1	...	...	1	50	...	...	...	50	38	...	...	...	38	...	...	34	...	6	...	...	...
Agricultural Department examinations—																						
9. Higher class examination ...	1	...	...	1	13	...	...	...	13	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
10. Lower class	1	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	6	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
11. Sanskrit title examination ...	...	...	...	...	...	182	...	...	182	...	64	...	...	64	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	...
12. " second examination ...	...	...	...	...	...	867	...	...	867	...	293	...	...	293	...	...	292	...	...	...	...	...
13. " first examination ...	...	...	...	...	2,668	...	...	...	2,668	...	336	...	...	336	...	...	336	...	...	...	...	...
14. Madrasa Central examination	4	...	4	8	147	...	26	...	173	101	...	17	...	118	...	...	...	...	118	...	...	...

* 16 private students passed of whom 4 are Muhammadans.

(a) 18 " " " " and 25 in preliminary scientific M.B.

(b) 13 students passed preliminary scientific L.M.S. and five in first L.M.S.

(c) 26 " " " " and 26 in preliminary scientific M.B.

(d) 4 " " preliminary scientific M.B. and one in first M.B.

(f) 1 student passed in second L.M.S. and 3 in second M.B

B.—Education—General Table VII.

Return showing the Distribution of District Board and Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1900-1901.

B.—EDUCATION—GEN

Return showing the Distribution of District Board and Municipal Expenditure on

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE BY DISTRICT BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.															G
	IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY DISTRICT BOARDS.											IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY—				
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenue.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	Total District Fund expenditure on public instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.																
Arts Colleges.																
Arts College	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Professional ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total for Collegiate Education ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.																
Secondary Schools.																
For Boys—																
High schools ... ... English ...	3	1,522	1,556	1,138	...	1,200	1,000	20,468	897	171	33,360	...	..	8,573	8,773	
Middle ,, ... { English ...	23	1,039	1,001	1,174	...	9,114	...	6,320	1,911	428	11,750	...	240	1,07,736	1,14,060	
Vernacular...	156	9,505	8,146	6,525	600	40,123	...	25,614	4,810	649	71,842	...	...	51,191	91,312	
For Girls—																
High schools .. .. English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Middle ,, ... Vernacular ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156	156	
Total Secondary Schools ...	192	11,816	11,107	9,837	600	47,433	1,000	61,450	7,208	1,205	1,19,952	...	240	1,64,656	2,12,331	
Primary Schools.																
For Boys ... ... { Upper primary	6	196	103	124	...	685	...	121	...	...	806	...	...	1,67,647	1,68,332	
{ Lower ditto	3	138	100	80	...	807	...	7	...	...	814	...	...	4,60,540	4,61,261	
For Girls ... ... { Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,032	3,032	
{ Lower ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,453	34,453	
Total Primary Schools ..	9	334	203	214	...	1,492	...	128	...	...	1,620	...	...	6,60,841	6,62,033	
SCHOOL EDUCATION SPECIAL.																
Schools for Special Instruction.																
Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	236	...	...	236	
Industrial Schools	6	309	325	253	1,428	16,408	240	5,408	578	3,257	27,311	...	...	1,857	29,083	
Reformatories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,051	1,051	
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,946	3,946	
Total ...	6	309	325	253	1,428	16,408	240	5,408	578	3,257	27,311	236	...	6,854	33,518	
Buildings	...	...	...	...	2,000	916	...	1,284	390	256	4,855	...	...	2,964	9,819	
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only) ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,057	...	...	...	68	1,125	...	...	1,515	2,640	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	2,000	1,053	...	1,284	390	324	5,980	...	...	4,506	6,459	
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,00,554	
Scholarships held in—																
Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,661	
Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,072	
Primary ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,729	
Special ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,912	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,299	
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1900-1901 ...	197	12,459	11,801	9,300	4,029	66,982	2,140	68,276	8,243	4,876	1,54,543	236	240	7,76,857	12,38,731	

ERAL TABLE VII.

Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1900-1901.

EXPENDITURE BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.																
IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS.											IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY—					
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	District Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	Total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	Total expenditure of District and Municipal Boards on Public instruction.	REMARKS.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	46	53	46	774	...	...	2,686	...	1,849	5,459	...	...	...	...	...	
1	11	12	9	...	...	...	705	...	...	705	...	...	...	...	...	
2	59	65	54	774	...	...	3,541	...	1,849	6,164	...	...	...	...	...	
2	667	644	512	1,336	191	...	11,106	...	994	13,617	...	1,900	5,906	8,986	14,859	
4	518	531	415	...	1,506	240	3,316	650	...	5,772	...	...	3,656	5,222	1,19,313	
1	59	55	44	...	346	...	349	...	...	695	521	...	2,520	3,386	94,705	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	250	250	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,028	1,028	1,184	
7	1,244	1,280	969	1,326	2,103	240	14,771	650	994	20,084	521	1,900	13,455	17,979	2,30,310	
5	198	202	128	...	791	...	69	...	...	860	...	...	15,564	16,355	1,79,687	
5	229	202	172	...	382	...	392	...	...	774	...	...	34,174	34,330	4,35,347	
1	35	36	28	...	203	...	25	...	...	228	...	...	3,895	4,408	7,139	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,142	4,142	39,009	
11	462	440	328	...	1,376	...	486	...	...	1,862	...	...	57,755	59,131	6,61,164	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	144	384	18,649	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	140	1,191	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,903	2,903	6,549	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	3,187	3,427	26,945	
...	...	...	...	...	886	...	1,276	28	7	2,197	37	...	* 1,374	2,297	6,707	* Includes Rs. 25 paid to unaided schools in the Rajshahi Division.
...	...	...	...	...	91	...	...	22	...	113	...	...	304	335	2,944	
...	...	...	...	...	977	...	1,276	50	7	2,310	37	...	* 1,678	2,692	9,151	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,592	3,04,056	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	1,911	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	12,757	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	11,720	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	318	3,630	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,417	65,686	
29	1,785	1,725	1,351	2,100	4,456	240	20,074	700	2,850	30,430	558	2,140	* 76,075	91,608	18,27,339	

B.—Education—General Table VIII.

Return showing the Attendance and Expenditure in Hostels or Boarding-houses in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1900-1901.

Class of Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Number of—		Number of boarders who are students of—				Expenditure from—				
	Hostels or boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Provincial revenues.	District or Municipal funds.	Subscriptions and endowments.	Fees.	Total expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
For Males—							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Managed by Government.	24	1,193	367	392	...	433	18,901	...	4,445	66,860	90,206
Managed by District or Municipal Boards.	5	165	11	73	...	82	3,945	500	192	9,140	13,077
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	36	1,739	45	1,386	14	84	2,972	...	43,865	1,00,577	1,46,387
Unaided	172	4,310	155	3,101	878	239	...	...	59,339	2,24,044	2,83,013
Total ...	237	7,396	608	5,151	892	938	25,071	500	1,07,921	3,99,931	5,23,353
For Females—											
Managed by Government.	3	135	12	104	...	19	7,388	...	...	11,607	18,995
Managed by District or Municipal Boards—											
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	26	1,648	9	1,424	92	118	...	...	51,143	1,29,074	1,80,217
Unaided	21	1,647	...	974	661	12	...	...	18,273	45,504	63,777
Total ...	50	3,430	21	2,502	753	149	7,388	...	69,416	1,86,185	2,62,989
Grand Total ...	287	10,826	629	7,653	1,645	1,087	32,459	500	1,76,437	5,75,946	7,86,342

C.—Scientific and Literary.

1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1901.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower

NAME.	OBJECTS.	IN	
		From Government.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
IN THE BURDWAN DIVISION—		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Burdwan Raj Public Library	For the benefit of the reading public ...	...	50 0 0 monthly.
2. Nirol Bhishak Library ...	Ditto ditto ...	...	...
3. Raniganj Public Library ...	Ditto ditto ...	...	...
4. Bankura Hindu Library ...	Ditto ditto ...	...	...
5. Midnapore Public Library	Ditto ditto ...	...	160 0 0
6. Beames and Wilson Public Library at Ghatal.	Ditto ditto ...	...	...
7. Tamluk Public Library (attached to Tamluk Hamilton School).	Ditto ditto ...	(a)24 0 0	...
8. Hooghly Victoria Public Library.	Ditto ditto ...	...	110 5 0
9. Hooghly Vidyasagar Reading Rooms.	Ditto ditto ...	...	72 0 0
10. Serampore Public Library	To promote the welfare of its members by regular meetings, lectures, and discussions on any but religious, politics], and local questions.	...	...
11. Uttarpara Public Library...	To afford the reading public a free and easy access to the Library.	...	2,075 0 0 (b)
12. Uttarpara Hitakari Sabha ..	To educate the poor, to distribute medicine to the indigent sick, to support poor widows and orphans, to encourage female education, and to ameliorate the condition of the inhabitants of Uttarpara and places adjoining.	420 0 0	(c) 521 0 0
13. Sibpur Public Library ...	For the benefit of the reading public ...	...	...
14. Bally Students' Association	Ditto ditto ...	...	4 9 0
15. Raspur People's Library ...	To diffuse knowledge to the public ...	...	...
16. Mugkalyan Union Library	Imparting education to the public ...	...	5 10 0
17. Ghuguberia Friends' Library.	For the benefit of the reading club ...	...	...
18. Nawada Friends' Library...	Ditto ditto ...	...	2 14 0

(a) Paid from the Library allowance
(b) From landed property Rs. 1,900 and fees
(c) Donation Rs. 321 and annuity
(d) Including life subscription of

LITERARY.

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1901.

COME—			MEMBERS OR VISITORS.					
Subscriptions.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.	Registered or not.	When established.
5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.							
...	50 0 0 monthly.		2,722	...	...	2,722	Not registered...	December 1881.
20 0 0	20 0 0		5	1	4	10	Ditto ...	November 1897.
70 4 0	70 4 0		9	...	...	9	Registered ...	1876.
6 0 0	6 0 0		10	...	...	10	Not registered...	11th March 1895.
142 0 0	292 0 0		30	...	...	30	Ditto ...	1852.
166 6 0	166 6 0		265	...	...	265	Ditto ...	December 1883.
8 2 0	32 2 0		18	...	...	18	Ditto ...	1880.
565 4 0	684 9 0		900	...	...	900	Ditto ...	14th November 1854.
175 8 0	247 8 0		73	6	70	149	Ditto ...	1st January 1894.
926 0 0	926 0 0		152	...	...	152	Ditto ...	1871.
...	2,075 0 0		No visitors' book is kept.				Registered ...	1859.
(d)147 12 0	1,688 12 0		136	...	...	136	Not registered...	5th April 1863.
1,796 5 0	1,796 5 0		2,995	...	...	2,995	Ditto ...	1878.
146 9 0	151 2 0		79	2	10	91	Registered ...	1885.
51 0 0	51 0 0		3,971	...	980	4,951	Not registered...	1883.
10 4 0	15 14 0		168	5	40	213	Ditto ...	1887.
5 0 0	5 0 0		10	...	8	18	Ditto ...	1902 B.S.
34 8 0	37 8 0		16	2	13	31	Ditto ...	1894.

of the Hamilton H. E. School.
the interest of Government security Rs. 175.
from the estate of late Babu Pyari Mohan Banerjee, Rs. 300.
Raja Sarat Chandra Chowdhuri of Chaschal.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower

NAME.	OBJECTS.	IN	
		From Government.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
19. Friends' Public Library, Khurat.	For the benefit of the reading public ...	Books by Bengal Government.	120 11 0
20. Andul Public Library ...	Ditto ditto ...	...	...
21. Bagnan Public Library ...	Imparting education to the public ...	...	4 8 0
22. Amta Public Library ...	Ditto ditto ...	...	...
IN THE PRESIDENCY DIVISION—			
1. Barasat Association ...	To promote the welfare of the inhabitants of Barasat and to impart primary education to boys and girls.	(a)240 0 0	8 0 0
2. Bagerhat Bar Library of Pleaders.	To provide facilities for the spread of legal knowledge by the collection of law books and discussion of legal topics. It provides accommodation to the pleaders while practising in the Courts and also to their library.	...	...
3. Sripur Hita Sadhini Sabha	To promote the general welfare of Sripur and neighbouring places.	...	...
IN CALCUTTA—			
1. Asiatic Society of Bengal(c)	Its objects are those described in the language of its founder, Sir William Jones:—"The bounds of its investigations will be the geographical limits of Asia, and within those limits its enquiries will be extended to whatever is performed by man or produced by nature. "It will flourish, if naturalists, chemists, antiquarian philologers and men of science in different parts of Asia will commit their observations to writing, and send them to the Asiatic Society at Calcutta. It will languish, if such communications shall be long intermitted; and it will die away if they shall entirely cease."	3,000 0 0	5,500 0 0
2. The Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India.	Development of agriculture and horticulture in India.	6,000 0 0	...
3. Abiritola Reading Room	To provide a reading-room and a library for public use with a view to stimulate that growing taste for reading which with the spread of education is gently manifesting itself among all classes of the community.	...	6 0 0

(a) Of this, Rs. 120 paid by the Barasat Municipality.
(c) The Society administered two Government Funds:—
1. Oriental Publication Fund, Rs. 2,000 per annum
2. Sanskrit Manuscript Fund, „ 3,000 „ „

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1901—continued.

COME—			MEMBERS OR VISITORS.					
Subscriptions.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.	Registered or not.	When established.
5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.							
410 4 0	590 15 0		146	...	19	165	Not registered...	1870.
16 1 0	16 1 0		509	10	2	521	Ditto ...	1886.
20 0 0	24 8 0		10	1	12	23	Ditto ...	1895.
2 0 0	2 0 0		2	...	...	2	Ditto ...	1882.
175 0 0	418 0 0		57	...	...	57	Ditto ...	September 1871.
1,072 14 0	(b) 1,072 14 0		23	...	...	23	Ditto ...	1882.
175 0 0	175 0 0		70	6	...	76	Ditto ...	10th December 1891.
7,000 0 0	15,500 0 0		300	1	...	301	Registered ...	1784.
15,000 0 0	21,000 0 0		630	10	...	640	Ditto ...	1820.
540 0 0	546 0 0		420	...	...	420	Not registered	August 1890.

(b) This institution is maintained by a subscription paid by litigants who engage pleader by *vakalatnama*, the amount being one anna per *vakalatnama* and per affidavit. Another source of its income is the donation of adjournment costs realised by the party who is ready with his witnesses from his adversary who prays for time to produce his evidence. The amount thus collected of the year ending 31st March 1900 was as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
The subscription per *Vakalatnama*	332	14	8
Ditto per affidavit	187	2	0
The donation of adjournment costs	856	13	0

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower

NAME.	OBJECTS.	IN	
		From Government.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4. Calcutta University Institute.	Physical, moral, and intellectual improvement of the students of Bengal.	Rs. 1,200 a year.	...
5. Chaitanya Library and Beadon Square Literary Club.	(1) To supply to the reading Public of the Northern division of Calcutta English and vernacular works of recognised merit, and the chief newspapers and magazines both Indian and foreign. (2) To develop friendly intercourse among the members and the community of the neighbourhood.	...	...
6. The Calcutta Reading Rooms and Literary Institute.	(1) Promotion of letters and knowledge by supplying a free library of reference to all ranks and classes of the community, and by circulating books, magazines &c., among its members and subscribers. (2) A proper collection of books relating to the History, Religion, Literature, Ethnology, and Philosophy of both ancient and modern India.	...	102 0 0
7. The Cornwallis Union Club and Library.	Development of friendly intercourse among the members of the Club and the educated community of the neighbourhood, and the promotion of useful knowledge by supplying to the public a free library and reading-rooms, and by circulating books and periodicals among its constituents at a nominal rate.	...	25 0 0
8. Indian Museum, 27, Chowringhee Road, and 1, Sudder Street, Calcutta.	The preservation and exhibition of collections (mostly Asiatic and more especially Indian) illustrative of Zoology, Archæology, Ethnology, Technology and Art, and of other objects of interest, and the prosecution of biologic, analytic, and economic researches in connection with the branches of science named.	98,226 0 0	...
9. The Calcutta Phrenological Institute.	Promulgation of the Science of Phrenology	...	...
10. Calcutta Pandit Sabha ...	Cultivation and progress of Sanskrit learning.	...	...

* Average daily attendances included in

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1901—continued.

COME—			MEMBERS OR VISITORS.					
Subscriptions.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.	Registered or not.	When established.
5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.							
798 0 0	1,998 0 0		325	...	...	325	Not registered...	In 1892.
3,341 15 0	3,341 15 0		36,500, i.e., on an average 100 per day.	...	...	36,500	Registered ...	6th February 1889.
428 0 0	530 0 0		45	...	10	55 daily	Not registered...	January 1873.
430 0 0	455 0 0		210	...	5	215*	Ditto ...	1890.
...	98,225 0 0		392,612	100,960	†...	493,572	Incorporated by Acts XVII of 1866, XXII of 1876, and IV of 1887.	3rd March 1866.
...	...		25	6	10	41	Not registered...	1884.
390 5 0	390 5 0		90	...	...	90	Ditto ...	1893.

of readers is about 45,
columns 7 and 8.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower

NAME.	OBJECTS.	IN
		From Government.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
11. Calcutta School Book and Useful Literature Society.	The object of the Society is to promote the cause of education by procuring and distributing school-materials and English and vernacular school-books, and also the production and circulation, at a cheaper rate, of sound and useful literature with regard to commercial profit.	233 5 4	...
IN THE RAJSHAHI DIVISION—			
1. The Rajshahi Public Library	For the benefit of the reading public ...	...	...
2. The Rajshahi Students' Debating Club.	To give an impetus to the intellectual culture of the boys, and to help the students to acquire proficiency in the art of public speaking.	...	...
3. The Dighapatiya Young Men's Association.	To enable the boys to speak and write English with facility.	...	...
4. Students' Moral Association of the Dinajpur Zilla School.	Cultivation of morals through essay-writing and oral discussion.	...	...
5. Darjeeling Public Library	For the benefit of the reading public ...	...	...
6. Darjeeling Association (*b*)	(1) The cultivation of the power of speech and reasoning. (2) The improvement of the material condition of the country.	...	...
7. Kurseong Association ...	.....	...	...
8. Rangpur Institute (*c*) ...	For the benefit of the reading public ...	...	...

(a) Has not no fixed subscriptions.
(b) Statistics not supplied though called for.
(c) The name of the Rangpur Public Library has been

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1901—continued.

COME—		MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
...	283 5 4	14	...	...	14	Registered ...	1817.
1,528 1 9	1,528 1 9	136	1	5	142	Not registered...	9th July 1884.
(*a*)	...	...	...	262	262	Ditto ...	In about 1881 or 1882.
...	...	18	...	...	18	Ditto ...	1893.
41 1 6	41 1 6	...	...	61	61	Ditto ...	September 1894.
170 5 8	170 5 8	20	...	...	20	Ditto ...	1882.
...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	1882.
79 4 4	79 4 4	10	...	...	10	Ditto ...	1887.
264 0 0	264 0 0	44	...	...	44	Ditto ...	In or about 1854.

changed into "Rangpur Institute."

O.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower

NAME.	OBJECTS.	IN	
		From Government.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
9. Central National Muhammadan Association, Rangpur Branch.	To improve the social condition and education of the Muhammadans of the district, to maintain a hostel for poor Muhammadan boys reading in the Rangpur Madrasah and in the local schools, and to spread primary education through the muktabs.	...	...
10. Saidpur Native Improvement Society.	Reading-room and Library	180 0 0	...
11. Nilphamari Sammilani Sabha.	The promotion of the social welfare of the community.	...	...
12. Bogra Students' Association.	To improve the moral and social character of the boys.	...	...
13. Bogra Public Library ...	To afford facilities to the reading public ...	...	...
14. Pabna Public Library ...	The literary recreation of subscribers ...	(c)60 0 0	...
15. Sirajganj Public Library	For the benefit of the reading public ...	50 0 0	...
16. Porjana Library ...	Ditto ditto ...	...	...
17. Jamirta Public Library	To promote social and intellectual intercourse among the gentlemen of all communities, and to encourage moral education among the boys of the Jamirta High English School.	...	...
IN THE DACCA DIVISION—			
1. Northbrook Hall ...	To afford facilities to the public for reading books and periodicals.	...	...
2. East Bengal Saraswat Samaj.	Improvement of Sanskrit *tols*	...	543 7 0
3. Ditto ...	Promotion and cultivation of Sanskrit Tols ...	...	...
4. Gyanabikasini Sabha (attached to the Jamalpur H. E. School).	Literary and moral culture	...	...
5. Suniti Surabhi Sabha (attached to the Tangail Bindubasini H. E. School).	Moral culture	...	...
6. Gyanadayini Sabha (attached to the Halipur M. E. School).	Literary and moral culture	...	...
7. Gyanapradayini Sabha (attached to the Kumarali M. E. School).	Ditto ditto	...	...

(c) Subscriptions
(d) Teachers also
(e) From Muni

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1901—continued.

COME—		MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
490 0 0	490 0 0	214	4	5	223	Not registered ..	February 1887.
100 0 0	280 0 0	52	...	...	52	Ditto ...	May 1874.
90 0 0	90 0 0	90	...	40	130	Ditto ...	1883.
(*a*) ...	...	(*b*) 10	...	111	121	Ditto ...	February 1882.
309 9 6	309 9 6	37	...	...	37	Ditto ...	Over 33 years.
249 11 0	309 11 0	48	...	...	48	Ditto ...	1st July 1890.
202 12 0	252 12 0	43	...	...	43	Ditto ...	In 1883.
100 0 0	100 0 0	150	75	375	600	Ditto ..	In 1882.
35 0 0	35 0 0	275	27	30	332	Ditto ...	1891.
1,944 0 0	1,944 0 0	103	1	...	104	Ditto ...	1882.
...	548 7 0	711	...	...	711	...	1878.
2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	200	...	...	200	Registered ...	1878.
89 4 6	89 4 6	145	...	...	145	Not Registered	1883.
...	...	49	...	...	49	Ditto ...	September 1898, in place of the old institution.
...	...	40	...	...	40	Ditto ...	1884.
...	...	23	...	...	23	Ditto ...	1896.

discontinued.
regularly attend.
public.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower

NAME.	OBJECTS.	IN From Government.	IN Endowments.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
8. Gyanotpadini Sabha (attached to the Datterbazar M. V. School).	Literary and moral culture	...	...
9. Chhatra Sammilani Sabha attached to the Narundi M. V. School.	Ditto	...	...
10. Manikdaha Hita Sadhini in Faridpur.	Literary	...	...
11. Swasthya Samiti, Manikdaha.	Scientific	...	...
12. Dighalia Kasimpur Hita Sadhini.	Literary	...	11 0 0
13. Faridpur Reading Club...	Ditto	...	...
14. Faridpur Suhrid Sabha ...	Ditto	...	96 0 0
15. Bidyotsahini Sabha ...	Literary and moral culture	...	19 0 0
16. Madaripur Karim Public Library.	Literary culture	...	...
17. Barisal Public Library ...	Ditto	...	...
18. The Students' Union (Brajamohan Institution, Barisal).	To help the work of the institution by organizing a debating club, a band for helping the sick and the poor, and adopting other measures for the intellectual and physical improvement of boys.	...	135 0 0
19. Teachers' and Students' Friendly Union at Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.	To present to students by lectures, readings, and songs unsectarian cardinal principles of religion and morality.	...	...
20. Barisal Literary Club ...	Culture	...	...
21. Literary club attached to Gaila H. E. School.	To make progress in Literature as well as to raise the standard of morality.	...	...
IN THE CHITTAGONG DIVISION—			
1. Birchandra Public Library. Comilla.	To afford facilities to the public for reading magazines, newspapers and books.	...	...

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1901—continued.

COME—		MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
...	...	66	...	...	66	Not registered...	January 1895.
1 14 0	1 14 0	45	...	...	45	Ditto ...	January 1895.
264 0 0	264 0 0	150	2	...	152	Ditto ...	1287 B.S.
10 0 0	10 0 0	70	...	60	130	Ditto ...	1296 B.S.
16 10 0	27 10 0	44	5	...	49	Ditto ...	8th November 1895.
53 13 0	53 13 0	39	...	...	39	Ditto ...	1st May 1896.
2,741 0 0	2,837 0 0	1,206	8	...	1,214	Ditto ...	1881.
2 3 0	12 3 0	10	...	108	118	Ditto ...	1884.
127 0 0	127 0 0	28	...	...	28	Ditto ...	March 1896.
583 12 0	583 12 0	3,420	3	No re-	3,423*	Ditto ...	In 1858.
196 0 0	331 0 0	28	...	859	887	Ditto ...	1886.
...	...	28	...	692	720	Ditto ...	1891.
125 0 0	125 0 0	62†	...	...	62	Ditto ...	22nd January 1869
...	...	17	...	150	167	Ditto ...	1897.
846 7 9	846 7 9	58	1	...	59	Ditto ...	1st September 1885.

* No register is kept of juvenile visitors.
† Including 10 visitors.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower

NAME.	OBJECTS.	IN	
		From Government.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2. Balatoshini, Mangalkandi Model School.	Improvement in literature and essay-writing	...	...
3. Asadal Samiti, Lamchar Middle English School	Improvement of moral culture ...	...	...
4. Vidyotkarsha Sadhika, Noakhali M. V. School.	Improvement of moral culture	...	...
5. Gnanadayini, Karpara M. V. School.	Improvement in literature	...	...
6. Gnanabikasini, Sahapur M. V. School.	Improvement in literature and essay-writing	...	...
7. Vidyotsahini, Khilpara M. E. School.	Ditto ditto ...	...	...
8. Gnana Pradayini, Lakhipur H. E. School.	Cultivation of the intellectual, moral and social faculties of the boys of the institution.	...	...
9. Gnanadayini, Panchgaon M. V. School	Cultivation of intellectual faculties ...	...	11 0 0
10 Chhatra Samiti, Athakora M. V. School.	Cultivation of moral instruction and composition.	...	...
11. Chittagong Oldham Institute.	To afford facilities to reading public ...	...	...
IN THE PATNA DIVISION—			
1. Bar Library, Bankipore...	To accommodate members of the legal profession practising in Patna Court.	...	...
2 Patna Oriental Public Library.	For the benefit of the reading public ...	840 0 0*	1,760 0 0
3. Victoria Jubilee Club, Bankipore.	To supply a common place of recreation and of social union.	...	...
4. Patna Training School Pupil-Teachers' Association, Bankipore.	For the benefit of the Pupil-Teachers of the Patna Training School.	...	...
5. Bihar Hitaishi Library at Mangli's Tank Gardens.	Social and intellectual advancement ...	120 0 0†	...

* [illegible] this, Rs. 546 was
† Paid by

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1901—continued.

COME—		MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
9 7 3	9 7 3	3	...	35	38	Not registered...	January 1880.
...	...	4	...	43	47	Ditto ...	April 1892.
14 10 9	14 10 9	1	...	75	76	Ditto ...	1864-65.
...	...	4	...	44	48	Ditto ...	April 1899.
...	...	3	...	32	35	Ditto ...	April 1890.
...	...	4	...	71	75	Ditto ...	March 1880.
30 0 0	30 0 0	...	...	55	55	Ditto ...	March 1894.
...	11 0 0	4	...	51	55	Ditto ...	December 1896.
...	...	2	...	47	49	Ditto ...	1898.
414 0 0	414 0 0	18	...	...	18	Ditto ...	November 1894.
1,408 0 0	1,408 0 0	88	...	...	88	Ditto ...	1888.
...	2,500 0 0	25	...	...	25	Ditto ..	1891.
768 0 0	768 0 0	64	...	...	64	Ditto ...	1887.
...	...	69	...	47	116	Not registered...	1898.
403 0 0	523 0 0	26	...	...	26	Ditto ...	1883.

paid by Municipality.
Municipality.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower

NAME.	OBJECTS.	IN	
		From Government.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
6. Baptist Mission Reading-rooms, Bankipore.	Social and literary improvement for all sections of the community.	...	400 0 0
7. Bankipore Book Club ...	To bring all sections of the Indian community into closer literary union and intellectual sympathy.	...	...
8. Seminary Debating Club, Bankipore.	To promote moral and intellectual culture among the students of the Ram Mohan Roy Seminary.	...	...
9. Bihar young man's Institution.	Moral, social and physical improvement of young men of Bihar.	...	...
10. Bar Association, Gaya ...	To provide accommodation for the members of the Gaya Bar, with a library of law-books and reports.	...	...
11. Gaya Public Library ...	To supply a library of reference and circulation. There is a museum attached to the library.	...	418 15 2
12. Arrah Reading Club ...	Self-improvement and social union ...	...	...
13. Chapra Public Library ...	For the benefit of the reading public ...	...	600 0 0†
14. Chapra Zilla School Students' Debating Club.	Intellectual and moral improvement, and cultivation of English-speaking.	...	...
15. Motihari Zilla school students' Association.	Intellectual, moral and physical improvement of the students as well as cultivation of public speaking.	...	...
16. Bettia Maharaj's Dharam Samaj.	Cultivation of sanskrit language ...	‡60	...
17. Bar Library, Muzaffarpur	To supply the members of the Bar Library with law-books, &c.	...	...
18. Indian Club, Muzaffarpur	For the improvement of the health and education of the community.	...	...
IN THE BHAGALPUR DIVISION—			
1. Bar Association, Monghyr	To promote the interests and to protect the rights of the Monghyr Bar.	...	...

† The Library bungalow is a gift of the late Maharaja Chhatradhari Sahu Bahadur of Hatwa. * Permanent
‡ Paid by A portion of the

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1901—continued.

COME—		MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
90 0 0	450 0 0	59	...	...	59	Not registered...	1895.
10 0 0	10 0 0	29	...	...	20	Ditto ...	1892.
...	...	...	...	50	50	Ditto ...	1897.
...	...	157	...	...	157	Ditto ...	1900.
1,844 11 7	1,844 11 7	61	...	...	61	Ditto ...	1892.
498 0 0	916 15 2	66	2	...	68	Registered ...	1855.
300 0 0	300 0 0	30*	...	200	230	Ditto ...	1895.
444 0 0	1,044 6 0	20	...	...	20	Ditto ...	1857.
...	...	21	...	247	268	Ditto ...	1895.
130 5 0	130 5 0	14	...	79	93	Ditto ...	March 1900.
1,380 0 0	1,440 0 0	29	...	...	29	Ditto ...	1877.
1,416 0 0	1,416 0 0	49	...	...	49	Ditto ...	January 1893.
600 0 0	509 0 0	18	...	...	18	Ditto ...	In 1891.
67 0 0	67 0 0	34	...	...	34	Ditto ...	1886.

subscribers.
Library bungalow was let out and brought in an annual income of Rs. 600, Municipality.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower

NAME.	OBJECTS.	IN	
		From Government.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
2. Monghyr Arya Dharma Pracharini Sabha.	To improve religious matters, &c., and encourage Sanskrit learning.	...	...
3. Bhagalpur Branch of the Calcutta University Institute.	For improving moral and intellectual education.	...	...
4 Supaul Public Library ...	For public convenience	...	...
5. Malda Public Library ...	The cultivation of literary tastes ...	...	195 0 0
6. The Malda Muhammadan Association.	To improve the educational, social and political condition of the Muhammadans of Malda.	...	...
IN THE CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION—			
1. Hazaribagh Bar Library	For pleaders' reference	...	...
2. Hazaribagh Union Club	For the public benefit	...	...
3. The Ranchi Public Library	To supply the public with popular English and Bengali literature, and also with English periodicals.	...	100 0 0*
4. Ranchi Bar Library ...	To supply members of the Bar Library with law-books and newspapers.	...	...
5. Daltonganj Reading and Sporting Club.	Mental and physical improvement ...	...	...
6. Daltonganj Bar Library	To supply law-books to pleaders and mukhtears.	...	...
IN THE ORISSA DIVISION—			
1. Orissa Graduates' and Under-Graduates' Association.	To take up matters of educational interest, and to discuss questions of literary and social importance.	...	...
2. Orissa Sanskrit Samiti ...	For the improvement of the Sanskrit language	...	...

* From

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1901—continued.

COME—		MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. ...	...	...	...	...	Not registered.	
...	...	60	...	...	60	Ditto ...	January 1891.
Subscription. 93 0 0 Miscellaneous. 120 1 9	213 1 9	14	...	...	14	Ditto ...	13th October 1883.
324 9 0	519 9 0	600	12	28	640	Ditto ...	17th June 1894.
500 0 0	500 0 0	290	...	...	290	Ditto ...	Established in the year 1891, but reorganised during the year 1895-96.
180 0 0	180 0 0	15	...	...	15	Ditto ...	Not known.
217 8 0	217 8 0	24	...	...	24	Ditto ...	1881.
Subscription. 286 0 0	365 0 0	58	...	...	58	Ditto ...	About 1864.
264 0 0	264 0 0	23	...	...	23	Ditto ...	In 1888.
108 0 0	108 0 0	10	...	...	10	Ditto ...	1894.
...	...	18	...	...	18	Ditto ...	April 1896.
...	...	84	...	...	84	Ditto ...	3rd March 1888.
300 0 0	300 0 0	66	1	...	67	Ditto ...	24th February 1893.

house-rent.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower

NAME.	OBJECTS.	In	
		From Government.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3. Cuttack Alochaná Sabhá	Literary culture amongst the members and discussion of matters relating to science, art, and agriculture, &c.	...	...
4. Kendrapara Diamond Jubilee Public Library.	For purpose of reading. Diffusion of knowledge and rational recreation.	...	...
5. Sidheswarpur Sikshabibodhini Sabhá.	Takes interest in matters of religion and literature.	...	...
6. The Observers' Club ...	Literary culture	...	...
7. Orissa Islam association	To spread education among Mahammadans	...	...
8. B. De's Social Club ...	Moral and intellectual improvement and promotion of social intercourse among the several classes of the community.	...	...
9. Balasore Sanskrit Samiti	Encouragement of Sanskrit learning ...	...	...
10. Balasore National Society	Political, social, moral and intellectual improvement.	...	...
11. Jagannath Sanskrit Samiti, Puri.	To promote Sanskrit education in the Puri District.	...	...
12. Puri Students' Association.	To promote the intellectual and moral culture of the boys of the Puri Zilla School.	...	...
13. Bitharikrishnapur Sadálóchani Sabhá.	Study of Sanskrit and Vernacular languages and *Puránas*.	...	...
14. Birnarsinhapur Aryyanitipradipa.	Improvement of Aryya Dharma ...	...	...
15. Sriramchandrapur Utkaladharma Sudhánidhi.(a)	Protection of religion	...	...
16. Sásandámodarpur Satyadharmaprakásini. (a)	Discussion of Oriya literature and Sanskrit *Puranas*, &c.	...	...
17. Bas Elisahi Jagannath Samiti.	To increase the capital of the Samiti and to promote the moral culture of the members.	...	...

(a) Return not supplied

LITERARY—*concluded*.

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1901—concluded.

COME—		MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
101 0 0	100 0 0	189	...	...	189	Not registered...	16th December 1893.
252 8 0	252 8 0	74	...	...	74	Ditto ...	2nd January 1897.
10 0 0	10 0 0	10	...	35	45	Ditto ...	11th March 1894.
27 0 0	27 0 0	18	...	...	18	Ditto ...	June 1896.
1,016 2 5	1,016 2 5	300	...	50	350	Ditto ...	1875.
695 0 0	695 0 0	34	...	...	34	Ditto ...	1st June 1895.
25 0 0	25 0 0	47	...	...	47	Ditto ...	4th March 1893.
200 0 0	200 0 0	38	...	...	38	Recognised by Government.	30th June 1879.
27 0 0	27 0 0	29	...	...	29	Not registered	15th February 1893.
198 0 0	198 0 0	9	...	110	119	Ditto ...	1882.
7 0 0	7 0 0	5	...	7	12	Ditto ...	1st June 1896.
10 0 0	10 0 0	16	...	4	20	Ditto ...	20th June 1886.
...	...	...	...	...	...	Registered ...	23rd June 1885.
...	...	...	...	...	...	Not registered	1876.
111 0 0	111 0 0	20	...	17	37	Ditto ...	1893.

by the Secretary.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

2.—THE PRESS.

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1900-1901.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Mahtab Press ...	Maharaja Bijoy Chand Mahatab Bahadur.	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Burdwan Municipal Press.	Chairman, Burdwan Municipality.	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Sanjibani Press, Burdwan.	Jogesh Chandra Sarkar ...	Burdwan Sanjibani	Nil.	
		Amratola Press, Burdwan.	Hafizuddin Duftri ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Burdwan Barabazar Press.	Newabjan Duftri ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Bishambhar Press, Kalna.	Sasi Bhusan Banerjee ...	Pallibasi ...	Nil.	
		Universal Printing Press, Raniganj.	Munshi Asimuddin Ahmad	Nil ...	Nil.	
	Birbhum ...	Shome Press, Suri ...	Dino Nath Shome ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Ali Press ,, ...	Monoar Ali Shaik ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Karuna Sindhu Press, Karumgram, thana Nalhati.	Ananda Gopal Majumdar	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Kurumgram Das Press, thana Nalhati.	Abinash Chandra Das ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
	Bankura ...	Bankura Mukerjee Press.	Babu Ram Nath Mukerjee and Babu Ajodhya Nath Mukerjee.	Called "Bankura Darpan."	Nil.	
	Midnapore ...	Mission Press ...	Randal-Jana ...	...	...	Job work.
		Anglo-Sanskrit Press	Babulal Karmakar ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Dani Press ...	Srinarain Pal and others ...	...	...	It is now closed owing to disputes among proprietors.
		Lakshmi Press ...	Deb Das Karan ...	Weekly paper Medini Bandhab.	...	Job work.
		Nihar ,, ...	Madhusudan Jana ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Moisadal Raja's Press	Kumar Sati Prasad Garga and brother.	...	...	Private press kept up for Moisadal Zamindar's work.
		Rameswar Medical Hall Press.	Rameswar Mallik ...	...	...	Job work.
		Lakshmi Saraswati Press.	Ditto ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Dinabandhu Press ...	Dina Nath Pal ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Mongala Press ...	Jogendra Nandan Das Mahapatra.	...	...	Ditto.
	Hooghly ...	Ghosh Press ...	Krishna Pada Ghose ...	...	...	Job work.
		Diamond Press ...	Dina Nath Mukerjee ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Budhoday Jantra ...	Mukunda Deb Mukerjee ...	Education Gazette Chinsura Bertabaha.	...	Ditto.
		Imperial Press ...	Purna Chandra Ghose ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Sabitri ,, ...	Rani Achalabala Dasee and Hiromoyee Dasei.	...	Purnima ...	Ditto.
		Ganguly ,, ...	Khetter Mohan Ganguly ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Chandraday Press ...	Sonaton Sarnakar ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Victoria Press ...	Prosonna Kumar Sen ...	...	Legal Companion	Ditto.
		Minerva ,, ...	Kali Nath Banerjee ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Howrah ...	Universal Press ...	Babu Gopal Chandra Bose	...	...	Job work.
		Hope Press ...	,, Atul Chandra Das ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Caledonian Printing Press.	Messrs. George Allen & Co.	...	...	Forms for Government offices.
		British Indian Printing Works.	Babu Atul Krishna Ghosh	...	...	Piece works and Job works.
		Howrah Municipal Press.	Chairman of Municipal Commissioners, Howrah.	...	...	Municipal Printing works.
		Reliance Press ,,	Babu Pulin Chandra Rai ...	...	...	Job work and school books, etc.

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1900-1901—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Burdwan—*concluded.*	Howrah—*concld.*	Rishi Press ...	Nemai Charan De ...	...	...	Job work—Opened during the year 1900.
		Adhar Press ...	Adhar Chandra Chatterjee	...	...	
		Jamini Press ...	Jamini Nath Chakravarty	...	...	
		Palpara Hindu Satkarmamula Press, police-station Baranagar.	Girija Nath Banerjee, Palpara.	...	...	Miscellaneous work.
		Sitala Press, Mittragunge, police-station Joynagar.	Behari Lal Banerjee, Majilpur.	...	...	Job work.
		Usha Press, Majilpur, police-station Joynagar.	Rajendra Nath Bhadra, Majilpur.	...	...	Ditto.
		Charu Press, Mittragunge, police-station Joynagar.	Tara Krishna Chackravarti, Majilpur.	...	...	Ditto.
		Hand Press at Majilpur, police-station, Joynagar.	Hari Das Dutt ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Bashirhat Suhrid Press, Basirhat.	Kunja Behari Nag ... Kunja Behari Chatterjee... Kailash Chandra Ghose ... Mohendra Nath Bose ... Benode Behari Bose ... and others of Basirhat ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Chandrodoya Press, Khelat Ghose's Road.	Purna Chandra Bose, Khelat Ghose's Road.	...	...	Ditto.
		Krista Bhabini Press, 2, Tafa Bagan Lane.	Rajendra Lal Ghose, 2, Tafa Bagan Lane.	...	...	Ditto.
		Indian Empire Press ...	K. C. Banerjee, 3, Mohun Lal Mitter's Lane.	Indian Empire (weekly).	...	...
Presidency.	24-Parganas ...	Azizi Press, 5, Hursee Street.	Abiduddin, 19, North Scaldah Road.	...	...	Arabic, Urdu and Bengali books.
		Ahamuddi Press, 24/3, North Scaldah Road.	Fattama Khanum, 5/1, Hursee Road.	...	...	Urdu and Bengali books.
		Sattarin Press, 26, North Scaldah Road.	Abdul Sutter, 26, North Scaldah Road	...	...	Ditto.
		Habibia Press, 27, North Scaldah Road.	Golam Mowla, 27, North Scaldah Road.	...	...	Bengali books.
		Amir Hossain Press, 10, Khoyroo Munshi's Road.	Velayet Hossain, 10, Khoyroo Munshi's Road.	...	...	Bengali, Urdu and Persian books.
		Azizia Press, 7/6, Canal West Road.	Abdul Aziz, 7/6, Canal West Road.	...	...	Bengali books.
		Jubbaria Press, 24, North Scaldah Road.	Hazi Abdul Guffoor, 24, North Scaldah Road.	...	...	Bengali and Arabic books.
		Reazia Press, Meah Bagan.	Raza Khan, 19, North Scaldah Road.	...	...	Bengali books.
		Lakhi Bilas Press, 16/1, Juggannath Dutt's Lane.	Rakhal Chandra Mitter, 12, Narcolbagan Lane.	...	...	English, Bengali and Nagri Job work.
		E. B. S. Railway Press, Scaldah Station.	Government	...	...	Railway work.
		Hamidy Press, 5/1, Hursee Road.	Syder Rohaman, 5/1, Hursee Street.	...	...	Bengali and Urdu books.
		Factory Press, Barwaritola Road, No. 35.	Amrita Lal Rai, 35, Barwaritola Road.	...	...	Books and job work.
		Musical Advertiser Press, 41, Taipukur Road.	Dwarkin & Sons, 41, Talpukur Road.	...	...	Job work.
		Brittania Press, 24, Convent Road.	Mrs. C. Mendes, 24, Convent Road.	...	...	Daily Small Cause Court list.
		Metropolitan Press, 7, Qurail's 2nd Lane.	Purna Chandra Dey, 7, Qurail's 2nd Lane.	...	...	Job work.

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1900-1901—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
				Publications thereat.		
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Newspapers.	Periodicals.	Remarks.
Presidency—*continued.*	24-Parganas—*concld.*	Artististic Press, 8, Qurait's 1st Lane.	Mutty Lal Paul, 8, Qurait's 1st Lane.	...	...	Job work.
		Perseverance Press, 83, South Road, Entally.	Chintamani Khatry, 83, South Road, Entally.	...	...	Ditto.
		Bharat Bandhu Press, 19, Dihi Entally Road.	Gadadhar Kavyatirtha ...	...	...	Bengali Note-books and keys.
		Peacock Press, 17, Canal Street.	Chinta Haran Singh, 17, Canal Street.	...	...	Books and job work.
		Patrick Press, 10, Convent Lane.				
		May Printing Press, 17, Dehi Serampore Road.				
		Reyazul Islam Press, 159, Karaya Road.	Mahomed Reazuddin Ahmed.	...	...	Books, etc.
		Secular Press, 163, Kalighat Road.	Kaliprosanna Banerjee, 33, Boloram Bose's Ghat Road.	...	...	Job work.
		Oriental Press, 4, Kalighat Road.	Baroda Kanta Bhattacharjee, 4, Kalighat Road.	...	...	Ditto.
		Vishak Darpan Press, 10, Kedar Nath Bose's Lane.	Baroda Prosad Banerjee, 13, Kedar Nath Bose's Lane.	...	...	Ditto.
		Arun Press, 7, Bocool Bagan, 1st Lane.	Bajkristo Rai Chowdhury, 44, Kali Kundu's Lane, Howrah.	...	...	Ditto.
		New Town Press, 10, Puddo Pukur Road.	Manmatha Nath Mitra, 10, Puddo Pukur Road.	...	Gardener's Magazine (monthly).	Ditto.
		Jewel Press, 30, Kalighat Road.	Saroda Debi & Co., Sikdarpara, Kalighat.	...	...	Ditto.
		Eureka Press, 81, Chuckerbere Road.	Srish Chandra Mukerjee, 81, Chuckerbere Road, North.	Indian Christian Herald (weekly).	...	Ditto.
		Mommohan Press, 55, Boloram Bose's 1st Lane.	Mon Mohan Banerjee, 55, Boloram Bose's 1st Lane.	...	...	Ditto.
		Prativa Press, 1, Sikdarpara Road.	Pancheari Chatterjee, 10, Sikdarpara Road.	...	...	Ditto.
		Girish Printing Works, 9, Boloram Bose's 2nd Lane.	Sharoshibala Ghosh, 9, Boloram Bose's 2nd Lane.	...	Prokar (monthly)	Ditto.
		Aryavarta Press, 62, Shumbhoo Nath Pundit's Street.	Sunker Nath Pandit, 62, Shumbhoo Nath Pandit Street.	...	...	Ditto.
		Koondoo Press, 11, Obhoy Churn Sirkar's Lane.	Fakir Chand Koondoo, Sibpore.	...	...	Books and job work.
		Power Steam Printing Works, 131, Russa Road.	Srish Chandra Mukerjee, 14, Haldarpara Road.	Power and Guardian (weekly).	...	Job work.
		Curzon Press, 14, Shanagar Lane.	Sridhur Das Gupta, 14, Shanagar Lane.	...	...	Abolished since 22nd December 1900.
		Reformatory School Printing Press, 1, Jail Lane.	Government ...	...	...	Government forms, &c.
		Alipore Press, 5, Judge's Court Road.	Girish Chandra Roy, 5, Judge's Court Road.	...	...	Job work.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1900-1901—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
				PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		
DIVISION.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Newspapers.	Periodicals.	REMARKS.
PRESIDENCY—*concluded.*		Saraswati Press, Goari Krishnagar.	Hazari Lakhi Mitra, care of Hora Nath Mitra, Goari Krishnagar.	...	...	District Board and Municipal forms, rent receipt and miscellaneous job work.
	Nadia ...	Mathura Nath Press, Kumarkhally.	Satis Chundra Mazumdar, Kumarkhally.	...	...	Miscellaneous work.
		Brojendra Press, Ranaghat.	Brojendra Narayan Dey Chowdhuri, Ranaghat.	...	...	Ditto.
		Chaitanya Press, Navadwipa.	Basanta Kumar Sanyal, old Ramsilapara, Navadwipa.	...	...	Rent receipts, Municipal forms, miscellaneous job work.
		Satya Ratna Press, Kassimbazar, Sujagunge police station.	Govinda Chandra Chakerbutty, Kassimbazar Sujagunge police-station.	...	...	Job work.
		Arunodoya Press, Berhampore, Sujagunge police-station.	Kamakhya Prosad Ganguli, Berhampore Sujagunge police-station.	Pratikar ...	...	Ditto.
		Hitaishi Press, Saidabad, Sujagunge police-station.	Bonwari Lal Goswami, Saidabad.	Murshidabad Hitaishi.	...	Ditto.
		Biswa Bijoy Press, Saidabad, Sujagunge police-station.	Biswambhar Das, Saidabad	...	...	Ditto.
		Gour Gobindra Press, Khagra, Sujagunge police-station.	Jodu Nath Banerjee, Berhampore.	...	...	Ditto.
	Murshidabad	Sulva Prakas Press, Berhampore, Sujagunge police-station.	Rajkumar Sinha, Berhampore, Sujagunge police-station.	...	...	Ditto.
		Radha Raman Press, Berhampur, Sujagunge police-station.	Ram Narayan Bidyaratna Berhampore, Sujagunge police-station.	...	...	Ditto, and religious books.
		Kassimbazar Press ...	Maharaja Monindra Chundra Nandi.	...	...	
		Ratnakar Press, Kandi	Ashu Tosh Sarkar, Kandi ..	...	...	Job work.
		The City Press, Chuck Murshidabad.	Kamakhya Prosad Ganguli, Berhampore, Sujagunge.	...	...	Ditto.
		Dhanasindhu Press, Baluchar Jiagunj.	Rani Menakumari Sahiba, Baluchar, Jiagunj.	...	...	Ditto.
		Biswa Benode Press, Azimgunge, Arsanpore police-station.	Rai Setab Chand Nohar, Bahadur, Azimgunge.	...	...	Ditto.
		Anna Purna Press, Jessore.	Satya Prasana Dutta, Tribeni, police-station, Bansberia, district Hooghly, at present Jessore.	...	...	Ditto.
		Hindu Patrika Press, Jessore.	Jadu Nath Mozumdar, Pleader, Judge's Court, Jessore.	...	A monthly journal named *Hindu* in Bengali and Sanskrit and *Brahma Charin* in English.	
	Jessore ...	Shubhakari Press, Jessore.	Durga Charan Das Gupta, Kasiani, police-station Muksudpur, district Faridpur, at present Jessore.	...	...	Job work.
		Chikitsa Prokash Press, Goribpur, Bongaon.	Girija Nath Mookerjee, Goribpur.	...	...	Books and other Job work.
		Sarkar Press, Rupganj Bazar, Narail.	Chundra Kanto Sarker, Narail.	...	...	Job work.
		Subidha Press, Alaipur district, Khulna.	Hari Charan Shaha of Chandbazar, Alaipur, Khulna.	...	...	Miscellaneous work.
	Khulna ...	Khulna Press, Baina Khamar, Khulna.	Aghore Nath Roy, Baina Khamar, Khulna.	Newspaper *Khulna*	...	Ditto.

O.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1900-1901—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
				Publications thereat.		
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Newspapers.	Periodicals.	Remarks.
Rajshahi.	Rajshahi ...	Tamaghna Press ...	Secretary to the Boalia Dharma Sabha for the time being.	Hindu Ranjika ...	...	No newspapers or periodicals are issued from any of these presses, which execute job works on orders or for sale. The Rai Press prints papers for the use of the Maharaja above.
		Rajshahi „ ...	Babus Jagat Chandra Choudhury and Krista Kanta Saha.	...	...	
		Taherpur Tatta Prakashak Press.	Raja Sasi Shekhareswar Roy Bahadur.	...	Krishi Patrika.	
		Sudhakar Press ...	Rajah Promoda Nath Roy	...	...	
		Binode „ ...	Babu Nil Kanta Maitra ...	...	...	
		Naugaon Saujanya Press.	Mahamed Tahiruddin ...	...	...	
		Saradindu Press ...	Kumar Saradindu Rai of Balihar.	...	...	
		Bani „ ...	Babu Anukul Chandra Chakravarti.	...	...	
		Utsaha „ ...	Babu Suresh Chandra Saha (since dead).	...		
	Dinajpur ...	Sen Press ...	Babu Ram Chandra Sen and brothers.	...	Dinajpur Mahsik Patrika.	
		Hindu „ ...	Babu Ramtanu Das ...	...	...	
		Rai „ ...	Maharaja Girija Nath Rai	...	...	
		Saraswati Jantra ...	Babu Dharma Das Palit ...	...	...	
		Diamond Jubilee Press	„ Ram Prasad Neogi...	...	...	
		Surhid Press ...	Kshiroda Sundari Debi ...	...	...	
	Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri Press ...	Babus Girindra Chandra Banerjee and Purna Chandra Ghosh.	...	Trisrota (a monthly journal).	
	Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway Press.	Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway Company, Limited.	...	...	
		The Visitor Press ...	Mr. G. S. Bomwitch ...	The Darjeeling Visitor.	Darjeeling, Sikkim and Kalimpong News.	
		Darjeeling Press Company, Limited.	Shareholders of the Joint Stock Company.	...	...	
		Purna Chandra Press	Babu Nibaran Chandra Pal	Gurkha newspaper.	...	
		Hemanta Press ...	„ B. C. Mukerjee ...	...	...	
	Rangpur ...	Sambhu Chandra Press	Raja Mohima Ranjan Roy Chowdhuri.	Rangpur Dikprakash (Bengali weekly).	...	
		Padmabati Press ...	Babu Radhika Raman Chatterjee.	...	...	
		Loke Ranjan „ ...	Babu Soshee Bhusan Neogi	...	...	
		Panga „ ...	Maharaja of Cooch Behar and Rani Lakshmi Priya Deby.	...	...	
		Moni Chandra „ ...	Babu Moni Chandra Chatterjee.	...	...	
		Probhakar „ ...	Babu Syama Sankar Chakravarti.	...	...	
		Ghariadanga „ ...	Babu Sarat Chandra Roy Chowdhury.	...	...	
		Joy Press ...	Babu Joy Chandra Sarkar	...	Rangpur Bartabaha (Bengali fortnightly).	
		Saraswat Press ...	Babu Harihar Bhattacharjee.	...	...	
	Bogra ...	Bogra Roy Press ...	Babu Gopal Chundra Roy	...	...	
		Bogra Jewel „ ...	Khairun Nessa Bibi Chaudharani.	...	...	

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1900-1901—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
DIVISION.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietors.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT. Newspapers.	Periodicals.	REMARKS.
RAJSHAHI—*concluded.*	Pabna ...	Nababikash Press ...	Babu Kailash Chandra Sarkar.	...	...	
		Radha Binode Press ...	Roy Bonomali Roy Bahadur	...	...	
		Arya Press ...	Babu Mohini Mohon Sen Gupta.	...	...	
		Mahamedia Press ...	Babu Iswar Chandra Bose	...	...	
		Basanti Press (Hand Press).	Babu Satish Chandra Mazumdar.	...	...	
DACCA.	Dacca ...	Baikanta Nath Press	Baikanta Nath Dutta ...	None ...	None.	
		Ashutosh Press ...	Brindaban Chandra Dhar...			
		Gopi Nath ,, ...	Gopi Nath Byak ...			
		Narayan ,, ...	Lachman Byak ...			
		Bhajahari Sankhanidhi Press.	Lal Mohon Shaha ...			
		Gandaria Press ...	Girish Chandra Sen ...			
		Shyamantak ,, ...	Manik Chand Das ...			
		Grish ,, ...	Rai Kali Prasanna Ghosh Bahadur.			
		Oriental ,, ...	Baikanta Nath Baral ...	Sikshya Surid.		
		Sudarshan ,, ...	Bisva Raman Guha ...	None ...		
		Vedavyash ,, ...	Anath Bandhu Chakravarty			
		Mohammadi ,, ...	Munshi Mahmud Jan ...			
		Islamia ,, ...	,, Emdad Ali ...			
		Bengali ,, ...	Guru Ganga Aich Chowdhuri.	Dacca Prakash ...		
		Raghu Nath ,, ...	East Bengal Saraswat Samaj	Saraswat Patrika		
		Bengal Times ,, ...	E. C. Kemp, Esqr. ...	Bengal Times ...		
		East Bengal ,, ...	Banga Chandra Rai ...	The East ...		Banga Bandhu and New Light.
		Ishan Press ...	Shashi Bhusan Roy ...	Dacca Gazette ...		
		Adarsha Press ...	Lalit Mohon Das ...			
		Pran Chaitanya Press	Sita Nath Byak ...			
		Brahmabadi Press ...	Mohim Chunder Sen ...			
		Bina Pani ,, ...	Sarat Chandra Guha ...	None ...	None.	
		Nawab's ,, ...	Nawab Sir Ahsanullah Bahadur, K.C.I.E.			
		Manikgunge ,, ...	Kedar Nath Bose ...			
		E. D. S. N. ,, ...	Shib Chandra De ...			
	Mymensingh	Charu Press ...	Janaki Nath Ghatak ...	Charu Mihir ...	None.	
		Basanta ,, ...	Keshab Lal Roy ...	None ...		
		Ahmudi ,, ...	Abdul Hamid Khan ...	,, ...		
		Mohammdin Press ...	M. Wazid Ali Khan Pani ...	,, ...		
		Abdul Rahim ,, ...	Abdul Rahim ...	,, ...		
	Faridpur	Hitaishi Press ...	Aparajita Debi, Hevamba Mohye Debi, Nistarini Pasya, Hem Nalini Dasya, Ananda Mohoh Das, Bhagabati Charan Bhattacharjee, Sumesnessa Khanum, Kishori Mohon Sen, Chandra Kumar Sen, Kali Prasanna Sen, and Bepin Behary Sen.	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Sanjoy Press ...	Mrinalini Ghosh ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Santi Jantra Press ...	Surna Kumar Bandhopadhaya.	Nil ...	Nil.	
	Backergunge...	Satya Prakash Press...	Kedar Nath Kar ...	...	"Asha" (monthly).	
		Kashipur Press ...	Protap Chandra Mukerjea	Kashipur Nibashi, a weekly newspaper.	...	
		Adarsha ,, ...	Kali Pada Banerjee ...	Bikash, ditto ...	...	
		Hitaishi ,, ...	Raj Mohon Chatterjee ...	Barisal Hitaishi, a weekly newspaper.	"Bibashi" a monthly magazine and "Brahmatadi" a monthly magazine.	

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1900-1901—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
				PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		
DIVISION.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Newspapers.	Periodicals.	REMARKS.
CHITTAGONG.	Tippera ...	Sinha Press (Comilla)	Babu Guru Doyal Sinha ...	Tripura Hitaishi	...	
		Chaitanya Press (Comilla).	,, Pran Chaitanya Ghose.	...	...	
		Upen Press (Comilla)	,, Upendra Kumar Dutta.	...	...	
		Kailash Press (Comilla)	,, Kailash Chandra Chaudhuri.	...	...	
		Bina Press (Comilla)	,, Mathuranath Nandi	Protinidhi ...	Bhimarudra.	
			,, Naba Chandra Dutta			
			,, Jugal Chandra Bhattacharjee.			
		Hitaishini Press (Brahmanbaria).	,, Beni Madhab Sen ...	...	...	
			,, Narendra Chandra Bardhan.			
			,, Ramdoyal Bepari ...			
			,, Didarbux Jamadar			
	Noakhali ...	Ramendra Press ...	,, Ramendra Roy Chaudhuri.	...	...	
		Madhusudan ,, ...	,, Guru Nath Ghosal ...	...	...	
		Noakhali ,, ...	Maulvi Majiddin Ahmed, *alias* Lal Mean.	...	...	
	Chittagong ...	Sonatan ,, ...	Babu Kali Krishna Kundu	"Augali" ...	...	
		Chandra Sekhar Press	,, Ramesh Chandra Das	...	...	
		Sadharan Press ...	,, Chandra Kanta Chakrabarty, himself, and his wife Nayan Tara Debi.	...	...	
		Bharati ,, ...	,, Nogendra Kumar Roy			
			,, Kashi Chandra Gupta.			
			,, Girish Chander Barua.	Shangshodhini ...	...	
			and Babu Barada Chandra Dhar.			
		Jyoti Press ...	Babu Kali Sanker Chakrabarty.	Jyoti ...	...	
		Annada ,, ...	,, Annada Charan Das Gupta.	...	...	
			and Babu Syama Charan Das Gupta.	...	...	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	.....	.....	...	...	
PATNA.	Patna ...	Bihar Bandhu ...	Babu Gajadhar Bhatt ...	...	...	Job work.
		Bihar Herald ...	,, Kumud Nath Sen Gupta.	Bihar Herald ...	...	Do.
		Alpanch ...	M. Syed Rahimuddin ...	...	...	Do.
		Anjuman Islamia ...	Sayad Aulad Hussain ...	Urdoo religious ...	...	Do.
		Sadiqpur Press ...	M. Mohammad Ishaq ...	...	...	Do.
		Sadiqpur Municipal Press.	Vice-Chairman, Patna Municipality.	...	...	Do.
		Motba Mohammadi ...	Syed Fazle Kareem ...	...	...	Do.
		Motba Halpin ...	Kazi Abdul Wahid ...	...	...	Religious books and Job work.
		Motba Sabah ...	M. Syed Azhar ...	...	...	Job work.
		Motba Ahmadi ...	M. Mahammad ...	...	...	Do.
		Zahur Press ...	Zahur Khan ...	...	...	Urdu books and Job work.
		Ashanul Matdir ...	M. Abdul Kadir ...	...	...	Job work.
		Motba Kaisri ...	Khyaje Mohammad Khalil	...	...	Do.
		Cheap Printing Press	Nathuni Ram ...	...	...	Do.
		Khadga Vilas Press	Ramdin Singh ...	...	Magazine ...	Do.
		Dinapur Central ,,	Babu Mathura Nath Singh	...	...	Do.
		Dinapur Crown ,,	,, Kadar Chandra Banerjee.	...	...	Do.
		Light Press ...	P. G. Nath & Co. ...	...	...	Do.
		G. F. Watling Press ...	G. F. Watling & Co. ...	...	...	Do.
		F. P. Show & Co. Press	F. P. Show & Co. ...	...	...	Do.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1900-1901—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
DIVISION.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT. Newspapers.	Periodicals.	REMARKS.
PATNA—*concluded.*	Gaya ...	Magadh Shubhankar Press.	Babu Bageshwari Prashad Tribedi.	...	...	Job work.
		The District Board Press, Gaya.	Gya District Board ...	...	...	Forms, &c., required for the Board and Job work.
		Tikari Court of Wards' Press.	Maharaj Kumar Gopal Saran Narayan Singh.	...	...	Forms, &c., for the estate.
		Gaya Sulabh Press ...	Jai Narain Misir ...	...	...	Job work.
	Shahabad ...	City Press ...	Fakir Chand Dass ...	...	...	
		N. G. Brothers' Press	Hazari Lal ...	...	...	
		Star of India Press ...	Mohamad Zahurul Huq ...	...	...	
		Dumroon Raj ,, ...	Sri Maharani Beni Prosad Kuari.	...	...	
	Saran ...	Bihar Benode Press	Akhay Kumar Bhattacharjee.	...	...	
		Shanker Press ...	Dharm Deo Singh ...	...	...	
		Saran Sudhakar Press	M. Kishun Pershad ...	...	...	
	Champaran ...	S. P. Sett & Co.'s Press	Babu Bhola Nath Sen ...	...	...	
		Crown Press ...	,, Ram Chandra Mitter	...	...	
		Bettiah Raj Press ...	Bettiah Raj	...	...	
		Pravakar ,, ...	Babu Surajmull ...	...	...	
	Muzaffarpur	Narain Press ...	Babu Parmeshwar Narain Mahatha	...	...	Solid work.
		Herculean ,, ...	Babu Ajodhya Pershad ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Madni Quanine ,, ...	Shekh Najib ...	...	...	Solid works and books.
		Mashriq Noor ,, ...	Shekh Mohamad Jan and Manjhi Saheb.	...	...	Ditto.
		Imperial Super Royal Press.	Babu Mohadeo Pershad ...	...	...	Job and solid and book works.
		Delawari Press ...	Shaikh Delawar Ali ...	...	...	Process forms for sale to be filed in the Civil Court.
		Union Press ...	Babu Hari Mohan ...	...	...	Forms, &c., in English, Hindi, Urdu and Bengali.
		Raj ,, ...	Maharaja Darbhanga ...	...	...	Rajforms—Hindi and English.
	Darbhanga ...	Kayasth ,, ...	1. Banwari Lal Vakil ...	...	...	Forms of rent-bill receipt and miscellaneous form of katchcery.
			2. Gobardhan Lall ...			
			3. Raghunath Sahai ...			
			4. Janak Dhari Lall ...			
			5. Nath Sahai ...			
			6. Hira Lall ...			
		Jubilee ,, ...	Abdul Jalil ...	...	...	Hindi, Urdu, and Arabic receipts of rent-roll.
		Chitra Gupta Press ...	Jugal Kishore Narain ...	...	...	Forms.
	Monghyr ...	Diamond Jubilee Press	Babu Lachman Proshad ...	...	...	
		Star Press ...	,, Nanit Lal ...	...	...	
BHAGALPUR.	Bhagalpur ...	Albert Press ...	Babu Sakhi Chand ...	...	...	
		Victoria ,, ...	Neogi Brothers & Co. ...	...	...	
		Krishna ,, ...	Babu Balkishna Das ...	...	...	
		Harswat ,, ...	Rai Gunpat Singh Bahadur, and Babu Nripat Singh.	...	...	
		Behar Angel Press ...	Babu Murali Lal ...	Behar News (weekly).	...	
		Bhagalpur Central Press	,, Madan Lal ...	Nil.		
		Behar Times ...	,, Mahesh Narain ...	Behar Times (weekly).	...	The press has been removed from Bhagalpur.

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1900-1901—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Bengal—concluded.	Purnea ...	,, ...	.....	...	...	
	Malda ...	Krishna Kali Press ...	.....(*a*)	...	...	(*a*) Babu Thakur Das Das, Secretary. Shareholders:— Babu Prankrishna Bhaduri. Babu Kunja Behari Sarkar. Babu Bepin Behari Ghosh, B.L. Babu Krishna Chandra Bagchi. Babu Gopal Chandra Das. Babu Radheeb Chandra Seth. Babu Nilmani Ghatak. Babu Kali Pada Chatterji. Babu Rajani Kanto Das. Babu Krishna Lal Chowdhury. Babu Krishna Chandra Das. Babu Jogeswar Das. Babu Sundar Lal Sahi. Babu Protap Chandra Sarkar. Babu Brojo Nath Das. Babu Govinda Chandra Das. Kaviraj Bhagbat Charan Sen. Maulvi Abdul Aziz Khan.
		Damudar Press ...	Babu Brojo Govind Basak	...	...	
		Madhu Sudan Press ...	,, Madhu Sudan Ghosh	...	...	
		Pani Bhusan ,, ...	Kamini Kumar Mukherji...	...	...	
	Santhal Parganas.	Santhal Press ...	Jahu Chand Rai ...	...	...	
		Indian Home Mission Press.	H. B. Boevresen, Secretary.	...	Indian Home Mission to the Santhals.*	
Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Orissa Mission Press	Baptist Missionary Society, London, England.	Nil ...	Magazine, Bible, Tracts, &c.	
		Cuttack Printing Company.	Cuttack Printing Company, Limited.	Utkal Dipika (*b*)	Nil ...	(*b*) A weekly paper.
		Roy Press ...	Babu Sitanath Roy ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Aurunodoy Press ...	,, Bhagbut Prasad Das	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Darpan Raj ,, ...	Srimati Lakshmi Rani, widow of late Harihar Nath Pandit.	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Orissa Patriot ,, ...	Babu Dhananjoy Banerjee	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Utkala Sahitya ,, ...	,, Biswanath Kar ...	Nil ...	Utkal Sahitya, a monthly magazine.	
	Balasore ...	Samanta's Press of Sunhat.	Babu Radha Charan Das ...	Sambad Bahika (*c*)	Nil ...	(*c*) A weekly newspaper.
		De's Utkala Press ...	Baju Baikuntha Nath De, Bahadur, and Babu Satyendra Nath De.	Uriya and Navasambad.(*d*)	Nil ...	(*d*) A weekly newspaper.
		Binode ,, ...	Brojo Nath De ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
	Puri ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	Chota Nagpur Probha Machine Press.	N. C. Chakravarti, ...	...	...	
	Ranchi ...	G. E. L. Mission Press	G. E. L. Mission, Ranchi	...	...	
		Kamaleswar Press ...	Kamaleswar Krishna Sahai	Aryavarta (*e*) ...	Nil ...	(*e*) A weekly journal.
		Lachmi ,, ...	Paresh Nath ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
	Palamau ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
	Manbhum ...	Sonthal Mission Press	Free Church of Scotland	Nil ...	Dharwak(*f*) ...	(*f*) A monthly religious paper published in Santhali.
		Annapurna Press ...	Rishindra Nath Singh and Panchu Gopal Chatterjee.	Manbhum (*g*) and Chota Nagpur News. (*h*)	...	(*g*) Weekly paper, published in Bengali. (*h*) Fortnightly paper, published in English.
	Singhbhum ...	Seraikella Royal Press	Raja Udit Narayan Singh Deo, Bahadur, of Seraikella.	Nil ...	Nil.	

* A monthly magazine distributed among the Santhals

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1900-1901—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Calcutta.	Calcutta ...	Bhaishajya Machine Press.	Satish Chunder Mukerjee	...	...	
		Puran Press ...	Bepin Behary Munshi ...	Naba Jug, Indian Trade Gazette.		
		Sri ,, ...	Jadu Nath Sil ...	Krishok ...	Gardening Circular.	
		Patrika ,, ...	Mati Lall Ghose ...	Amrita Bazar Patrika (daily). ,, (bi-weekly). ,, (weekly). Bishnupriya and Ananda Bazar Patrika.	...	
		Udbodhan ,, ...	Swami Trigunatita ...	...	Udbodhan.	
		New Calcutta Press ...	Upendro Nath Mukerjee ...	Basumati ...	...	
		Aryan Press ...	Surendra Nath Banerjee, Suchendra Nath Banerjee, and Narendra Nath Banerjee.	...	...	
		Sahitya ,, ...	Srimati Hemlata Debi ...	...	...	
		Intelligence Press ...	Apurba Krishna Bose ...	...	Medical Intelligence.	
		Royal Press ...	Brojo Kumar Mukerjee ...	...	...	
		Bidyaratna Press ...	Beni Madhub Dey ...	...	...	
		New Bengal ,, ...	Charu Chunder Mukerjee	...	...	
		M. L. Seal's ,, ...	Mohendra Lall Seal ...	...	...	
		Kamala Kanta Press ...	Baneswar Ghose ...	...	...	
		Seal Press ...	Binode Bihari Seal ...	...	...	
		Romanath Press ...	Broja Nath Laha ...	...	...	
		Elgin ,, ...	Ganendra Kumar Bose ...	...	...	
		Kabita Kaumudi Press	Rasik Lal Chunder ...	...	...	
		Kabita Ratnakar Jantra	Ananta Lal Laha ...	...	...	
		Kristo Press ...	Kristodhone Kundu ...	...	...	
		Lakhibilas Jantra ...	Kanai Lall Dutta ...	...	...	
		N. L. Seal's Press ...	Nritya Lal Seal ...	...	...	
		Hindu ,, ...	Nundo Lal Dey ...	...	...	
		Mohananda ,, ...	Beni Madhub Burdhan ...	...	...	
		Dakshayani Jantra ...	Gonesh Chunder Ghose ...	...	...	
		Sen Press ...	Jogendra Nath Daw ...	...	...	
		New Victoria Press ...	Ram Lal Seal ...	...	...	
		Rabi Jantra ...	Sarat Chunder Bhattacharjee.	...	...	
		Bengal Roy Press ...	Sita Nath Roy ...	...	...	
		Chaitanya ,, ...	Jogendro Nath Dey ...	...	...	
		New Minerva ,, ...	Brindaban Das ...	...	...	
		Satish ,, ...	Satish Chunder Seal ...	...	...	
		Jesus ,, ...	Behari Lall Dutt ...	Nibedan or Signboard.	...	
		Islamia ,, ...	Shaik Mohiruddin Ahamed	...	...	
		Pravakar ,, ...	Upendro Kristo Gupta ...	Sangbad Pravakar.	...	
		Hari ,, ...	Hari Das Nandan ...	...	...	
		Solamani ,, ...	Maniruddin Ahmed ...	...	...	
		Siddikia ,, ...	Golam Essoof ...	...	...	
		Hanifa ,, ...	Tofailluddy Ahmed ,,	...	...	
		Bedanta ,, ...	Sivashi Bhusom Mookerjee	...	...	
		Bysack ,, ...	Haisnab Churn Bysack ...	...	...	
		Sudharnabs ,, ...	Amrita Lal Dutt ...	...	...	
		General Printing Press	Beni Madhub Bhattacherjee.	...	...	
		Dutta Press ...	Nritya Lall Dutt ...	...	...	
		Satya Narain Jantra ..	Subarnamayi Dasi ...	...	...	
		Great Eden Press ...	Upendra Chundra Bose ...	...	...	
		Harmonial Jantra ...	Umesh Chander Bhattacherjee.	...	...	
		Newton Press ...	Abinash Chunder Ghose ...	...	...	
		Jubilee ,, ...	Bhuban Mohan Biswas ...	...	...	
		Mukerjee's ,, ...	Gopal Chunder Mukerjee	...	...	
		Bharat Darpan Press...	Radhika Romon Chatterjee	...	Bharat Darpan.	
		Panchanan Press ...	Nadiar Chand Seal ...	...	...	
		Victoria ,, ...	Manimohun Rakhit ...	...	Nababidhan.	
		Naba Kavya Prakash Jantra.	Nobo Kumar Bose ...	...	...	

O.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1900-1901—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Calcutta—*continued.*	Calcutta—*contd.*	Co-operative Press ...	Hari Das Mannah ...	...	...	
		Provat Karjalaya ...	Nogendra Nath Gupta ...	Pravat ...	...	
		Don Press ...	Ganendra Nath Roy ...	...	...	
		Great Indian Press ...	No printing is being carried on owing to the death of the proprietor, Sarat Chunder Ghose. The press is closed.	...	...	
		Anandamat Press ...	Narain Chunder Banerjee	...	...	
		Manika ,, ...	Adhore Chunder Bose ...	...	Sahitya.	
		Sanskrit ,, ...	Rajkrishna Mookerjee and Jadu Nath Ghose.	...	...	
		New Britannia Press	Ashutosh Mitter ...	...	...	
		Shikhok Samiti Press	Kunja Behary Banerjee ...	...	...	
		Full Moon Printing Works.	Purna Chunder Mukerjee	...	...	
		Elm Press ...	Ram Prosad Mitter ...	...	...	
		Seal ,, ...	Nundo Lall Seal ...	...	...	
		Picture ,, ...	Prosonno Coomar Biswas ...	...	...	
		New Indian Press ...	Jogendro Nath Dutt ...	...	...	
		New Oriental ,, ...	Behary Lall Bhur ...	...	...	
		Hare ,, ...	Panchanun Mukerjee ...	...	...	
		Bose ,, ...	Kumudini Dasi ...	...	Swasthya.	
		Girish Vidyaratna Press.	Girish Chunder Vidyaratna	...	...	
		Phœnix Printing Works.	Siddessur Chunder Chowdhury.	...	...	
		Bengal Press ...	Ananda Prosad Rai ...	...	...	
		B. P. M.'s ,, ...	Baroda Prasad Mazumdar			
		Balmiki ,, ...	Kali Das Bhanja ...	...	Vidyodaya.	
		Somprokash ,, ...	Kailash Chunder Bhattacharjee.	Somprokash ...	...	
		Siddessur ,, ...	Siddeswar Pan ...	...	...	
		Kuntalin ,, ...	Hemendra Mohun Bose ...	...	Mukul.	
		Nabya Bharat ,, ...	Debi Prosonno Rai Chowdhuri.	...	Nabya Bharat, Birbhumi.	
		Raghunath ,, ...	Tulsi Das Mukerjee ...	...	...	
		Kanika ,, ...	Sarath Chunder Chakravarti.	...	...	
		Ratna ,, ...	Nobin Chunder Vidyaratna.	...	...	
		Mazumdar ,, ...	Nanda Coomar Mozumdar	...	...	
		Gupta ,, ...	Srinath Laha ...	...	...	
		Minerva ,, ...	Bepin Bihary Bysack ...	...	...	
		Lily ,, ...	Pulinananda Bysack ...	...	...	
		Sulav ,, ...	Hurri Das Shaha ...	...	...	
		Art Union ,, ...	Kali Das Pal ...	...	...	
		Economic Hazra Press	Hari Lal Hazra ...	...	Ugra Kshatriya Bartabaha.	
		Calcutta Press ...	Ganendra Nath Mukerjee	...	...	
		Jewell ,, ...	Mohim Chunder Sirkar ...	...	...	
		Sen ,, ...	Kali Das Sen ...	...	...	
		New Bengal Press ...	Sarat Chunder Mitter ...	...	...	
		Kripananda ,, ...	Nafar Chunder Sircar ...	...	Sarbadharma Patrika.	
		Metcalfe ,, ...	Abinash Chunder Mukerjee	...	...	
		Victoria Printing Works.	Narain Das Pal ...	...	...	
		Jyotish Prokas Press	Rasick Mohun Chatterjee	...	Arunodaya, Jyotish, Kalpadrum.	
		Brahmo Mission Press	Sadharan Brahmo Somaj Secretary, Shoshi Bhuson Bose.	Indian Messenger	Tatwa Kamuadi.	
		Gupta Press ...	Jagat Jyoti Gupta ...	...	Sabitri.	
		Sulav ,, ...	Hari Das Shaw ...	...	...	
		Sudhasindhu Jantra ...	Moti Lal Das ...	...	...	
		Indian Patriot Press ...	Nobin Chunder Pal ...	...	...	
		Adi Brahmo Somaj Press.	Adi Brahmo Somaj Secretary, Rabindra Nath Tagore.	...	Tatwa Bodhini.	
		Law Book Press ...	H. Banerjee & Co. ...	...	...	

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1900-1901—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications therefrom.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Calcutta—*contd.*	Calcutta—*contd.*	Chorebagan Art Studio	Bijoy Kumar Shaw and Hemanta Kumar Shaw.	...	...	
		Bharat Mitra Press ...	Juggernath Das ...	Bharat Mitra ...	...	
		Great Town ,, ...	Sarat Chunder Sen ...	...	...	
		Elysium ,, ...	Manmatha Nath Dutt ...	...	Oriental.	
		School Book ,, ...	Abala Kanta Sen ...	...	...	
		Corinthian Press ...	Radhika Churn Dass ...	...	...	
		Chunder Coomar Mukerjee's Press.	Hari Dass Mukerjee ...	...	...	
		Clive Printing Works	H. P. Kent & Co. ...	...	...	
		Century Press ...	J. B. Biswas & Brothers ...	...	...	
		Hoare, Miller & Co.'s Press.	Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Co.	...	...	
		Diamond Press ...	Shaik Dulloo ...	...	...	
		Purna Chandrodaya Press.	Shama Churn Addy ...	Sangbad Purnachandrodaya.	...	
		Narayan Press ...	Ram Narayan Pal ...	...	...	
		Nagendra Printing Works.	Nagendra Nath Sen ...	...	...	
		Ayurbed Press ...	Binode Behary Sen ...	...	...	
		Indian Opinion Press	Banerjee Brothers ...	...	...	
		Bonanza India Rubber Stamp Press.	Haran Chunder Dass ...	...	...	
		Lithograph Press ...	Abdul Rahim ...	...	...	
		Ahmedi ,, ...	Ahmed Hossain ...	...	...	
		Aryan ,, ...	Chandi Churn Ghose ...	...	...	
		Calcutta Police Office Press.	Government ...	...	...	
		Cones & Co.'s Press ...	H. A. Jowell ...	Indian Sportsman, Indian Engineering.	...	
		Model Printing Works	Nilmony Halder & Co. ...	...	...	
		Eastern Press ...	E. M. D. Cohen ...	...	...	
		Bengal Secretariat Press	Government of Bengal ...	Calcutta Gazette	Civil List.	
		Exchange Gazette ,,	Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co.	Calcutta Exchange Gazette and Daily Advertiser.		
		Excelsior Press ...	Messrs. Abbott, Mitter & Co.	...	Indian Freeman.	
		Diamond Jubilee Press	Gocool Chunder Dutt & Co.	...	...	
		Columbian Press ...	Ramgopal Ghose ...	...	...	
		Oriental ,, ...	Joogul Kishore Chunder...	...	...	
		Standard ,, ...	Sitol Chunder Banerjee ...	...	...	
		Good Hope ,, ...	Jamed Ali	...	...	
		Criterion Printing Works.	Issur Chunder Coondoo & Co.	...	...	
		Vulcan Printing Works	A. Dionysius ...	...	...	
		New Herald Press ...	Nilmadhab Chatterjee Brothers.	...	...	
		Catholic Orphan Press	Archbishop of Calcutta ...	Indo-European Correspondence.	...	
		Soshi Bhuson Chowdry's Press.	S. B. Chowdry ...	...	...	
		Commercial Press ...	R. A. Walker ...	...	...	
		Indian Imperial Press	H. D. Mukerjee ...	...	...	
		Lithographi Press ...	Aftabuddin ...	...	...	
		Jogendra ,, ...	Jogendra Nath Sen, Kabiraj	...	...	
		Burman ,, ...	Dr. S. K. Burman ...	...	...	
		Nasrat-ul-Islam Press	Kaji Ahmed Hossain ...	Nasrat-ul-Islam ...	...	
		Hadial Mutha ...	Maulvi Hedaitulla ...	...	...	
		Muhammadan Orphanage Press.	Muhammadan Orphanage Association. Secretary, Abul Hossain Khan.	...	...	
		Bakshi Press ...	Alla Bux Bakshi ...	...	...	
		Dhannantari Press ...	C. K. Sen, Kabiraj ...	Hitabadi ...	...	
		Lithographic Fine Arts Association.	Subul Chunder Dhur ...	...	...	
		Bangabasi Press ...	Jogendra Chunder Bose ...	Bangabasi (Bengali and Hindi).	...	
		Nogendra ,, ...	Kali Prosad Dutt and Mohim Chunder Sirkar.	Dainik Chandrika	...	
		Basata Ramayan Press	Nunda Lal Pal ...	...	...	

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1900-1901—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
				Publications thereat.		
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Newspapers.	Periodicals.	Remarks.
Calcutta—*continued.*	Calcutta—*contd.*	Stanhope Press ...	Bijoy Kisto Bose ...	...	Calcutta University Magazine.	
		Banik „ ...	Ashutosh Ghosal ...	...	...	
		People's Friend „ ...	Rash Behari Dhur ...	...	...	
		Lithographic „ ...	Jagannath and Makhun Lal	...	...	
		Rahamani Litho. Press	Moithar Rohoman ...	...	...	
		New Arya Mission Press.	Wooma Churn Rakhit ...	...	National Magazine.	
		Kiron Press ...	Protap Chunder Chowdry and Sandamini Guha.	...	...	
		Nizami Press ...	Maulvi Sadat Ali ...	...	...	
		Bengalee „ ...	Hon'ble S. N. Banerjee ...	Bengalee (daily and bi-weekly).	...	
		Harsundar Press ...	Behari Lall Chuckerbutty	...	Faridpur Hitaishi.	
		Darus Sultanat „ ...	Maulvi Abdal Bari ...		...	
		Habiul Motin „ ...	Syed Jahiuddin ...	Habiul Motin ...	...	
		Samaya „ ...	Ganendra Nath Dass ...	Samaya ...	...	
		Bharat Mihir „ ...	Kali Narayan Sandel ...	Anusandhan ...	Prodip, Sahitya Parisat Patrika, Binabadini, Bhisakdarpan.	
		Post Despatch Printing Works.	Akhoy Cumar Mukerjee ...	...	...	
		J. G. Chatterjee's Press	Jadu Gopal Chatterjee ...	...	...	
		India Press ...	Promtosh Bose ...	...	Bharati.	
		Cotton „ ...	Basanta Kumar Lahiri ...	...	...	
		Radharaman Press ...	Nritya Gopal Chuckerbutty	...	...	
		Mangalganj Mission Press.	Khetter Mohun Dutt ...	...	Interpreter and New Dispensation, Dharmatatwa, Mohila.	
		Queen Press ...	Ashootosh Mukerjee ...	...	...	
		Bengal Superior Press	Peary Mohun Banerjee ...	...	...	
		Sakha Press ...	Annoda Churn Sen ...	...	Friendly Greetings.	
		Jayanti „ ...	B. K. Chuckerbutty and Brothers.	...	...	
		Banerjee „ ...	Jadu Nath Banerjee ...	...	...	
		Presidency „ ...	Adhore Chunder Ghose ...	...	...	
		University „ ...	Srimati Khirod Sashi Debi and Girish Chunder Roy.	...	...	
		Madrid „ ...	Hari Das Bhattacharjee ...	...	...	
		Sanya „ ...	Kali Sankar Sukul, Herombo Chunder Moitra, and Kristo Kumar Mitra.	Sanjibani, and Sinjibani War News.	...	
		Hindu Machine Press	Kalitara Gupta and Kedar Nath Bose.	...	...	
		Weekly Trade Report Press.	G. S. Dass & Co. ...	...	...	
		Elgin Press ...	Thomas Barlow ...	...	...	
		Calcutta Art Studio and Litho. Press.	K. C. Pal and N. Biswas ...	...	...	
		C. C. Mukerjee & Co.'s Press.	N. C. Mukerjee & Co. ...	...	...	
		Nababibhakar Press ...	Nritya Gopal Ghosal and Debendro Nath Roy.	...	...	
		B. B. Dhur & Co.'s Press.	Binode Behary Dhur ...	...	...	
		Sathi Press ...	Bhubon Mohun Roy ...	...	...	
		Cherry „ ...	Upendra Nath Sircar ...	...	...	
		Commercial Printing Works.	Promotho Nath Mookerjee	...	...	
		Bangabhumi Press ...	Gora Chand Dass ...	Bangabhumi ...	...	
		A. L. Pyne's Litho. Press.	Ananda Lall Pyne ...	...	...	
		Herald Printing Works	Rajendra Nath Mookerjee and Ashini Kumar Bhattacharjee.	...	...	
		Pratibasi Machine Press.	Shamsundar Chackerbutty	Pratibasi ...	...	
		India Press branch ...	Premtosh Bose ...	...	...	

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1900-1901—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Calcutta—*continued.*	Calcutta—*contd.*	Commercial Printing and Advertising Co.'s Press.	Radhabullab Dutt ...	...	...	
		Juno Printing Works	Bindu Bashani Debi ...	...	...	
		Bidhan Press ...	Karuna Chunder Sen ...	Unity and Minister	...	
		Government of India Printing Press Branch.	Government of India ...	...	...	
		Latiff Press ...	Munshi Fuzlar Rohoman...	Mihir-o-Sudhakar	...	
		T. N. Ghose & Sons' Press.	Trailokya Nath Ghose ...	...	...	
		Crown Printing Press	Suresh Chunder Dutt ...	Indian Nation Standard.	...	
		Calcutta General Printing Company.	E. Whiteaway, M. Wilkinson and D. L. Monro.	Indian Planters' Gazette and Sporting news. Indian Gardening and Planting. The Epiphany. Railways. Indian Volunteer Record.	*Indian* Methodist Times. Journal of the Photographic Society of India. Church *Missionary* Gleaner. United Free Church of Scotland Record. Young Women of India. Rachabite Magazine. Indian Fowl Fancier's and farmers' Journal. Saint Andrew.	
		Law Publishing Press	D. E. Cranenburgh ...	...	Oriental Watchman.	
		Patrick Press ...	Mohim Ghose, administrator to the estate of late P. Ghose.	...	New Magazine.	
		New School Book Press	Shoshi Bhuson Chatterjee	...	...	
		Bird of Paradise Press	N. L. Das & Co. ...	...	...	
		Kali Press ...	Kali Nundy ...	...	...	
		Wellington Printing Press.	Sumbhoo Chunder Addy...	...	...	
		Addy Press ...	Sonatun Auddy ...	...	...	
		Kumari „ ...	Hari Das Dey ...	...	...	
		Gour „ ...	Kali Das Dey ...	...	...	
		Dutta „ ...	Surendra Nath Dutt ...	...	...	
		Bee „ ...	Redoy Chunder Ghose ...	Rois and Rayyet ...	...	
		Standard „ ...	Baidya Nath Brahma ...	...	...	
		A. C. Ghose & Co.'s Press.	Upendra Nath Ghose ...	...	...	
		Hazrah Press ...	Satish Chunder Hazrah ...	...	...	
		Anglo-Sanskrit Press	Mahendra Lal Sircar, M.D., D.L., C.I.E.	...	Calcutta Journal of Medicine.	
		Indian Mirror Press...	Narendra Nath Sen ...	Indian Mirror ...	...	
		Curzon Press ...	Shama Churn Kurmoker ...	...	...	
		Dass Brothers' Diamond Jubilee Press.	Surendra Nath Dass ...	...	...	
		The Calcutta Advertiser Press.	T. W. Spink & W. T. Spink.	Calcutta Daily Advertiser.	Indian Evangelical Review.	
		Indian Daily News Press.	India Publishers, Ld. ...	Indian Daily News, Indian Daily News Overland Summary, Band Programme.	Classified List of Public Works Department.	
		Caxton Printing Works	E. B. Eden	...	Journal of the Moha Bodhi Society.	
		Government of India Printing Press.	Government of India ...	Gazette of India	Indian Army List, P. W. D. Classified List, Postal Guide, Telegraph Guide, Financial Statistics.	

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1900-1901—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
DIVISION.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT. Newspapers.	Periodicals.	REMARKS.
CALCUTTA—*continued.*	Calcutta—*contd.*	Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.'s Press.	T. W. Spink and W. T. Spink.	...	The Racing Calendar. The Indian and Eastern Engineer. The Philatelic Journal of India. The Empress. The Indian Medical Gazette. The Indian Church Quarterly Review. Four-anna Railway Guide.	
		Englishman Press ...	J. O'B. Saunders ...	Englishman (daily), Overland Edition (weekly), the Journal.	...	
		The Cambrian Press ...	E. R. C. Jones ...	...	...	
		City Press ...	Mrs. M. E. Smith ... Mr. A. V. Smith. „ H. C. Smith. „ C. V. Smith. Mrs. A. W. Farmer. Miss M. E. Smith. „ J. F. Smith. „ A. J. Smith.	...	Calcutta Review, Parish Magazine, St. Veronica.	
		Caledonian Steam Printing Works.	G. W. Allen & Co. ...	Asian ... Capital ...	Law Reports.	
		K. P. Mukerjee & Co.'s Press.	Rash Behary Banerjee ...	...	...	
		H. C. Ganguli & Co.'s Press.	Sib Prosunno Mukerjee and Brothers.	...	...	
		Victor Printing Works	Paul C. Moses ...	...	Indian Churchman.	
		The Standard Printing Press.	M. L. Dass & Brothers ...	...	Stamps.	
		The Weekly Notes Printing Works.	J. Chowdry ...	The Calcutta Weekly Notes, Calcutta High Court Criminal Rulings.	The Dewan.	
		P. S. D'Rozario & Co.'s Press.	P. S. D'Rozario ...	...	...	
		Bank of Bengal Printing Press.	Bank of Bengal ...	...	...	
		East Indian Railway Printing Press.	East Indian Railway Company.	...	...	
		Government of India, Military Department Printing Press.	Government of India ...	...	...	
		Statesman Press ...	R. Knight & Sons ...	Statesman and Friend of India.	Indian Agriculturist. Friend of India and Indian Observer.	
		Municipal Press ...	Corporation of Calcutta ...	...	...	
		Osborne Printing House.	Protap Chunder Ghose ...	...	...	
		Syedi Press ...	Mahomed Israil ...	...	...	
		Methodist Mission Press.	Methodist Mission ...	Indian Witness ...	(1) Woman's Friend. (2) White Ribbon. (3) Indian Epworth Herald. (4) Indian Christian Endeavourer.	
		Lithograph Press ...	Gowra Bewah ...	...	...	
		Dalhousie Printing Press.	W. Lewis ...	...	...	
		Tarini Press ...	Tincowrie Dutta ...	...	...	
		Mercantile Press ...	A. B. Gupta ...	...	...	
		Gousia Press ...	Hafiz Abdulla ...	...	...	
		Indian Lancet Press ..	Dr. L. Fernandez ...	Indian Lancet. Elwood's Evening News.	Round the Indian World.	

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*concluded.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1900-1901—concld.

1	2	3	4	5		6
DIVISION.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		REMARKS.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
CALCUTTA.—*concluded.*	Calcutta—*concld.*	Baptist Mission Press	Baptist Mission Society ...	...	(1) Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. (2) Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. (3) Monthly Record of News and Notes. (4) Indian Sunday School Journal. (5) Monthly News Letters.	English.
					(6) Khristya Bandhab. (7) Suchamayi. (8) Bengali Sunday School leaflets. (9) Monthly Messenger. (10) Monthly Zenana leaflets.	Bengali.
					(11) Chota Nagpur Dut Patrika.	Hindi.
					(12) Achikani Bipeng.	Garo.
		Primrose Press ...	Maulvi Abdul Hamid ...	Moslem Chronicle and Muhammadan Observer.	...	
		The Record Press ...	J. R. Wallace, M.D., F.R.C.S.	Indian Medical Record.	...	
		Presidency Jail Press	Government of Bengal ...	...	Bengali and Bihar Police Gazettes.	
		Royal Irish Rifles Regimental Press.	Officer Commanding Royal Irish Rifles.	...	...	

PART V.

STATISTICS OF LIFE.

A1.—Statement showing the statistics of deaths among the population of Calcutta and Suburbs and among classes in respect of which particulars have been obtained during the year 1900.

Place or Class.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Number of deaths during the year.	Ratio of death per 1,000 of population per annum.
1	2	3	4
(1) Calcutta	618,008	23,741	41·5
(2) Suburbs of Calcutta (amalgamated area)	225,484	12,968	48·9
(3) General district, excluding above	13,551,784	2,567,008	34·90
(4) Police force under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta	2,296	35	10·6
(5) Bengal Police (including Bengal Military Police) ...	24,237	642	26·4
(6) Railway Police	832	21	25·2
(7) Prisoner in jails and subsidiary jails in Bengal ...	20,749	837	40·3

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STATISTICS OF LIFE—*continued*

A2.—Statement showing the number of deaths registered in the districts of the Province of Bengal for the year 1900.

Division.	District.	Population.	Number of deaths registered.			Ratio per 1000 of population.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Burdwan	Burdwan ...	1,391,880	23,838	21,454	45,292	34·90	30·25	32·54
	Birbhum ...	798,254	11,685	10,670	22,355	29·97	26·12	28·00
	Bankura ...	1,069,668	13,815	11,678	25,493	26·26	21·47	23·83
	Midnapore ...	2,631,466	40,199	36,115	76,314	30·73	27 28	29·00
	Hooghly ...	1,034,296	19,376	16,193	35,569	38·05	30·83	34 38
	Howrah ...	763,625	16,470	12,332	28,802	42·79	32·55	37·71
Presidency	24-Parganas ...	1,892,033	31,521	24,606	56,127	31·86	27·25	29·66
	Calcutta ...	681,560	22,324	14,404	36,728	49·97	61·34	53·88
	Nadia ...	1,644,108	33,404	30,530	63,934	41·64	38·26	38·88
	Murshidabad ...	1,250,946	25,559	24,181	49,740	42·19	37·47	39·76
	Jessore ...	1,888,827	37,381	33,227	70,558	39·65	35·06	37·35
	Khulna ...	1,177,652	23,473	22,228	45,701	37·98	39·71	38·80
Rajshahi	Rajshahi ...	1,439,634	29,036	27,136	56,174	40 37	37·67	39·01
	Dinajpur ...	1,482,570	36,257	31,728	67,985	46·83	44·80	45·85
	Jalpaiguri ...	680,736	16,768	14,004	30,772	46·02	44·25	45 20
	Darjeeling ...	223,314	6,272	4,821	11,093	50·97	48·08	49·67
	Rangpur ...	2,065,464	36,897	30,275	67,172	34·74	30·16	32 52
	Bogra ...	764,461	13,549	11,615	25,164	34·59	31·15	32·91
	Pabna ...	1,361,223	24,518	19,774	44,292	36·20	28·91	32·53
Dacca	Dacca ...	2,395,130	53,481	47,684	101,165	45·02	39·49	42·33
	Mymensingh ...	3,472,186	65,124	54,281	119,405	36·41	32·24	34·38
	Faridpur ...	1,525,715	46,292	41,206	87,498	51·06	44·92	47·97
	Backergunge ...	2,153,965	44,085	39,636	83,721	39·91	37·76	38·86
Chittagong	Tippera ...	1,782,935	32,384	28,309	60,693	35·51	32·49	34·04
	Noakhali ...	1,009,694	22,784	19,736	42,520	44·78	39·39	42·11
	Chittagong ...	1,290,167	22,443	20,439	42,882	36·44	30·31	33·23
Patna	Patna ...	1,772,852	42,021	44,975	86,996	48·44	49·70	49·08
	Gaya ...	2,138,331	42,795	40,708	83,503	40·95	37·23	39·05
	Shahabad ...	2,060,579	39,956	35,390	75,346	40·37	33·04	36·56
	Saran ...	2,466,065	44,723	38,783	83,506	39·46	29·09	33·86
	Champaran ...	1,859,465	42,091	36,529	78,620	44·96	39·56	42·29
	Muzaffarpur ...	2,712,857	51,041	45,755	96,796	39·08	32·52	35·68
	Darbhanga ...	2,801,955	51,114	45,708	96,822	37·28	31·94	34·55
Bhagalpur	Monghyr ...	2,036,021	38,394	35,835	74,229	38·88	34·16	36·45
	Bhagalpur ...	2,032,696	42,242	34,239	76,481	42·03	33 31	37·62
	Purnea ...	1,944,658	57,757	50,487	108,244	58·13	53·07	55·66
	Malda ...	814,919	18,234	15,518	33,752	45 59	37 39	41·41
	Sonthal Parganas ...	1,753,775	21,810	17,602	39,412	25 05	19 92	22·47
Orissa	Cuttack ...	1,937,671	40,642	38,548	79,190	43·21	38·65	40·86
	Balasore ...	994,675	17,407	16,061	33,468	36·13	31·30	33·64
	Puri ...	944,998	17,682	16,825	34,507	37·26	35·76	36 51
Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh ...	1,164,321	15,313	13,732	29,045	27·00	22 98	24·94
	Ranchi ...	1,128,885	15,920	13,850	29,770	28 84	24 00	26·37
	Palamau ...	596,770	15,625	12,947	28,572	53·08	42 80	47·87
	Manbhum ...	1,193,328	13,949	12,447	25,396	23·61	19·07	21·28
	Singhbhum ...	545,488	7,170	5,762	12,932	26·41	21·02	23·70
	Total for the Provinces.	71,069,617	1,384,773	1,218,963	2,603,736	39·09	34·19	36·63

STATISTICS

B.—Return showing the Diseases treated and the Deaths from each class

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	General Diseases.														Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.
	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fevers.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility & anæmia.	Rheumatic affections.	Tuberculous diseases.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Medical College Hospital—																
Europeans and Eurasians	...	19	62	401	16	55	23	1	3	15	22	83	2	167	104	2
All others	...	170	118	421	18	61	9	8	1	64	34	175	1	352	675	8
Howrah Hospital—																
Europeans and Eurasians	...	1	32	186	8	3	36	...	...	7	10	6	...	35	7	5
All others	...	69	176	279	2	8	2	...	...	47	11	31	4	38	16	11
General Hospital—																
Europeans and Eurasians	1	21	81	438	3	66	93	3	10	119	44	69	2	488	69	19
All others	...	8	2	9	...	2	1	...	...	5	3	1	...	14	1	5
Mayo Native Hospital	...	142	63	368	1	3	3	...	...	21	42	11	...	19	13	137
Chandney Hospital	...	2	4	60	...	...	...	1	...	1	8	...	...	37	3	1
Dufferin Victoria Hospital—																
Europeans and Eurasians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All others	...	...	6	16	...	1	2	...	3	2	8	4	...	1	...	1
Campbell Hospital—																
Europeans and Eurasians	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All others	195	271	975	1,581	6	227	52	...	6	416	336	366	14	686	304	194
Police Hospital	...	11	508	1,563	61	60	41	...	...	159	94	26	1	301	58	32
Sambhu Nath Pandit Hospital, Bhawanipur—																
Europeans and Eurasians	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All others	...	14	37	234	2	21	3	2	1	6	30	38	1	20	46	151
North Suburban Hospital, Cossipore ,, ...	...	13	40	78	...	14	...	...	...	10	31	...	...	15	9	38
Burdwan Dispensary	...	55	210	295	26	14	8	...	...	5	33	3	2	44	32	155
Suri, ,, ...	...	1	4	14	2	1	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	5	15
Bankura ,, ...	...	4	46	44	4	3	...	...	4	38	15	4	4	19	11	22
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Bankura ...	...	1	3	3	3	3	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	2	2	2
Midnapore Dispensary	...	29	161	177	...	55	14	...	...	16	18	42	4	27	13	197
Hooghly ,, ...	1	42	138	112	...	6	2	...	1	4	14	...	...	67	8	26
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Hooghly ...	...	10	29	40	...	6	...	...	...	8	8	...	2	9	5	23
Serampore Dispensary	2	40	119	103	2	5	...	...	...	75	19	5	1	...	4	4
Uluberia ,, ...	...	8	16	19	...	2	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	2
Alipore Police Case Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Krishnagar Dispensary	...	3	26	54	...	11	1	...	2	9	11	1	...	2	3	47
Berhampore ,, ...	...	4	22	62	6	17	2	...	...	7	10	5	...	6	7	121
Jessore ,, ...	...	1	3	31	7	7	2	...	...	5	6	...	...	8	6	3
Khulna Woodburn Hospital	2	4	10	30	2	12	1	...	...	5	5	...	...	39	1	10
Rampur Boalia Dispensary	...	14	58	25	5	4	...	...	...	3	8	...	...	8	6	105
Dinajpur ,, ...	1	1	46	220	3	11	3	2	...	16	14	1	1	113	9	11
Jalpaiguri ,, ...	2	2	19	96	...	2	1	...	...	9	4	3	1	...	2	2
Darjeeling ,, ...	6	4	17	98	5	14	2	...	8	11	6	4	1	25	4	9
Rangpur ,, ...	...	6	31	128	16	14	5	...	...	25	13	...	...	4	3	50
Bogra ,, ...	...	9	25	50	3	2	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	3	1	39
Pabna ,, ...	...	4	12	31	7	2	...	...	...	6	3	...	...	9	5	14
Dacca ,, ...	1	48	134	432	30	90	9	...	3	211	79	47	2	82	89	316
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Dacca ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Mymensingh Dispensary	...	17	17	45	7	10	2	2	...	31	12	13	...	4	8	46
Bidyamoye Female Dispensary, Mymensingh.	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Faridpur Dispensary	...	16	12	18	4	3	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	9	3	1
Barisal ,, ...	...	32	21	62	7	15	3	...	...	10	1	1	...	19	9	23
Comilla ,, ...	...	15	19	9	10	2	3	...	...	7	6	...	1	30	2	14
Lady Dufferin Paizanessa Zanana Hospital, Comilla.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noakhali Dispensary	...	2	6	11	...	5	3	...	2	6	4	...	...	...	6	41
Chittagong ,, ...	1	5	18	79	5	19	4	...	1	12	10	2	...	66	11	63
Bankipore ,, ...	1	44	75	92	2	40	6	...	7	78	26	7	...	142	33	233
Patna ,, ...	1	29	31	20	...	2	...	...	...	63	6	12	1	46	2	64
Dinapore ,, ...	...	...	28	24	1	4	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	3	12	7
Gaya ,, ...	...	2	67	4	15	10	3	...	...	43	11	1	...	148	23	262
Lady Elgin Zanana Hospital, Gaya ...	...	...	1	15	1	1	...	...	3	15	11	6	...	35	8	30
Arrah Dispensary	...	7	17	33	10	10	3	...	...	19	13	...	...	14	4	126
Chapra ,, ...	...	11	22	44	2	7	...	...	1	61	7	13	...	30	14	210

OF LIFE—*continued.*

of Diseases in the Principal Hospitals in Bengal during the year 1900.

TREATED.																						
LOCAL DISEASES.																						
Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Diseases of the lungs.	Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhœa.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of the liver.	Other diseases of the digestive system.	Diseases of the spleen.	Other diseases of the lymphatic system.	Goitre.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Itch eczema.	Other diseases of the generative system.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Ulcers.	Other diseases of the skin.	All other local diseases.	General injuries. *	Local injuries.	Poisons.	Total.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
2	...	44	145	52	74	10	44	160	5	48	...	62	8	610	40	72	26	16	53	3	96	56	2,690
3	1	80	184	125	51	14	137	273	2	83	6	134	12	917	107	*215*	32	*36*	144	37	227	155	5,139
2	3	11	6	12	17	22	7	13	1	26	...	5	3	15	5	20	...	11	...	1	12	6	538
...	...	2	5	9	278	3	2	24	...	5	...	2	5	23	10	25	19	...	7	41	260	7	1,421
13	17	50	26	154	66	27	67	163	...	57	...	42	40	49	43	44	26	62	18	3	119	2	2,633
2	...	2	...	3	1	1	5	6	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	1	...	5	...	...	6	...	89
...	2	...	76	82	24	6	22	63	32	44	...	34	...	48	24	134	28	19	...	22	349	71	1,795
...	1	1	7	10	3	...	1	8	11	7	...	...	...	27	4	27	4	...	...	2	126	4	360
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	5	3	3	2	9	7	...	...	3	...	75	...	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	158
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
5	1	37	190	276	777	42	186	180	161	139	...	69	56	190	128	175	234	113	3	3	171	34	8,799
19	...	1	28	115	14	218	3	56	3	6	...	3	5	63	8	37	41	76	...	...	60	2	3,073
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	14	23	48	26	6	30	35	2	28	...	18	5	50	16	33	12	5	22	7	97	...	1,135
...	...	...	18	8	19	3	11	31	20	26	...	14	...	11	6	26	23	24	...	...	113	10	597
1	3	1	14	16	61	14	60	40	4	50	3	29	...	46	14	42	43	18	7	61	80	2	1,436
...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	4	3	1	...	1	...	19	2	16	3	2	...	1	36	3	192
1	1	3	2	6	14	4	1	23	9	1	...	8	4	14	13	13	42	4	9	...	24	...	473
1	...	...	...	1	5	3	4	3	...	...	...	3	1	11	...	2	3	2	1	...	1	...	65
2	1	11	29	26	31	37	9	24	46	6	1	23	29	33	18	30	32	10	...	3	40	1	1,104
1	1	3	33	10	21	...	4	8	22	3	...	12	3	12	5	17	13	2	...	1	51	2	642
...	1	5	8	8	17	...	4	5	11	1	...	11	3	21	3	...	6	4	...	1	6	...	249
...	...	1	8	9	129	2	3	15	38	1	...	3	...	6	6	6	20	1	...	...	137	2	763
...	...	...	1	1	9	...	6	2	2	...	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	26	...	105
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146	3	149
3	4	...	8	3	4	1	3	5	32	5	...	15	2	7	1	14	32	...	...	...	56	1	968
...	2	6	8	12	22	...	11	8	...	1	...	9	...	10	9	8	13	3	24	1	24	1	441
...	...	5	6	6	6	3	17	2	30	...	...	13	4	14	7	9	8	3	1	...	39	1	285
...	...	...	5	9	1	6	3	2	14	4	...	13	...	5	3	2	10	1	4	...	36	1	237
...	...	1	...	31	9	9	...	21	45	6	...	18	...	4	8	6	25	3	4	...	68	3	498
...	...	2	13	4	11	1	6	8	31	1	...	4	2	1	5	8	16	...	3	1	49	4	632
...	1	...	4	4	2	...	1	3	10	2	...	1	...	2	8	4	23	6	...	...	51	...	264
...	...	1	36	9	24	7	6	13	...	1	...	3	1	9	7	3	5	1	2	33	41	4	419
1	...	2	9	11	6	5	3	26	18	1	...	6	1	19	11	14	47	1	5	...	55	1	541
1	1	...	1	13	13	4	...	16	9	...	...	5	...	11	6	5	18	...	...	...	81	1	321
...	...	4	4	7	5	8	1	6	11	13	...	5	...	17	9	7	2	...	...	...	94	1	285
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	24	35	75	114	66	25	66	33	47	...	135	20	99	10	191	141	33	168	3	494	9	3,345
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	18
...	...	2	7	7	46	13	3	14	17	2	...	28	...	14	12	29	35	6	30	1	108	6	589
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	16
...	...	1	3	...	6	1	9	3	12	4	...	4	...	1	...	9	8	1	...	4	188	...	329
...	4	1	3	6	8	8	7	16	5	...	...	13	...	13	7	20	6	1	...	...	199	17	581
...	1	1	6	2	9	8	16	7	13	...	...	10	...	15	8	...	16	6	...	...	115	...	361
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9
2	1	3	4	3	9	3	4	36	78	14	...	4	2	9	12	18	10	8	...	...	60	...	366
3	2	...	15	7	12	2	7	29	21	2	...	8	29	17	8	32	32	2	8	...	63	2	577
...	2	4	23	30	48	13	24	27	59	13	...	34	13	51	8	61	32	6	17	10	278	3	1,537
...	1	1	1	...	25	...	4	7	17	...	...	3	3	7	8	4	11	2	...	2	126	2	499
2	1	...	4	5	16	2	2	...	5	...	...	5	2	1	1	5	4	1	9	...	60	...	210
...	1	3	24	7	46	8	12	32	24	2	...	52	1	39	16	17	47	11	6	6	203	4	1,147
5	2	2	2	19	5	13	3	...	2	...	...	3	...	77	...	4	3	8	...	...	5	...	286
1	1	1	5	3	16	1	1	6	21	...	...	1	...	18	...	5	1	15	32	1	4	...	501
...	...	1	2	2	9	14	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	10	2	35	23	5	15	7	...	2	272	9	359

STATISTICS

B.—Return showing the Diseases treated and the Deaths from each class

NAMES OF HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.	GENERAL DISEASES.																
	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fevers.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility & anæmia.	Rheumatic affections.	Tuberculous diseases.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.
	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
Medical College Hospital—																
Europeans and Eurasians	..	9	5	14	...	..	..	...	.	2	...	7	..	28	10	..
All others	..	14	25	25	..	...	...	...	...	7	1	53	...	196	34	1
Howrah Hospital—																
Europeans and Eurasians	...	1	6	2		..	...	...	...	1	...	1	..	6	...	...
All others	...	52	93	40	...	2	...	...	...	14	2	18	1	11	7	...
General Hospital—																
Europeans and Eurasians	1	15	9	13	...	1	...	2	...	..	1	10	...	20	7	...
All others	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mayo Native Hospital	...	73	8	12	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	5	...	9	3	...
Chanduey Hospital	..	...	...	1	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
Dufferin Victoria Hospital—																
Europeans and Eurasians	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
All others	..	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Campbell Hospital—																
Europeans and Eurasians	9	...	...	...	..	28	...	...	...	...	19	242	4	324	...	...
All others	93	184	418	369	...		...	...	...	115					68	14
Police Hospital	...	8	4	9	...	..	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	4	1	...
Sambhu Nath Pandit Hospital, Bhawanipur—																
Europeans and Eurasians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All others	...	8	22	23	...	6	...	...	...	1	2	18	...	5	21	...
North Suburban Hospital, Cossipore ...	...	6	6	9	...	...	...	...	..	1	..	...	...	...	1.	...
Burdwan Dispensary	...	25	85	22	...	...	...	...	..	2	...	...	...	22	4	...
Suri ,, ...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bankura ,, ...	...	3	18	3	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	4	2	1	1	...
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Bankura ...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore Dispensary	...	19	74	25	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	12	1	7	2	...
Hooghly ,, ...	1	28	63	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	15	2	...
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Hooghly ...	...	3	15	6	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serampore Dispensary	...	24	59	19	...	...	...	...	...	26	1	2	1	...	2	1
Ulubaria ,, ...	...	2	6	1	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alipore Police Case Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Krishnagar Dispensary	...	2	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Berhampore ,, ...	...	2	5	6	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	2	1	1
Jessore ,, ...	...	1	...	10	...	1	...	.	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...
Khulna Woodburn Hospital	...	2	1	.	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Rampur Boalia Dispensary	...	12	28	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...
Dinajpur ,, ...	...	...	16	26	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	45	3	...
Jalpaiguri ,, ...	1	1	6	10	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	1	...
Darjeeling ,, ...	1	1	6	6	.	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	2	1	...
Rangpur ,, ...	...	3	14	18	...	2	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	1	1	...
Bogra ,, ...	...	5	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna ,, ...	...	2	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	...	...
Dacca ,, ...	...	23	40	28	...	...	...	...	1	7	2	10	...	14	8	...
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Dacca ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh Dispensary	...	8	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	4	...	2	2	...
Bidyamoye Female Dispensary, Mymensingh.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Faridpur Dispensary	...	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Barisal ,, ...	...	15	8	7	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Comilla ,, ...	...	11	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...
Lady Dufferin Faizunessa Zanana Hospital, Comilla.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noakhali Dispensary	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ,, ...	1	4	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	7	...	...
Bankipore ,, ...	...	28	35	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	3	...	7	...	...
Patna ,, ...	...	15	18	8	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	4	...	21	...	...
Dianpore ,, ...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Gaya ,, ...	2	17	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	37	...	2
Lady Elgin Zanana Hospital, Gaya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Arrah Dispensary	...	5	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...
Chapra ,, ...	...	6	11	12	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	6	...	7	2	...

OF LIFE—*continued.*

of Diseases in the Principal Hospitals in Bengal during the year 1900—continued.

Disease of the skin.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Diseases of the lungs.	Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhœa.	Dysenteria.	Diseases of the liver.	Other diseases of the digestive system.	Diseases of the spleen.	Other diseases of the genito-urinary system.	Cellulitis.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Soft chancre.	Other diseases of the generative system.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Ulcers.	Other diseases of the skin.	All other local diseases.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Epidemic.	Total.
58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81
...	...	6	19	3	12	...	5	10	...	...	...	2	...	11	...	5	1	...	1	4	4	...	158
...	...	17	52	13	6	...	33	4c	...	1	1	26	...	56	5	28	1	...	14	14	29	37	818
...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	23
...	...	1	3	1	191	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	3	7	1	460
1	...	6	12	6	4	...	13	12	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	140
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	6
...	...	...	22	7	4	...	3	6	3	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	5	19	11	197
...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
...	...	...	...	...	7	...	10	12	...	...	...	4	...	1	1	3	...	...	3	5	9	...	179
...	...	4	8	7	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	6	6	2	47
...	...	...	2	2	7	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	10	1	249
1	...	1	5	1	34	...	17	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	4	6	...	...	...	1	2	1	11
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	54
...	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	3	2	1	188
1	...	1	4	1	15	...	...	3	1	...	...	3	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	9	1	177
...	...	2	17	4	12	...	1	3	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	50
...	...	...	2	...	7	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	231
...	...	...	3	...	7	...	...	3	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	16
...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	29
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	48
1	...	1	5	2	8	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	31
...	...	...	3	1	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	14
...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	3	...	...	107
...	...	...	2	...	4	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	37
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	57
1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	67
...	...	...	13	1	10	...	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	2	...	73
...	...	...	6	2	4	...	1	1	3	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	2	4	1	51
...	...	...	...	3	6	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	25
...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	6	1	1	224
...	...	2	11	6	42	...	2	1	1	...	...	6	...	3	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	8	...	88
...	...	...	2	...	30	...	...	2	2	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	18
...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	47
...	...	...	2	1	3	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	13
...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	42
...	...	2	12	1	17	...	6	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	2	1	4	...	147
...	...	...	...	...	12	...	1	5	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	109
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	17
...	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	8	...	...	1	9	...	136
...	...	...	10	...	21	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	84
...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	66
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	6	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATISTICS

B.—Return showing the Diseases treated and the Deaths from each class

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	General Diseases.															Diseases of the eye.
	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fever.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility and anæmia.	Rheumatic affections.	Tuberculous disease.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the nervous system.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Motihari Dispensary	...	11	19	18	4	46	4	...	...	36	8	5	...	15	5	50
Bettiah ,, ...	...	3	31	75	...	13	...	...	...	24	19	5	...	19	6	35
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Bettiah ...	...	...	5	83	...	1	...	...	5	15	17	...	...	4	5	11
Muzaffarpur Dispensary	...	2	6	10	7	1	2	...	...	12	18	...	...	4	4	57
Darbhanga ,, ...	...	19	47	83	12	32	12	...	...	79	69	20	...	11	46	89
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Darbhanga	1	...	3	14	7	9	1	...	...	27	15	3	...	3	2	28
Monghyr Dispensary	1	17	37	63	3	4	1	...	1	52	12	5	...	18	9	60
Bhagalpur ,, ...	...	21	25	50	3	13	...	...	...	5	5	5	...	29	7	49
Rani Sibatarini Female Hospital, Bhagalpur	...	...	3	5	...	4	...	...	...	2	3	2	...	5	...	1
Purnea Dispensary	...	17	19	107	2	19	2	...	...	4	14	1	...	36	6	23
Malda English Bazar Dispensary ...	...	17	51	120	7	4	2	1	...	15	5	6	...	8	6	25
Naya Dumka Dispensary	...	...	23	78	3	2	...	...	3	12	16	...	2	1	2	12
Cuttack ,, ...	1	28	69	74	29	56	18	...	2	30	36	16	12	32	15	54
Balasore ,, ...	1	37	60	74	4	1	...	...	...	28	10	...	6	12	4	8
Angul ,, ...	...	...	1	2	...	6	...	...	1	5	2	...	...	1	4	6
Puri ,, ...	1	224	132	144	8	42	1	...	...	63	25	...	6	4	10	29
Hazaribagh ,, ...	...	...	16	29	2	1	...	...	1	23	9	...	...	3	1	37
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Hazaribagh	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ranchi Dispensary	9	6	8	33	1	6	1	...	...	13	8	...	...	16	1	37
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Ranchi ...	...	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	1	16
Palamau (Daltonganj) Dispensary ...	5	22	21	20	1	4	1	...	1	20	6	...	...	1	6	32
Purulia Dispensary	8	65	13	26	2	4	2	...	...	9	12	2	...	33	8	18
Chaibasa ,, ...	1	13	9	14	6	1	...	...	...	16	2	...	...	...	3	1
Total ...	236	1,706	4,218	9,180	400	1,204	391	20	73	2,176	1,881	1,047	70	3,443	7,805	3,522

OF LIFE—*continued.*

of Diseases in the Principal Hospitals in Bengal during the year 1900—continued.

TREATED																								
LOCAL DISEASES.																								
Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Diseases of the lungs.	Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhœa.	Dysentery.	Diseases of the liver.	Other diseases of the digestive system.	Diseases of the spleen.	Other diseases of the lymphatic system.	Goitre.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Soft chancre.	Other Diseases of the generative system.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Ulcers.	Other diseases of the skin.	All other local diseases.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Tetanus.	Total.
18	19	20	21	24	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
...	1	...	1	11	31	4	3	12	23	...	2	16	13	17	15	11	8	12	...	2	16	1	420
...	1	1	2	20	21	6	1	16	39	...	1	20	19	21	8	19	20	1	17	...	55	...	518
4	...	3	5	18	24	6	8	12	11	6	...	9	...	46	...	8	10	16	...	...	3	...	336
...	1	7	...	15	17	3	...	18	11	4	...	5	2	28	9	5	22	...	32	2	30	3	416
...	6	2	4	19	56	29	4	40	59	15	...	32	18	56	24	29	77	17	52	...	31	...	1,149
1	2	2	3	4	24	2	9	7	8	1	...	...	...	43	1	4	15	7	9	...	2	1	262
...	...	1	20	...	30	3	6	13	51	8	...	20	...	14	25	15	44	10	...	3	32	2	635
...	3	1	4	6	24	1	...	14	30	2	...	13	5	8	9	9	19	...	...	2	40	...	405
...	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	4	6	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	64
...	2	...	2	9	11	2	3	14	18	4	...	3	6	24	3	4	17	1	1	2	45	...	421
...	...	1	6	6	20	1	8	16	...	1	...	7	1	13	20	14	6	4	...	2	31	1	434
1	...	...	4	3	14	1	...	1	7	...	...	1	...	9	3	6	9	...	4	...	17	...	232
3	...	3	6	10	43	12	10	34	...	8	...	19	11	65	17	31	55	17	11	11	29	1	867
1	...	...	7	...	60	...	...	1	6	2	...	3	1	12	...	18	18	4	...	...	24	2	403
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	2	4	3	...	1	19	4	...	5	10	...	89
...	...	1	6	27	21	3	1	23	...	11	...	5	7	20	17	11	22	10	4	4	53	...	946
...	2	13	20	2	19	2	1	11	14	2	...	6	1	4	9	8	16	2	...	3	47	...	304
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	9
...	2	...	1	6	25	...	3	6	...	1	...	1	3	8	2	6	27	2	...	...	72	2	313
...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	8	2	2	6	...	...	1	...	...	54
...	1	2	14	1	14	...	1	...	20	...	...	16	6	11	12	7	34	2	4	...	21	...	306
1	1	11	2	1	16	...	3	4	1	1	...	3	...	3	3	9	15	1	1	...	129	2	415
...	...	5	2	10	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	3	3	17	6	...	...	34	1	166
86	81	374	1,150	1,404	2,631	671	848	1,775	1,236	676	101	146	326	3,160	847	1,639	1,686	649	674	287	6,108	450	58,786

STATISTICS

B.—Return showing the Diseases treated and the Deaths from each class

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	General Diseases.															Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.
	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fevers.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility and anæmia.	Rheumatic affections.	Tuberculous diseases.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.			
	43	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	
Motihari Dispensary	...	8	5	1	...	1	...	...	..	3	...		...	3	...	...	
Bettiah ,, ...	...	2	13	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	
Lady Dufferin Zenana Hospital, Bettiah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Muzaffarpur Dispensary	...	2	3	3	..	..	...	...	...	3	..	..	..	4	..	...	
Darbhanga ,, ...	..	11	17	4	..	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Lady Dufferin Zenana Hospital, Darbhanga	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	
Monghyr Dispensary	...	9	8	1	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	..	..	..	...	...	
Bhagalpur ,, ...	...	13	14	3	...	...	...	...	.	3	...	...	...	7	1	...	
Rani Sibsarini Female Hospital, Bhagalpur	..	...	2	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	
Purnea Dispensary	...	5	9	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	...	...	...	7	...	...	
Malda English Bazar Dispensary ...	...	14	15	6	...	..	1	...	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	
Naya Dumka Dispensary	..	...	6	4	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	
Cuttack ,, ...	1	18	23	4	...	...	.	.	...	4	...	6	3	6	2	...	
Balasore ,, ...	...	22	28	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	
Angul ,, ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Puri ,, ...	1	156	53	16	...	1	...	...	...	12	1	..	2	...	3	...	
Hazaribagh ,, ...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	
Lady Dufferin Zenana Hospital, Hazaribagh	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ranchi Dispensary	2	6	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	
Lady Dufferin Zenana Hospital, Ranchi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Palamau (Daltonganj) Dispensary	2	16	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Purulia Dispensary	4	31	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1	...	3	...	2	
Chaibassa ,, ...	...	5	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	117	1,035	1,419	952	...	61	1	2	1	314	41	417	16	868	192	22	

OF LIFE—*continued.*

of Diseases in the Principal Hospitals in Bengal during the year 1900—concluded.

DIED.																							
		LOCAL DISEASES.																					
Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Diseases of the lungs.	Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhœa.	Dysentia.	Diseases of the liver.	Other diseases of the digestive system.	Diseases of the spleen.	Other diseases of the lymphatic system.	Goitre.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Soft chancre.	Other diseases of the generative system.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Ulcers.	Other diseases of the skin.	All other local diseases.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Poisons.	Total.
58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81
...	...	...	...	...	13	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	40
...	...	...	3	1	6	...	1	1	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	47
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	5	9	1	...	3	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	...	54
...	...	...	...	1	19	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	67
...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	1	...	11	...	1	...	6	1	...	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	52
...	1	1	2	2	11	...	...	3	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	68
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	1	4	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	55
...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
...	1	1	1	2	12	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	7	...	...	3	2	...	105
...	...	...	1	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	4	...	...	...	1	...	100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	8
...	...	...	1	4	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	268
...	1	4	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	3	1	60
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	59
...	...	1	1	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
...	...	3	3	...	8	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	27
...	...	...	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	
2	3	68	335	165	1,138	5	192	224	124	13	1	118	1	227	43	117	101	5	40	56	242	68	8,625

STATISTICS OF LIFE—*concluded.*

C.—Return of Vaccine Operations in Bengal during the year 1900.

District.	Number of operators.	Persons treated.			Cost of operations.			Total number of successful operations recorded up to date.
		Successful.	Unsuccessful, doubtful, and unknown.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6			7
					Rs.	A.	P.	
Burdwan	37	31,432	239	31,671	2,798	13	1	
Birbhum	23	20,981	9	20,990	1,471	14	6	
Bankura	48	28,629	3,107	31,736	1,731	8	0	
Midnapore	100	64,366	1,477	65,843	4,626	5	0	
Hooghly	30	20,748	475	21,223	2,107	6	6	
Howrah	16	18,937	240	19,177	1,672	10	6	
24-Parganas ...	66	33,584	113	33,697	4,896	1	0	
Calcutta (Bovine Vaccine Depôt).	2	2,663	3,352	6,015	6,140	7	11	
Calcutta	27	25,784	11,577	37,311	18,728	8	1	
Nadia	31	49,985	549	50,534	2,878	4	3	
Murshidabad ...	34	27,980	204	28,184	2,427	5	6	
Jessore ...	70	63,443	523	63,966	2,708	15	0	
Khulna	33	39,307	212	39,519	2,255	0	0	
Rajshahi	35	45,824	251	46,075	1,950	14	9	
Dinajpur	35	38,680	749	39,429	1,813	13	6	
Jalpaiguri	29	21,076	1,217	22,293	1,670	0	3	
Darjeeling ...	15	25,089	736	25,825	4,758	7	6	
Darjeeling (Bovine Vaccine Depôt).	2	281	9	290	4,090	0	10	
Rangpur	77	48,636	1,059	49,695	2,388	12	6	
Bogra	21	26,940	230	26,510	1,108	12	0	
Pabna	30	39,506	647	40,153	1,999	7	0	
Dacca	83	110,968	3,799	114,767	3,887	5	8	
Mymensingh ...	106	148,275	5,194	153,469	3,484	3	6	
Faridpur	75	57,477	763	58,230	3,658	8	8	
Backergunge ...	64	73,455	4,651	78,007	4,510	11	6	
Tippera	90	68,806	903	69,710	2,204	2	0	44,247,662
Noakhali	37	38,716	1,316	40,032	1,397	8	6	
Chittagong ...	58	38,343	1,656	59,999	3,030	1	2	
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	9	5,367	89	5,456	2,583	4	5	
Patna	75	21,148	778	21,926	2,427	5	7	
Gaya	63	43,738	2,168	45,906	3,243	2	3	
Shahabad ...	75	22,792	654	23,446	2,685	15	5	
Saran	80	55,640	3,563	59,203	1,842	2	0	
Champaran ...	46	38,267	1,196	39,463	1,651	15	6	
Muzaffarpur ...	52	76,137	867	77,004	2,125	9	9	
Darbhanga ...	63	77,429	1,705	79,134	1,963	15	2	
Monghyr	41	56,770	201	56,971	1,910	6	0	
Bhagalpur	50	65,829	744	66,973	2,366	6	1	
Purnea	31	59,224	3,043	62,267	2,139	10	0	
Malda	22	28,573	1,664	30,537	1,337	1	0	
Sonthal Parganas ...	62	59,068	475	59,543	3,095	0	9	
Cuttack	39	46,198	2,300	47,498	2,229	10	6	
Balasore	42	37,076	1,165	38,241	1,750	7	4	
Angul	15	4,724	320	5,044	1,697	4	3	
Puri	25	13,791	472	14,263	2,165	1	2	
Tributary States of Orissa ...	77	38,277	1,946	40,223	2,110	9	11	
Hazaribagh ...	40	34,594	157	34,751	2,414	8	0	
Ranchi	40	42,168	719	42,887	1,891	14	0	
Palamau	23	11,768	821	12,589	1,319	15	6	
Manbhum	30	25,309	983	26,292	1,928	15	0	
Singhbhum	16	15,323	456	15,779	1,374	16	0	
Political States of Chota Nagpur.	37	22,818	338	23,156	523	0	0	
Establishment of Deputy Sanitary Commissioners.	...	...	...	...	21,656	6	3	
Civil hospitals and dispensaries in these districts.	240	117,497	26,923	144,420	20,982	3	8	3,834,919
Total ...	2,556	22,48,015	98,296	2,346,311	1,88,114	11	9	48,082,581

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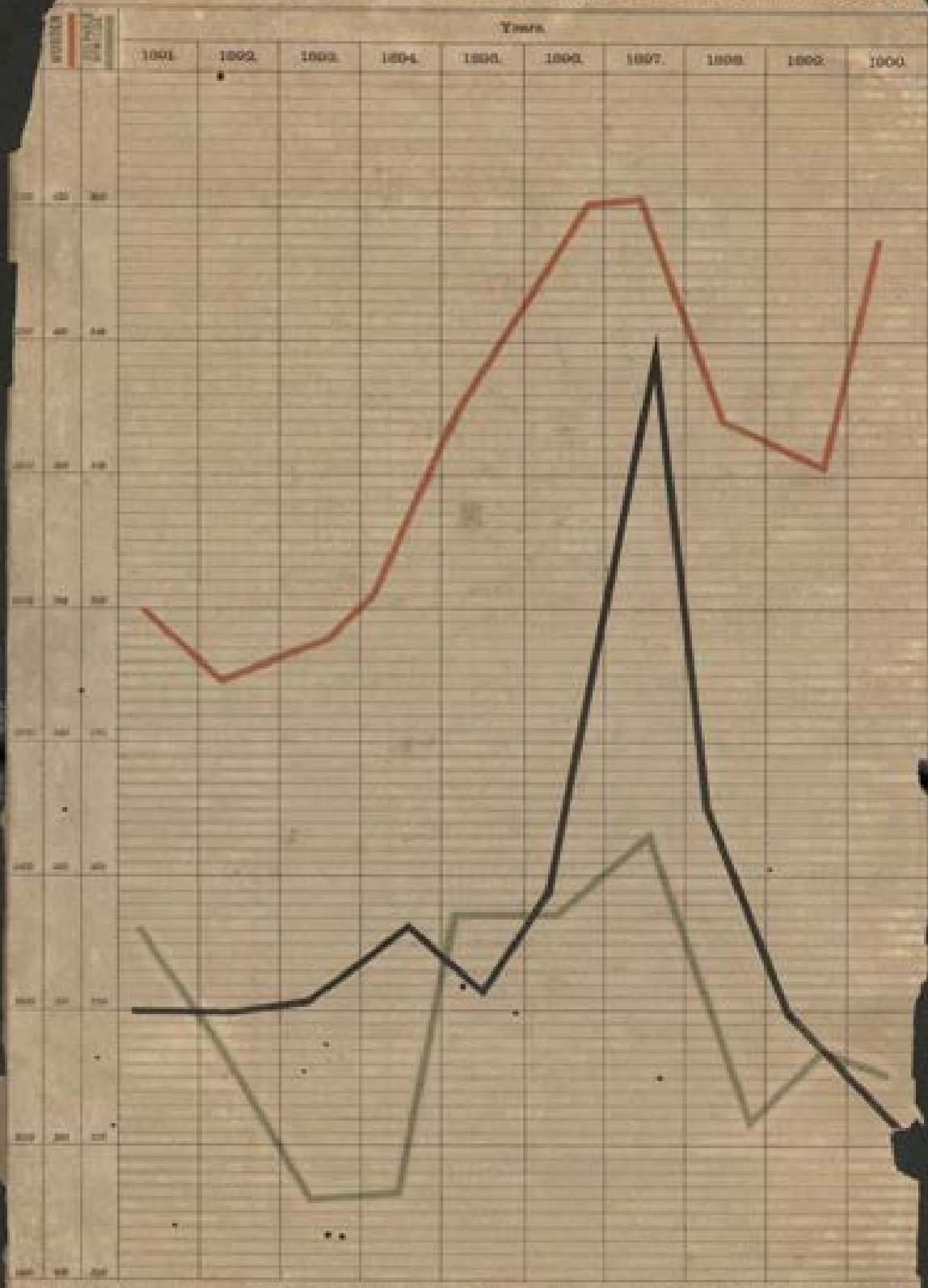
Chart of Riot, Murder, and Culpable Homicide in Bengal Districts for 10 years ending 1900.



The figures in the vertical columns on the left represent Nos. of the cases. The spaces between the horizontal lines on their right represent in the case of Rioting 20 cases, Murder and Culpable Homicide 2 cases.

The reference is connected with the Chapter on "Police," pages 11 to 12.

No. 3
Map of the
BIHAR AND BENARES OPIUM AGENCIES
SHOWING THE
PERCENTAGE OF CULTIVATION UNDER POPPY
for 1939-40.

No. 1
Map of the
BIHAR AND BENARES OPIUM AGENCIES
AVERAGE PRODUCE PER BIGHA
REFERENCES
I
II
III
IV
V

No. 10.

No. 2
Map of the
BIHAR AND BENARES OPIUM AGENCIES
LAND UNDER IRRIGATION
for 1899-00.

REFERENCES.

(a) Areas in which the Distillery System was in force during 1900-01

(b) Areas in which the Outstill System was in force during 1900-01

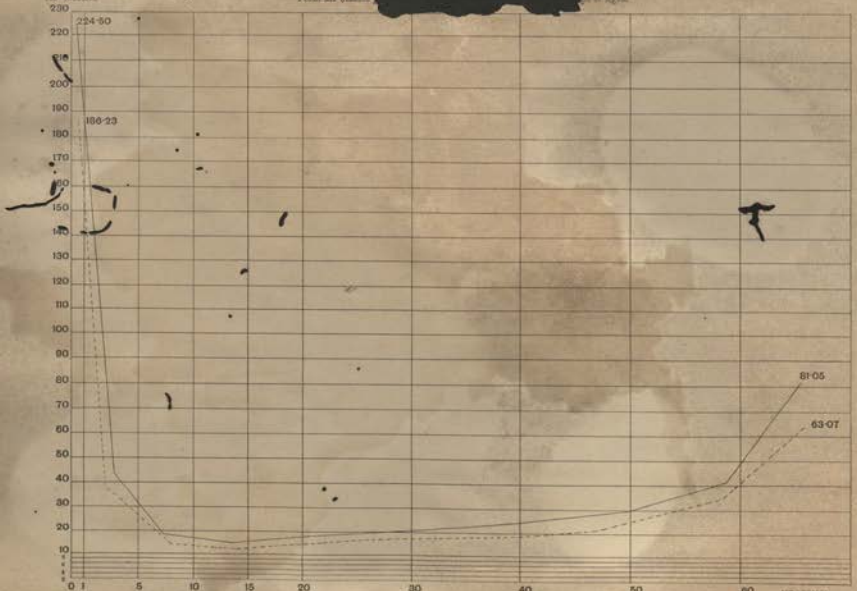
(c) Frontier Native States, not under Govt. Excise control, and Chandernagore

(a) Darbhanga, Bhirbhum, Hooghly, Howrah, 24-Parganas, Calcutta, Nadia, Murshidabad, Jessore, Khulna, Dacca, Mymensingh, Faridpur, Backergunge, Sonthal Parganas, Balasore, Puri, Backhara (except Thana Kishor ganj), Malnapur (except Thana Sunpur, Kharagpur, and Gopiballavpur where the Outstill System is in force), Cuttack (except part of Sadar Thana, Thanas Banki and Dharam-Sala where the Outstill System is in force) in Thana Niza in Mashkhan, and the Towns constituting Subahs of Patna, Gaya, Arrah (Shahabad), Chapra (Sarun), Bettiah (Champaran), Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, and Giridih (Hazaribagh).

(b) The rest.

(c) Chandernagore and Frontier Native States, not under Govt. Excise control, exclusive of Angul and Khondmals.

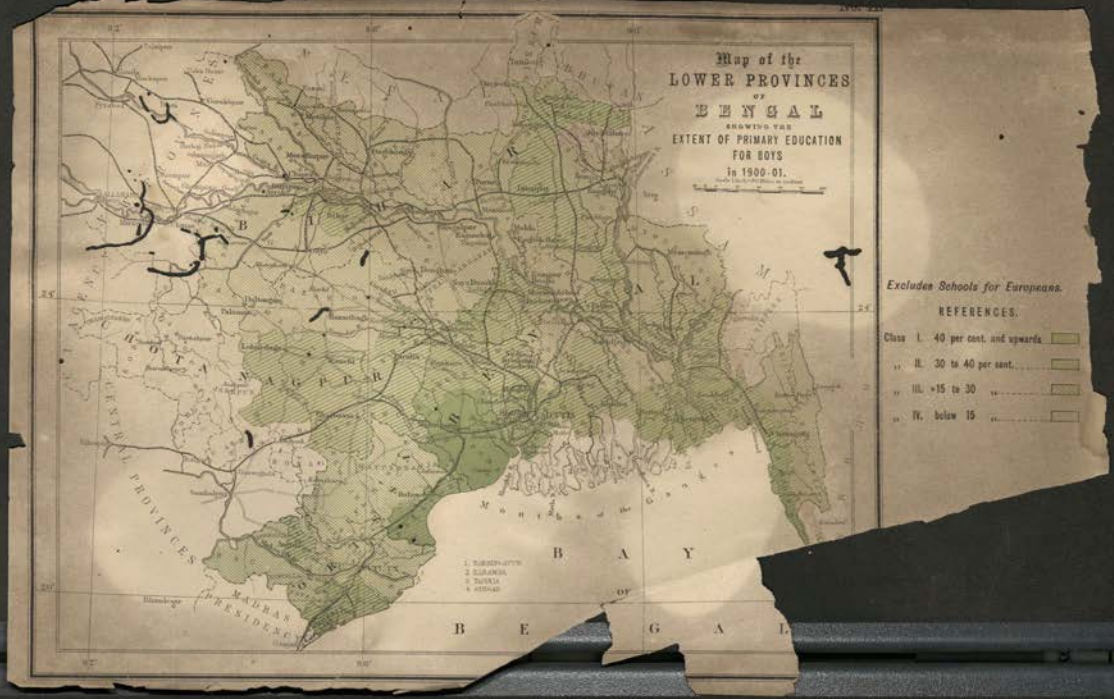
For reference in connection with the Chapter on "Excise," pages 186 to 190.



For reference in connection with the Chapter on "Vital Statistics," pages 180 and 194.

No. 1.

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHEWING THE
EXTENT OF THE COLLEGIATE AND
SECONDARY EDUCATION FOR BOYS
in 1900-01.
Excludes Schools for Europeans.
REFERENCES.
Class I. 10 per cent. and upwards
,, II. 5 to 10 per cent.
,, III. 2½ to 5 ,,
,, IV. below 2½ ,,
BAY
B E
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY

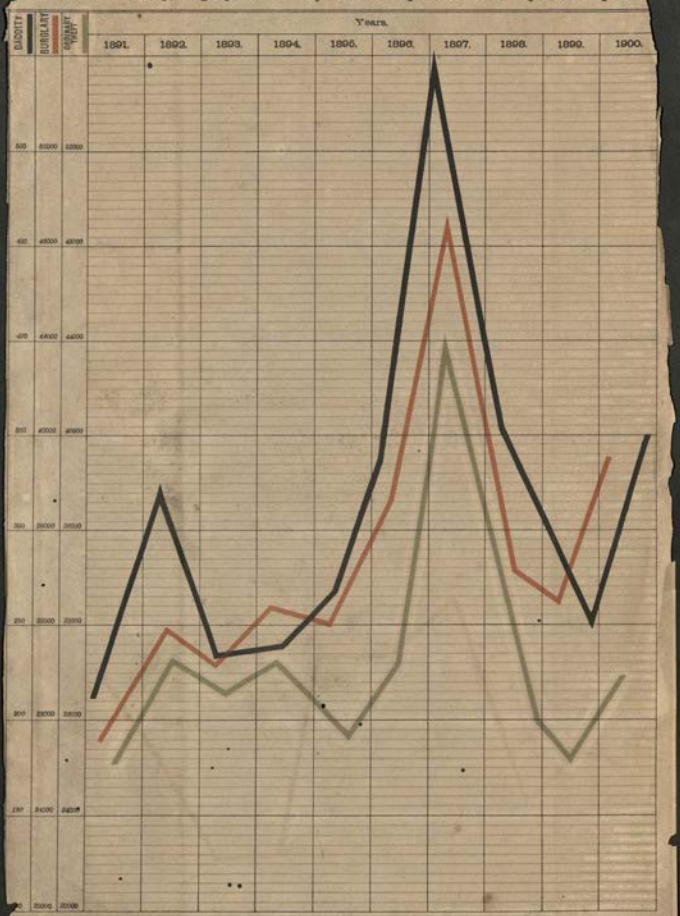

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHEWING THE
EXTENT OF PRIMARY EDUCATION
FOR BOYS
in 1900-01.
Excludes Schools for Europeans.
REFERENCES.
Class I. 40 per cent. and upwards.
,, II. 30 to 40 per cent.
,, III. 15 to 30 ,,
,, IV. below 15 ,,
B A Y
B E N G A L
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING THE
EXTENT OF FEMALE EDUCATION
in 1900-01.
Excludes Schools for Europeans.
REFERENCES.
Class I. 2 to 6 per cent. and upwards
,, II. 1 to 2 per cent.
,, III. ½ to 1 ,,
,, IV. below ½ ,,
BAY
BENGAL
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING THE
EXTENT OF MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION
in 1900-01.
Excludes Schools for Europeans.
REFERENCES.
Class I. 20 per cent. and upwards.
,, II. 10 to 20 per cent.
,, III. 5 to 10 ,,
,, IV. below 5 ,,
NEPAL
BHUTAN
SIKKIM
ASSAM
CHOTA NAGPUR
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
B A Y
OF
B E N G A L

No. 2.

Crime Chart of Dacoity, Burglary, and Ordinary Theft in Bengal Districts for 10 years ending 1900.



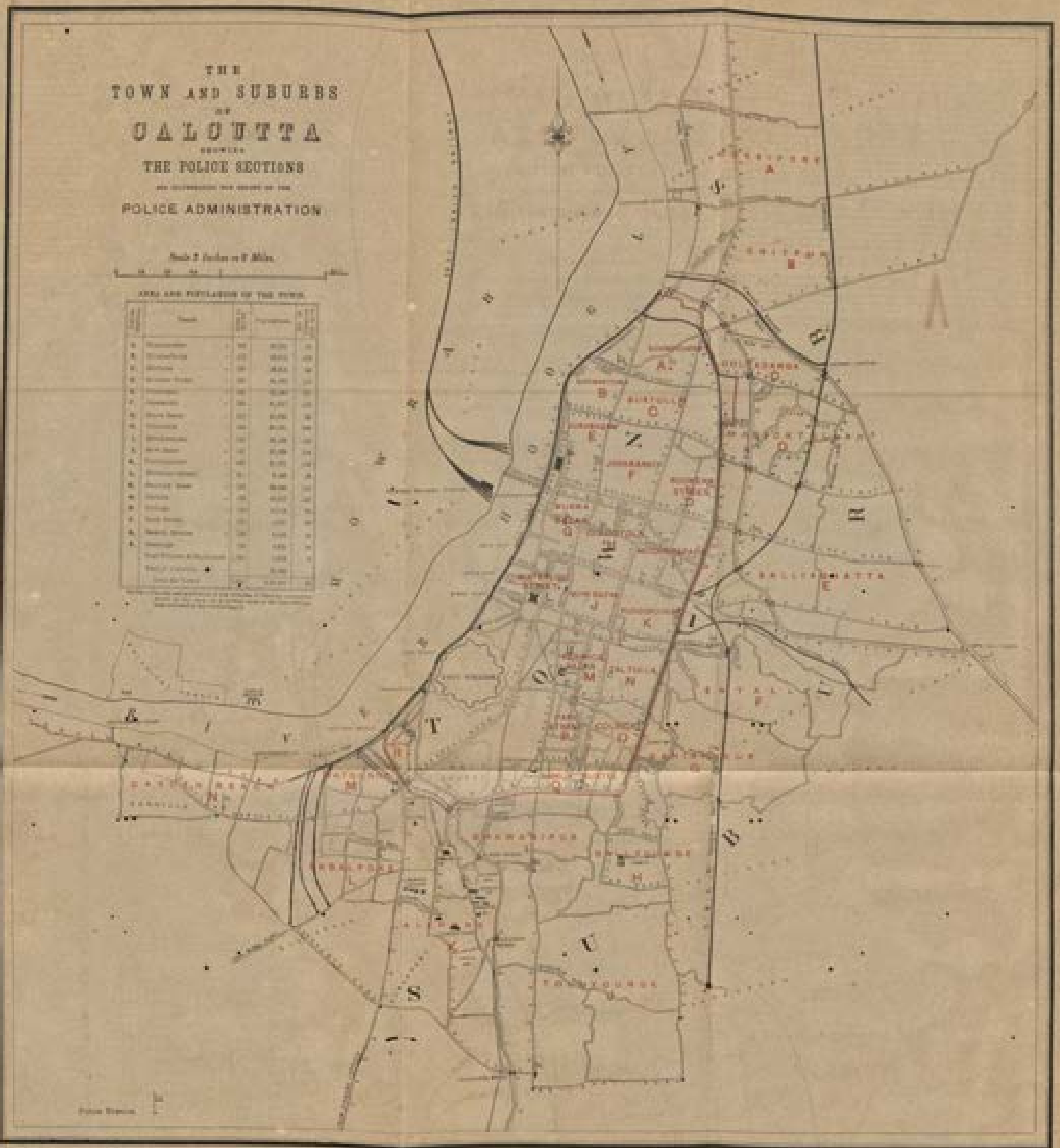
The figures in the vertical columns on the left represent Nos. of the cases. The space between the horizontal lines in the chart on their right represent in the case of Dacoity 5 cases, Burglary and Theft 400 cases.

[illegible] Inspector Genl. of Police, L. P. Bengal.—Acc. [illegible]

[illegible], S. I. O., Calcutta.

For reference in connection with the Chapter on "Police," pages 16 to 19.

No. 3.


THE
TOWN AND SUBURBS
OF
CALCUTTA
SHEWING
THE POLICE SECTIONS
AND DISTRICTS FOR THE PURPOSE OF THE
POLICE ADMINISTRATION
Scale 2 Inches to 1 Mile.
AREA AND POPULATION OF THE TOWN.

No. 4.

For reference in connection with the Chapter on "Meteorology," pages 72 to 90.

For reference in connection with the Chapter on "Meteorology," pages 76 to 95.

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
RAILWAYS, CANALS,
AND CANALIZED RIVERS
corrected to 31st March 1901.
REFERENCES.
Railways open ..... shown thus
Do. under construction ,,
Canals and Canalized Rivers ,,
For reference in connection with the Cha
on "Railways," pages 152 to 156.
BAY
OF
BENGAL
CHOTA NAGPUR
CENTRAL PROVINCES
UPPER BURMA
LOWER BURMA

For reference in connection with the Chapter on "Telegraphs and Post Offices," pages 156 to 159.

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